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DICTIONARY

OF

M A N G A R E V A

(OR GAMBIER ISLANDS)

BY

EDWARD TREGEAR

AUTHOR OF "THE MAORI-POLYNESIAN COMPARATIVE DICTIONARY," "A PAUMOTUAN
DICTIONARY," ETC.

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A DICTIONARY OF MANGAREVA.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Gambier or Mangareva Islands consist of a small group situated within the Paumotu Archipelago, in the Eastern Pacific. They are generally known as Mangareva, that being the native name of the principal island (Peard Island); but on their discovery by Captain Wilson of the "Duff," on the 25th May, 1797, he named them after Admiral Lord Gambier.

Mangareva Island is about four miles in length, and rises in two peaks in the form of wedges, the greatest height being 1,315 ft. The large village on the east side of Mangareva is in lat. $23^{\circ} 7' 34''$ S., long. $135^{\circ} 0' 20''$ W. The other chief islands are Akamaru, Aukena, and Taravai. The inhabitants of the group number about a thousand. The whole of the islands are within an encircling coral reef. They form part of the French possessions in Oceania.

The interesting matter to the linguist and anthropologist in the following dictionary is that the language is pure Polynesian. Generally the inhabitants of the Paumotu Archipelago speak a dialect containing some element foreign to the Polynesian tongue; but in Mangareva the speech is nearly identical with the Maori of New Zealand, thousands of miles distant to the westward.

I trust that many a riddle of Maori scholars may be solved by this dictionary of Mangareva.

EDWARD TREGEAR.

DEDICATED TO
COUNT ALEXANDER LOUIS FERDINAND DE JOUFFROY D'ABBANS,
LATE CONSUL OF FRANCE FOR NEW ZEALAND,
IN GRATITUDE
FOR ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO LINGUISTIC RESEARCH
AMONG THE
FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN OCEANIA.

THEORY

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations.

1. INTRODUCTION

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the problem.

2. CONCLUSION

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general theory of the problem.

A DICTIONARY OF MANGAREVA.

A

A

Ahea

A, this of, that of, those of. Ex. *Te kai a toku motua*; The food of my father, i.e., my father's food. *Te vehine a Marutino*; The wife of Marutino. *Tikere a puna*; Boiling out of the spring. 2. It is. Ex. *A koe tena?* Is it thou? 3. Used before a numeral. Ex. *E toru a mano*; Three thousand.

A, an exclamation. Ah!

AA, an exclamation. To utter an exclamation. To admire. To look at eagerly.

AAE, to cleave, to split. To tear, to rend. To cut. Cf. *hae*.

AAITI, narrow, tight, close. Cf. *iti*.

AANATAHAGA, used to, accustomed.

AARUA, the name of a coral reef.

AATATA, to encounter unexpectedly.

AE (*æ*), always; continually. Habitually; generally.

AE, to demand. To aspire to; to claim. Plural *aeae*.

AEA (*aë*), when? It is used only with the future. Ex. *Aea mai koe?* When shall you come? Cf. *ahæa*.

AEAEA, to breathe with difficulty. To feel suffocated. Short of breath.

AEVA, mad. See *eva*.

AGA (*āga*), work; labour. To work. 2. A fathom or six feet. 3. A basket in which fish are carried. 4. To receive anything. 5. To look at.

Agaaga (*āgaāga*), work.

AGAGATUA (*āgagātua*), to turn the back to anyone. Cf. *tua*.

AGAI (*āgāi*), adopted or adoptive. Ex. *Motua agai*, an adoptive father, a foster-father. To nurse; to nurture. To give food to. 2. To manure the ground. 3. To impregnate female flowers with those of the male.

Aka-agai, to nourish; to feed. Plural *aka-agai*.

AGAMANA, a miracle; a wonder. To make powerful. 2. To initiate into mysteries. Cf. *mana*.

AGARA, the width or spread of a sail. Cf. *ra*.

AGEROA, an expression used before pronouncing the tenth in counting. Ex. *Tai, rua, &c., &c.* *Ageroa e tai a rogouru.*

AGI (*āgi*), a light wind; a zephyr; to blow softly as a light breeze. *Agiagi*, id. Cf. *Aka-rauagiagi*.

AGIAGIGA (*āgiāgiāgi*), a soft movement of the air.

AGOA (*agōa*), name of a part of a circular reef where it is broken and admits the sea from three to six fathoms wide.

AGU (*āgu*), to murmur indistinctly; in stammering.

Aguagu (*āguāgu*), to murmur or grumble continually.

AGUNA (*agūna*), the sound of the sea on a reef in calm weather. Cf. *agu*.

AHA (*āha*), an exclamation. 2. The mouth. *I te aha tahaga*, involuntarily.

AHA, what. See *eaha*.

AHAGOA, great person! fine fellow! An exclamation used in scorn to make one ashamed.

AHAHA (*ahāha*), to begin a thing; to do for the first time.

AHAITI, a small mouth. Eating little. Narrow; close; strait. Cf. *aha*, and *iti*.

AHAKAHUI, to disappear, as a star.

AHAKI (*ahāki*), to cut off or pluck fruit from a tree or plant.

AHAKE, see *ake*.

AHAKIMEI, to gather bread-fruit with the hand. Cf. *mei*.

AHAKOKO, the lower lip drawn into the mouth.

AHANA, spouse; husband or wife.

AHANUI, a "big mouth"; a glutton; a gourmand. Cf. *aha*, and *nui*.

AHAO, to put into a bag; to make up a packet; to wrap up in a mat.

AHAOKAOKA, to hang up; to suspend.

AHAPE, the foot. See *ape*.

AHAPIKO, with mouth awry; making a grimace.

AHAPUE, with swollen or distended mouth (in playing games).

AHE (*āhe*), to make a rent; to tear across. Plural *ahæahe*.

Aka-ahæahe, to trip; to make a stumble.

AHEA (*ahæa*) when? When will it be?

AHI (*āhi*), fire; flame. Cf. *kavauahi*, *auahi*.
2. When used after a word signifying a load or bundle, it means a load carried on the chest or in the arms.

AHIAHI (*āhiāhi*), evening. A time of the day including about the four hours before night falls. 2. A tempest.

AHINE, a woman; female; feminine. Applied also to the lower animals. Cf. *veine*, and *mohine*.

AHO (*āho*), a string or thread. 2. A fishing line.

AHU, hot; reddened; flushed. 2. A native oven when the stones have become red. 3. Cloud; mist.

AHU (*āhu*), to transplant, as vegetables. 2. To move a house to another place.

AHUAHU (*āhuāhu*), to build; to build with stones. 2. To make a raft.

AHUAHUAKE, to grow; to grow up. Ex. *E tino ahuahuaake ana*: He is quite grown up.

AHUREKA, a native oven of which the stones are red with heat.

AI, measure; dimension; to measure. 2. Character; feature. 3. To be convinced. To consider as without doubt. 4. To look with attention. 5. To judge; to have an opinion on. 6. A suspicion; surmise. Plural *aiai*. See *aiga*.

Aiga (*āiga*), thought; judgment; conviction. Measure; dimension.

Airaga, judgment; thought; opinion.

AI, a sign of the future. Ex. *Amea ka ki atu ai*: When will he speak?

AI ATU, **AI MAI**, to look at one another; to express opinions one to another.

AI, who? Which?

AIA, see there! Forward then! Courage!

AIE, interjection to call attention. Hollo!

AIEHE (*aiēhe*), there! Look there!

AIENEI, where is it?

AIGAPURE (*āigapure*), to consecrate a house. See *pure*.

AIHAI, to measure or appraise anything. A conjecture. Cf. *ai*.

AIO, to calm; to mollify; to soften. Exs. *Ku aio te matagi*: The wind has lulled. *Aio te vanaga*: Peace is made.

AI-NANANO, to judge rashly; to take a side without consideration.

AITA, to make grimaces; to grind the teeth. To show the teeth at anyone as a sign of hate and disapprobation. Plural *aitaita* (*aitaitā*).

AITAGA, a descendant.

AITI (*aiti*), near; narrow; strait. To be tight, said of a garment. Not to have room, said of a narrow place. See *iti*.

AITIKONEA (*aitikonēa*), too tight; too narrow.



[NOTE ON WORDS COMMENCING WITH AKA.—The causative forms of verbs have been placed under the verb itself; thus, AKA-KIORE is to be found under KIORE, and AKA-KOU under KOU. The words which appear as commencing with AKA in their proper alphabetical position are those which appear in the Mangarevan dialect only in a causative form, or of which the simple form has not been found in use.]

AKA, causative prefix. To make or cause (when used before a verb, or word used as a verb).

AKAAHURU, to strike with the hand repeatedly on the same place.

AKAINU, to cause to drink; to give drink. To cause to eat. To put porridge (*popoi*) or soup into the mouth. See *inu*.

AKAAKARIKI (*akaākariki*), to elect, or set up as king. See *ariki*.

AKAAKI, to press; to crowd. Close to; close by. Plural *akaakiaki* (*akaākiāki*).

AKAAKO, to feign; to sham.

AKAOMO, to give suck; to give the teat. To bring up as a child. See *omo*.

AKAARO, to love; to cherish.

AKAAYA (*aka-āva*), to mislead; to misguide. To absent oneself. To reject. To lose. Plurals *aka-avaava* (*akaāvaāva*) and *aka-aava* (*aka-āva*).

AKAE, to have the skin chilled, as with being too long in the water. 2. To overflow, as a stream from its bed. 3. To appear; to go secretly, or come unexpectedly and suddenly.

AKAEI, to start off the fish so as to take them in the nets.

AKAEMIEMI, to soften; to make mellow or smooth. To bend; to melt; to persuade.

AKAEREERE (*aka-ēreēre*), dear, dearest; well-beloved.

AKAERIRE (*aka-ērīre*), to flatter; to cajole; to appease; to promise. To talk secretly and confidentially. To heal a quarrel.

AKAERURURURU, an increasing noise. To strike so as to awaken a person.

AKAETO (*aka-ēto*), one who lives a solitary life apart from others.

AKAEU, to trouble; to stir up strife.

AKAEVA, to hang up by a string.

Aka-evaeva, to suspend; to hang up.

AKAGIAPA, to take hold of a child; especially to take a child from its mother's breast.

AKAGUTUMANU, to unfold; to allow to open; said of flowers.

AKAHA (*akāha*), to take to pieces. To take off the bark or skin. To strip the leaves off a sugar cane.

AKAHAKA (*aka-hahāka*), to listen attentively.

AKAHAHAPA (*aka-hahāpa*), to look slantwise when turning the head or neck with difficulty or painfully. See *aka-hapa*.

☞ [See note on prefix *aka*, page 2.]

AKAHAKA (*aka-hāka*), having large and distended nostrils.

AKAHAPA (*aka-hāpa*), to bend the neck. See *aka-hahapa*.

AKAHAUHAU, to be sparing in diet; sober in eating and drinking.

AKAHAUMAKU, to moisten; to make humid and damp. Cf. *hau* (dew), and *aomaku*.

AKAHEOI (*aka-hēoi*), to pound; to crush; to bruise; to grind. 2. To dwell; to sojourn. Plural *aka-heheoi* (*aka-hehēoi*).

AKAHEREGAPOGA, to be without hesitation; to be sure.

AKAHERO, to make the flesh of the coco-nut rotten or rancid. Plural *aka-herohero*.

AKAHIA, to stretch out; to lengthen. To stretch oneself when yawning.

AKAHIA (*akahia te mata ki ruga*), to look upwards.

AKAHIAHIA, to choose; to select. 2. To be pure; genuine. 3. To be all black. 4. To tattoo so closely as to leave no space between the marks.

AKAHIGA (*aka-hīga*), turned upside down. Thrown down or upset (applied to human beings, or to anything long or large). *Aka-hihiga* (*aka-hihīga*), plural of the subject; and *aka-higahiga* (*aka-hīgahīga*), plural of the action.

AKAHIKI (*aka-hīki*), to take a child in the arms or on the lap. To carry an infant about to amuse it. See *hiki*.

Aka-hikihiki, denotes a longer and more persistent dandling.

AKAHINAHINA, to allow food to become old or stale.

AKAHIO (*aka-hīo*), to be sickly; unhealthy. 2. To draw out one's words.

Akahiohio, a sickness which produces languor but no great pain.

AKAHIPA (*aka-hīpa*), to lift up the chin or jaw of another person with the hand; to "chuck under the chin." Cf. *akaipa*.

AKAHIRI (*aka-hīri*), to make a sick person keep his bed. 2. To make a nest, as a bird. 3. To protect its nest or hole, as a bird.

AKAHIRIA (*aka-hīria*), to enquire after anyone or anything.

AKAHIRIHIRI, to put food round all the inner side of a native oven.

AKAHOHORU, to have large and prominent muscles.

AKAHOI (*aka-hōi*), to cook anything too much.

AKAHOIHOI (*aka-hōihōi*), dreadful to the sight; horrible.

AKAHONAHONA (*aka-hūmahōna*), to take or accept after having refused to do so.

AKA-HORO (*aka-hōro*), to swallow; to swallow down. 2. To search here and there carefully. 3. To be in quest of something of little consequence. See *horo*.

Akahorohoro, to grope with the fingers for something unseen.

AKAHOROHOROI RIMA, to pour water over the hands to wash them. See *horo*.

AKAHOTOHOTO (*aka-hōtohōto*), large waves; the sea wildly tossing. 2. Achings in the bowels from want of food. 3. To make a kind of triangle by joining the tips of the two forefingers.

AKAHOTU, the time of year answering to our month of September.

AKAHU, the time of year answering to our month of March. 2. To make a bed soft and pleasant. 3. To manure or mellow land by mixing it with leaves, &c. 4. To present; to offer. 5. To devote to (as to a god); to consign to. Cf. *aka-huma*.

AKAHUMA, to dedicate; to devote to a divinity.

AKAHURARI (*aka-hurāri*), to crush; to bruise; to pound. To trample with the feet. Plural *aka-hurarirari* (*akahurārirāri*).

AKAHURU (*aka-hūru*), to keep on striking with the hand on the same place.

AKAHURUTARA, to make a thing repugnant by dirtiness or slovenliness. Plural *Aka-huru-hurutara*.

AKAIA, to stretch out; to stiffen; to make firm or rigid.

AKAIAIA, to hold; to hold stretched out or on the strain.

AKAIAKAO (*ahaiñkào*), to have luxurious wants. 2. To long after another; to desire, in a good or bad sense.

AKAIGOIGO, to pout or be sulky at having to leave the house or family. To be sulky or angry at having to go and fetch something. To go somewhere else or to a wrong place through anger in being sent to fetch something.

AKAIKUAVI, to stretch out stiffly; to hold well stretched out.

AKAINAGARO, to abuse; to call names.

AKAINO, to bend round; to bow; to crook. To strengthen a weak canoe by binding a rope round it.

AKAIOIO, to weave a mat very finely. 2. To cut wood into little pieces. 3. To make very fine; feeble. 4. To grow lean and thin. 5. To pine away; to perish.

AKAIPA, to lift up the head of a person by taking hold of his or her chin. Also *aka-hipa*.

AKAIPOKONU (*aka-ipokonui*), having the hair of the head bristly. To make the hair on the head or body stand erect. See *ipoko*.

AKAIPOKOIPOKONU (*aka-ipokoipokonui*), to be lazy and careless, and therefore idle.

AKAIRA (*aka-ira*), to spin, to twist a thread. Plural *aka-iraira*.

AKAIRAIRA, smiling; gay; happy. 2. To make the end of a thing crooked or curved.

AKAIRAIRAMATA, joyful; frank; open. To jest; to joke.

☞ [See note on prefix *aka*, page 2.]

AKAIRAU (*aka-irāu*), to swerve from the path; to digress in speech. 2. To dig. 3. To finish entirely. Plural *aka-iraurau*.

AKAIRIGA (*aka-iriga*), house; dwelling place; home.

AKAIRIHAUHAU (*aka-irihāuhāu*), to make a grand present.

AKAIROIRO (*aka-iroiro*), see under *iro*.

AKAITAKA (*aka-itaka*), a coco-nut of which the fruit has formed, but which is not quite ripe. 2. To break off a coco-nut with its shoot or sprout for making it turn or spin round. Plural *aka-itakataka* (*aka-itākatāka*).

AKAIU, to doubt; to question. 2. To rectify; to amend.

AKAIVIIVI (*aka-ivīvi*), to make of slips, slices, or folds. To make a fold in a piece of stuff whereby to cut it straight. To make a hem.

AKAKAHI (*aka-kāhi*), a faithful servant. 2. Loving in secret.

AKAKAKIKI (*aka-kakiki*), to talk wildly; to rave. To speak or think unreasonably.

AKAKAPAKAPA (*aka-kāpakāpa*), an eager desire or wish, the effect of which is balked by timidity, or by the presence of someone else.

AKAKAREKAREVAI, to rinse or gargle the mouth with water. Cf. *kare* and *vai*.

AKAKAROUARA, to rub pandanus leaves on a small stake fixed in the ground to expand them.

AKAKARU (*aka-kāru*), to dig about trees. 2. To make little hillocks of earth. 3. To weed about the foot of a plant or tree. 4. To dig with a spade.

AKAKARU-KAIGA, rich soil; to enrich the soil.

AKAKATA, a mirror.

AKAKATU, a feeling of nausea; a heaving of the stomach.

AKAKEKEIE, to make a noise, as of two hard bodies grating or rasping together.

AKAKEOI (*aka-kēoi*), to pound with a pestle or masher used in the hand. To tread on the heels of anyone going in front.

AKAKEREKERE, to tickle; to titillate. 2. To cause to resound.

AKAKIKI (*aka-kiki*), a great noise of a thing bounding or falling, as of a slab or stone. 2. To give a thing entirely or wholly without reservation. *Aka-kikiki*, intensive.

AKAKOHIKO, to tattoo. See *koiko*.

AKAKO-ANA-KOHATU, to make a small shapeless hole. 2. To sail round to the other side of a cape or headland.

AKAKOKO (*aka-kōko*), to sink below the level line.

AKAKOKO (*aka-kōkō*). See *kōkō*.

AKAKOMINEKE - KOMINEKE, to hide one's thoughts. See *minemine* and *aka-kominemine*.

AKAKOROMOTUA, to be old; decrepit. Ancient, applied to trees and plants when getting dry and dead at root with age. See *koumatua*.

AKAKOROPA (*aka-korōpa*), to be importunate; to ask and beg for a thing continuously. 2. To come one after another.

AKAKOTOIO, feeble; to enfeeble. To grow lean; to waste, to pine away.

AKAKOTOKOTO, to cover the head and body with the same garment. 2. Wearied with lassitude.

Aka-kotokoto-kai, that is enough.

AKA-KOUMEA, to commence to ripen, said only of pandanus fruit.

AKA-KOUMEA. See *koumea*.

AKA-KUATA (*aka-kūāta*), having nausea; attempting to vomit. *Aka-kuakuata* (*aka-kuā-kūāta*), plural of the action. *Aka-kukuata* (*aka-kukūāta*), plural of the subject.

Noho-akakuata (*noho-akakūāta*), to sit crouched up, the knees touching the head.

AKAKURA, the lower belly. 2. *Membrum virile*.

AKAMAGAREVA, to translate into the native language.

AKAMAGI, to leave off long and laborious work. To recover from illness. Plural of the action, *aka-mamagi*.

AKAMAHEAHEA, to saunter about the roads or streets in a pretty dress. See *ea*.

AKAMAHETOHETO, red; scarlet.

AKAMAHI, "Let it alone!" said of the tentacles of newly-caught octopus or squid. *Mahi-nui*, a large octopus.

AKAMAKAKA (*aka-makākā*), to be superstitious. 2. Proud; haughty. To be puffed up with possession of something others have not.

AKAMAKAMAKA (*aka-mākamāka*), to commence to ripen. Ex. *E kai akamakamaka*, fruit commencing to get ripe.

AKAMAKAU, to grow weaker little by little. To approach dissolution.

AKAMAKOU (*aka-makōu*), to commit adultery. *Aka-makoukou* (*aka-makōukōu*), plural of both action and subject.

AKAMAKU, to preserve anything for a long time; not to allow it to be spoilt or wasted. 2. To keep close; to hold; to guard. Plural *aka-makumaku* (*aka-mākumāku*).

AKAMAKUKU, to sprinkle; to moisten.

AKAMAMAHU (*akamamāhu*), not to be hurried; to take things quietly.

AKAMANUMANU, to shade or tint with a pencil; to make little dots. Cf. *akamarumarū*.

AKAMARU, the name of one of the four inhabited islands of Mangareva.

AKAMARURU (*aka-marūru*), to stir or rouse any person, or cause a thing to be moved.

AKAMATARA, to cut the first thread of a piece of cloth, so that it may be torn across. Plural *aka-mataratara*. Cf. *taratara*.

AKAMAUEKE (*aka-mauēke*), to oppose, to prevent; to put obstacles in the way.

AKAMEHIHI (*aka-mehihi*), to cut and arrange pandanus or thatch for a roof in a regular manner.

☞ [See note on prefix aka, page 2.]

AKAMEI, a sweet morsel; a tit-bit. *Kaiaakamei*, food regarded as a tit-bit.

AKAMEIOKA, to bind two ropes at the end of a row of meshes in a net.

AKAMEIPARA, to render soft. Effeminate; cowardly. Incapable of movement.

AKAMIKARA (*aka-mikāra*), to give little in food or goods. 2. Only in appearance. In this latter sense it is used morally, as: *E akaaroa mai ana kotou? E akamikara tahaga mai kotou.* Do you love me? You are only pretending to do so. Plural *aka-mikarakara* (*akamikarakāra*).

AKAMOEHO, to arrange fish-bones along a spear-head. Cf. *oto*.

AKAMOKOHE (*aka-mokōhe*), to escape secretly. Plural *akamokohekohe*.

AKAMOKOMOKOROA, to stretch out, or elongate anything originally round.

AKAMONUNU, (*aka-moninū*), to wound; to pinch; to blacken the skin slightly.

AKAMURAU, to defraud anyone by giving much less than was promised.

AKANAORE, to beg continuously; to return again and again.

AKANAU, to ridicule; to mock at; to despise, contemn.

AKANOHUNOHU, to sit down upon the heels; to squat or crouch.

AKANOINA (*aka-noīna*), to be without foresight; not to look ahead.

AKANONOKU, to crouch down gently, said of people who had been standing up.

AKANU, to have a fever.

AKANUNU, to stammer; to be a stammerer; to mumble; to mutter.

AKAO (*akāo*), chief; superior; president. 2. A narrow arm of the sea intersecting the land. 3. To throw stones into the water to drive fish into a net.

AKAOHO, to drive fish towards a net. Cf. *akao*.

AKAOHOHO, to consolidate. To fasten strongly together.

AKAOKO, to consolidate; to render solid. 2. To hunt off; to drive away. *Akaokoga*, the action of trying or fastening.

Akaokoko, to render very compact; very hard.

AKAOMA, to offer; to present. To pass a thing to anyone.

AKAONAONA, to recant; to retract; to go back from one's promise.

AKAONAENAE (*akaonāenāe*), to steal a new-born child. To chase a newly-fledged bird or young animal.

AKAOROORO, to touch; to feel; to handle. 2. To tattoo frequently. 3. To cause to slide or glide.

AKAOTOOTO, to make a pleasant sound as of a wind instrument. 2. To sound a long time or many times. 3. To weep a long time, as a child cries.

AKAPAHĪ, to make differences or distinctions between persons when making a distribution.

AKAPAHUMA, oblique; inclined; slanting. To incline or lean.

AKAPAI, dear; beloved; privileged. To love dearly; to cherish.

AKAPAKI, to shut a pocket knife, or other instrument that can be closed. 2. To scrape with the thumb. 3. To break or crush between the thumbs.

AKAPAKUTEA (*aka-pakutēa*), to be pale; to lose one's colour through illness. Cf. *tea*.

AKAPARAGA (*aka-parāga*), the last child of a woman, in the sense of her being unable to bear any more children. See *pa*, sterile.

AKAPARAIRA, to level down an unequal surface; to level lumps as by harrowing. Cf. *parairai*.

AKAPARAKAU, to expose the bark of papyrus or the bread-fruit to the air for the purpose of drying them. 2. Fruit having a horizontal position on the tree, instead of hanging perpendicularly.

AKAPENAPENA, to abate one's activity; to slacken down exertion. 2. To make a pretence of; to make an appearance of. See *akapinaunau*.

Akapenapenaga, the action of abating one's efforts. A pretence of doing anything.

AKAPI-MARIE, to fill up entirely. To glut; to gorge.

AKAPINAU (*aka-pināu*), to pronounce well; to articulate clearly. Plural *aka-pinaunau* (*akapināunāu*).

AKAPINAUNAU, to make an appearance of relenting effort. See *akapenapena*. 2. To preserve as food; to take care of food in the pits.

AKAPITOKEPITOKE (*aka-pitōkepitōke*), to appear small, as when fruit is immature or when it appears too small for eating.

AKAPOHO, to be rare; uncommon. 2. To dispute; to recriminate; to reproach. Plural *aka-pohopoho*. *Akapoho-te-vai*, to drink seldom.

AKAPOI, to incite; to urge on. 2. To lay an ambush; to set a snare. To act as a spy; a spy. Plural, *aka-poipoi*.

AKAPOKA, to open a coco-nut, or any other container which has no proper orifice. 2. To break with a stone. 3. To kill by breaking a person's head.

AKAPOPOMAMATE, (*aka-popomamāte*) to show one's best side to anyone; to speak in a friendly and familiar way; familiar conversation.

AKAPUA, a seat of dignity; a throne. An ornamented altar. *Puakura*, a precious thing; a highly valued possession.

Akapuaraka, a chair, the legs of which are adorned with carving; used by chiefs.

AKAPUAMOUKU (*aka-puāmōuku*), to be indisposed from time to time; to be ill now and then. Plural *aka-puapuamouku* (*akapūapūamōuku*).

☞ [See note on prefix *aka*, page 2.]

AKAPUKOKOETAKAO, to tittle-tattle; to invent scandalous stories. Cf. *takao*.

AKAPURAPURA, to be present. 2. To present oneself before another person who is disliked.

AKAPUREKO, to attempt to take breath when swimming hard.

AKAPUROAROA (*aka-purōarōa*), to repeat again the same thing.

AKARAE, to cut the hair in front, on the forehead. 2. To divide paste or porridge (*popoi*) into big portions. 3. To divide into sections the leaves used for thatching a house. Plural *aka-raerae*.

AKARARARARA, rain falling in fine drops, as in heavy mist.

AKARATAI, to pass along by the sea, or at sea. Cf. *akara*, *akarapu*, and *akarauta*.

AKARAUAGIAGI (*aka-rauāgiāgi*), to cover over lightly. 2. To save up; guard, or economize food. Cf. *rau* and *agi*.

AKAREIMARU, a heathen chant in honour of the dead.

AKARIKI, king; lord; high-chief. Sometimes used as Sir or Mr. in England. Cf. *ataeiki*, *kurariki*, *atariki*, &c.

AKARIRI, to swim near the surface of the water, as a shoal of small fish sometimes does. *Akaririri*, plural of the action. *Akaririri*, plural of the subject.

AKARIRORIRO, to carry; to take away things one by one on the shoulders. 2. To try and lift up a thing.

AKARIU, to put one person face to face with another. 2. To be everywhere; all over the country. 3. To make the circuit of; to make a complete turn; a circle. *Akariuriu*, plural of the action. *Akaririuriu*, plural of the subject.

AKAROHEROHE, to give in very small quantities; to give some very small thing.

AKAROKAVE (*aka-rokāve*), to become of a yellowish colour.

AKAROKAVEEKE, showing only the arms or tentacles, as a squid or octopus under a rock. See *kave* and *eke*.

AKAROUMAE (*aka-roumāe*), to be pallid through illness.

AKARUA, north-east; the north-east wind.

AKATAEAEA, to fasten one's clothes; to wrap oneself in a garment.

AKATAIHU (*aka-tāihu*), to examine; to enquire into.

Akataihuga (*aka-tāihuga*), an examination; an inspection.

AKATAKAROA (*aka-tākārōa*), said of illness, or of ills.

AKATAKARORI, to trample down a plantation. Plural *aka-takatakarori*.

AKATAMAROA-KOEATU, to give courage; to inspire.

AKATAMEAMEA, to give the appearance of; to sham or pretend. See *akameamea*.

AKATAMURE (*aka-tamūre*), to find fault with.

AKATAMURI (*aka-tamūri*), to be steering wild; having the bow falling on and off the course to be steered. 2. To turn round so as to return. 3. To march to the rear.

AKATAOGAOGA, to float, as a flag in the air. 2. To waver; to fluctuate. 3. To stir; to move slightly.

AKATARARE (*aka-tarāre*), to commence a thing and not to finish it; to leave off after pretending to commence.

Akatararega, expediency.

AKATARIRU, to cause a canoe to swerve or turn aside.

AKATAUMAMA, a light bundle or parcel. Cf. *mama*, light, and *akatau*, to pursue.

AKATAUTATETA (*aka-tautātētā*), to place in a certain position; to lay a thing down. 2. To place a thing in such a position that it will easily fall.

AKATAUTAU, to make an assault; to attack.

AKATEKE, support. A prop. To raise a thing by putting something else under it to keep it from touching the ground.

AKATEKIRE, to swell out; to bloat; to fatten. 2. To husband, to regulate, to bring up as children.

AKATIAPA, to assume; to claim. To choose for oneself.

AKATIPAE, to obstruct the path; to block passage. 2. To put across. 3. To contract the borders or edges. 4. To turn round. 5. To turn a thing aside little by little so that the action is hardly noticeable. Plural *akatipāepāe*. Cf. *pae*.

AKATIRATAKU (*aka-tiratāku*), to be great in extent or compass (either of quantity or quality), said of human beings or of things.

AKATITAVE (*aka-titāve*), to give in small quantity, said of food. 2. Not to be presentable; not fit to make appearance.

AKATOAU, fine rain. To rain almost as lightly as falling mist.

AKATOI, to begin a journey; to commence to march. 2. To walk like an old man. 3. To go gently, softly.

AKATOKAE, the name of an evil deity of the natives.

AKATOKUI, to be huge, ponderous, unwieldy.

AKATOPAKETOPAKE, to make discords in a song; to spoil a recitative.

AKATOROPUKE, to insult a deity by being angry with it. 2. To be in a rage. 3. To seek to destroy anyone. 4. To blaspheme.

AKATOROUKA, to lament excessively; to mourn and wail beyond reason. Plural *akatorotorouka*.

AKATOTO, to supplicate or beseech with great earnestness and insistence.

AKATOTOHI, retention of urine. 2. Pains from dysentery, or from passing urine. 3. To trickle drop by drop, with difficulty or with pain.

☞ [See note on prefix *aka*, page 2.]

AKATOUAPA, the same as *akatiapa*, which see.

AKATOUARA, to leave a remainder; to leave something over, as an odd number.

AKATOUGAKI (*aka-tougàki*), to refuse to render service or fealty when called upon.

AKATUATOE, in great quantity.

AKATUATUATAMAKI (*aka-tùatua-tamàki*), to reject; to refuse all kinds of invitations or overtures.

AKATUMATA (*aka-tumàta*), not sufficiently cooked, said of food. Cf. *mata* and *keiata*.

AKATUMUAHI, to keep a fire smouldering without making it burn up brightly, Cf. *ahi*, fire.

AKATUPUHI (*aka-tupùhi*), to guard; preserve; to husband; to take care of anything, *Aka-tuputupuhi* (*aka-tuputupùhi*), plural of the action. *Akatutupuhi* (*akatutupùhi*), plural of the subject.

AKATUREVA (*aka-turèva*), to stop doing a thing, or to cause another to interrupt an action. 2. To send anyone away.

AKATURUMA (*aka-turùma*), a sluggish idle person who does nothing but talk about what he can do. 2. To sit down near your work and come back without having done anything.

AKATUUGA, to make easy; to make skilful or expert. To show or point out the way; to teach or instruct. Cf. *tuhuga*.

AKAUUAU (*aka-ùaua*), not to listen to counsel or advice; to be deaf to reason.

AKAUMEUME (*aka-ùmeùme*) to be clumsy at weaving a mat; to make a badly woven mat.

AKAUPAKI, to constrain to eat. 2. To make an effort to do anything; to make continued efforts. 3. To glut; to satiate. 4. To be stubborn or obstinate about receiving anything. Plural *aka-upaupaki*. See next word.

AKAUPAKU, to make efforts or exertions; to strain, to strive. See *akaupaki*.

AKE, at; to; in; up. This word is used after verbs to express action upwards, as from a low place to a higher one, or from an inferior to a superior. Ex. *Piki ake*; climb up. *O ake*; give it to him; that is, when the person to whom the thing is to be given is your father, your chief, &c. Between equals, *O atu* would be said. Sometimes *ahake* is used instead of *ake*.

AKENA (or **AUKENA**), one of the four inhabited islands of Mangareva.

AKERE (*akère*), a disease which attacks trees and makes them hollow. 2. Sky-blue. 3. Cloudy weather; dull weather. See *kerekere*.

Akerekere, deep; profound. 2. Dark; sombre; said of deep places; of the sea; also of the darkness of night. 3. The blue of the sky. 4. A dark shadow.

AKI, to push on; to shove on; to drive forward. 2. To gather with the hand, as fruit. 3. A cry of joy.

Akiaki, to push on a great way; or to continue urging forward. 2. To often gather things, as fruit.

AKIAI, "Who said that?"

AKIANA, a ditch or grave for dead bodies. See *ana*.

AKIHEA, a season at the commencement of summer, about (the southern) October.

AKIORE-ARA, exclamation answering to "wretch, what are you doing?"

AKIPUA (*akipua*), to detach the hook and line when tangled among stones and coral. 2. A perforated stone sent along the line to unfasten the hook when caught in an obstacle.

AKIRIKIRI (*akirikiri*), to give a nickname. 2. To talk nonsense; to tattle folly or indecency.

AKO, the name of a small fish; taken with the fish-hook, *kiriti*.

AKO, to jump into the sea. 2. To essay; to prove; to try. Plural *akoako*. 3. To practice; to exercise.

Akoga, a test; a proof.

Akoakoga, a test; essay. Experience.

AKOITI, the name of a fish.

AKOMEA, a kind of red fish shaped like the *apuku*.

AKOMEAKURA, the name of the *akomea* fish when young.

AKOROIO-NEI, at this moment; at this present time. Cf. *akunei*, *nei*, &c.

AKU, the name of a fish.

AKU, good; sweet. Without trouble or quietude.

AKUAKU (*àkuàku*), thin; slender. Said of men and women only.

AKUEA (*akuea*), to be languid; drowsy on account of the heat.

AKUMANU, sadness; lethargy. To have *ennui*; not to know what to do with oneself.

AKUNEI (*akunei*), now; just now; soon; shortly. *Akunei mai au*; I will come soon. Cf. *Amenei*, *aponei*, and *nei*.

AKURE (*aküre*), to hunt for lice.

AKURERA (*akurèra*), to put clothes on carelessly; to be badly dressed.

AKURURUE, to sing through tediousness or *ennui*; to sing to pass the time.

AKUTAHAGA, gentle; peaceful; without disquiet. Very good; harmonious.

AMA, the outrigger of a canoe.

AMAAMAI, to pitch up and down, as a boat. The pitching of vessels.

AMAMA (*amàma*), to yawn, to gape. 2. To make a grimace by opening the mouth. 3. Partly open; ajar. 4. To chew, to masticate. Cf. *mama*. **Amamamama** (*amàmamàma*), plural of the action. **Aamama** (*aamàma*), plural of subject.

Aka-amamamama, to open wide a door, sack, or anything which shuts or envelopes something else.

AMATI, to crowd up close to one.

AMENE, } now; at this time; at present. Cf.
AMENEI, } *akunet*, *xponet*, and *nei*.

AMI, a substance found in the interior of crayfish. 2. A girdle worn by men to cover the private parts. See *amituitai* and *amikoekoe*.

AMIKOEKOE (*amikoekoe*), a girdle for covering the private parts, fastened with a buckle at the side.

AMIO (*amio*), a fire which dies away or is quenched on one side and burns up on the other.

AMIO, to come from every direction; to turn hither and thither, said of wind. 2. A wind that blows in puffs, that whirls in eddies. *Matagi amio* or *amiomio*, squalls. Plural *amiomio*.

AMIROUMEIKA (*ami-rou-meika*), a girdle of banana leaves, signifying that one is a herald or messenger.

AMITUITAI, } a bandage or crupper-belt for
AMITUIAMARO, } concealing the private parts.
See *ami* and *maro*.

AMO, to wash the body all over rapidly.

Amoamo, to wash the body all over rapidly for a long time.

AMOAMOTU, to look pleasant at anyone, as in making congratulation.

AMU, to take food into the mouth and eat it without touching it with the hands. 2. To eat scraps or remnants. Plural *Amuamu*.

Amuamu, to toss the head while eating after the manner of greedy persons. 2. To raise the head so as to seize a thing with the mouth.

AMUAVEVA (*amuavēva*), to take or eat food not quite cooked.

AMUI (*amui*), to look fixedly at an object which excites curiosity. 2. An expression used when flies collect to suck up their food. Plural *amuimui* (*amūimui*). See *mui*.

AMUKIORE, } to again go back to lewdness or
AMURIKIORE, } indecency; to backslide.

AMUTI, to gather together about some newly arrived person or thing. Plural *amutimuti*.

ANA, a particle placed after a verb to show the present tense of the indicative mood; placed after a substantive or pronoun signifies present.

ANA, a cave; cavern; grotto. 2. A sinking down or falling of the ground. Cf. *akiana*, *koana*.

Anaana (*ānaāna*), small caves or caverns. 2. Suffocating heat.

ANAKE, alone; single; only; solely. See *ke* and *meake*.

ANANI, an exclamation: "You're a dirty creature!"; or "Helpless creature!"

ANAREA, the name of a shrub.

ANE, a black scurf on the skin. See *anemaga*.

Aneane, dark filth or dirt on clothes. 2. A skin covered with salt from sea-bathing. 3. A hole or crack in the ground made by the scorching sun.

ANEMAGO, a semi-fluid substance found in the shark; if it falls on the skin it inflames and reddens the surface. Cf. *mago*, a shark.

ANI, to be accustomed; practised; to habituate oneself. 2. To ask; demand. Cf. *koani*. Plural *aniani* (*āniāni*).

ANIKERE (*anikēre*), to bind with regularity and firmness.

ANIURU, a border; extremity; margin; the curb of a well, &c.

ANO, the name of a tree having very fragrant flowers.

ANO, to appear. Ex. *E ano ake ana te etu ko te ava*; The morning star has begun to appear.

ANOAKOUPANE (*ano-akou-pane*), to march abreast and with uniformity. Cf. *pane*.

ANOTI, like; so; resembling.

ANU, cold; coldness. See *auanu*.

Anuanu (*ānuānu*), rather cold; coldish. Less strong than *anu*.

ANUANU (*ānuānu*), saliva; spittle; to spit.

ANUANUA (*anūanūa*), mists; clouds on the horizon. 2. The rainbow.

AO, the world; the universe. 2. To be able; to have authority over. 3. Cloud; mist. 4. A tranquil conscience; inward peace and consolation. 5. Government; reign. 6. The name of a tree (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*).

AO, to overturn; to spill. 2. Vibration; sound; to sound. 3. To go or come. See *aoatu* and *aomai*.

Aka-ao, to empty; to upset; to spill.

Aoao, to turn a vessel upside down to empty a liquid therefrom. 2. To lean; to incline.

Aka-aoao, to cause to lean or incline; to put one side higher than the other.

AOAORA, any kind of food not usually eaten but partaken of through economy to husband other kinds.

AOATU (*ao-atu*), to go; to go away. Ex. *Ao atu ki ko ara e*; Go hither quickly.

AOMAI (*ao-mai*), come hither.

AOA (*āda*), to regret; to long for anyone. 2. Condolence with one who grieves.

AOAKAPU (*adākāpu*), to take advantage of the absence of a person to speak well of him.

AOGA (*āga*), a vessel like a trough but deeper and pierced with holes. Used in the making of turmeric powder.

AOMAKU, humid; moist. Also *aumaku*.

AOPETI, a small light or glimmer seen in the sky at night.

AOPU (*āpu*), to have an easy conscience; to be content and tranquil. All at peace.

AORA, an exclamation, "After all!" "He lives!" "He is safe!"

AOTARA, to ravage; to lay waste; to spoil.

AOTIKAGA (*ao-tikāga*), authority; power. To be able.

APA, to pass into another person's hands, said of an object. 2. To take possession of.

Apaga (*apaga*), a bundle; a burden. 2. A chattel.

APAI, to carry; to bear. *Apai-mai*, to fetch; *apai-atu*, to carry off; *apai ki raro*, to abase, to humiliate; *apai ki ruga*, to elevate, to honour. *Apapai* (*apapai*) plural of the action; *Aapai* (*aapai*), plural of the subject.

Apaiapai, denotes more continued action than *apai*.

Apaiga, bearing, carrying.

APAINA, to raise up. 2. To carry. See *apai*.

APAPA, the gable end of a house.

APARAGI, to be very thin or slender; fine or delicate. 2. Dried up.

APE, club-footed or knock-kneed; a club-footed person, or cripple. Plural *apeape* (*apeape*). See *apeturi*.

Aka-apeape, to mock at lame people, to ridicule a cripple. 2. To speak or act at cross-purposes.

APEAKAVA, the name of a bay at Takutua, Mangareva.

APEAPEKURA (*apeapekura*), the name of a small fish.

APETURI (*apeturi*), having a twisted or deformed knee. See *ape*.

API, to burst; to be scattered as a broken egg.

Apiapi (*apiapi*), to be pressed or crowded; to be squeezed upon by a mob.

Aka-api, to be pressed upon, as in a narrow place by a crowd. Plural *Aka-apiapi* (*aka-apiapi*).

APIAPI, a kind of fish. 2. See under *api*.

APIPI (*apipi*), to scrape or bruise itself in falling, said of over-ripe fruit.

APITA (*apita*), to make a circle; to put a ring or girdle of wire, thread, or cord round anything. Plural *apitapita* (*apitapita*).

APO, to praise, to extol. 2. To praise oneself, to boast, to vaunt oneself.

APOAPO (*apoapo*), to provide for anyone's wants. 2. To take care of lovingly. 3. To endure, to pocket affront.

APOAPOA, to honour; to venerate; to respect. To be respectful to anyone.

APONEI, this evening. See *nei*, *po*, *akunei*, &c.

APOPO, to-morrow. See *po*. *Apopo mai au*: I shall return to-morrow.

APUKU (*apuku*), the name of a fish. 2. Bread-fruit of the first crop. 3. Coloured with greyish spots.

APUKUPUKU (*apukupuku*), the young of the *apuku* fish.

APURU (*apuru*), to be heavy; sluggish. 2. To be cowardly. 3. To be embarrassed; shy. 4. Suffocated or smothered by pressure of a crowd.

APUTE (*apute*), to invent stories or tales. Plural *aputepute* (*aputepute*).

ARA, a road; path. 2. The pandanus tree (screw-palm, *Pandanus odoratissimus*) male or female. See *arainano*.

ARA, to awake; to awaken; to rouse up. Plural *arara* (*arara*). Cf. *hara*, *mataara*, *kiara*.

ARA, defective; abortive; to miss; to fail. To miss one's mark, as in throwing a stone. 2. A fault. 3. A quarrel. Plural *arara* (*arara*). Cf. *hara*, a fault.

Aka-ara (*aka-ara*), to make any one miss his aim.

ARA, this, that (so as to indicate exactly). Ex. *A tagata ara*; That (particular) man.

ARAAITIGA (*araaitiga*), a place where many people are used to assemble or pass through.

ARAARAPIA (*araarapia*); a species of *Ti* (*Cordyline*) plant, only found in the Pacific Islands.

ARAETU (*araetu*), a cluster of stars in great quantity and uniformly, as in the Milky Way. See *etu* and *ara*, a road.

ARAGUGU (*aragugu*), a rough rugged place, full of bushes or brushwood. Cf., *ara* a road, and *gugu* an infirmity of the feet.

ARAH, a plateau; a flat raised place without trees.

ARAHAOHAO, a phrase used in making mats.

ARAHAMA (*arahema*), to be left-handed.

ARAI (*arai*), an obstacle; a barrier. To block up; to put obstacles.

ARAINANO, the male pandanus. See *ara*, the pandanus.

ARAKAKI, an opening left in an unfinished gable. Cf., *ara* a road, and *kaki*.

ARAKAVA (*arakava*), a delicate kind of sugar-cane. See *kava*. 2. Bad milk, painful breasts, said of a nursing woman.

ARAKE, one who is carried off by others.

ARAKIKO, the kernel of pandanus fruit; pandanus having kernels. Cf. *ara* and *kiko*.

ARAKINIKINI, good; propitious. Ex. *Arakinikini te ragi kia matou*; The skies are propitious to us.

ARAKIORE, to call to; to implore; to conjure.

ARAKOKO, a depression in the soil; a valley.

ARAKOMOKOMO (*arakomokomo*), the lower part of the thighs or buttocks. See *araroa*.

ARAMAKOU, the lower part of the buttocks.

ARAMATAMAHANI, a large mat of bright coloured material.

ARANEI, to-day. Cf. *nei*, *aponei*, *akunei*, &c.; and *ra*, a day.

ARANI (*arani*), France; French. Probably modern, for *Farani*.

ARAKO, vigorous, said of young persons.

ARAONEA, the last finishing touches in making a mat.

ARAPAKE (*arapake*), pandanus fruit hard to break. See *ara*. 2. The head.

ARAPOTOPOTO, several things together, some long and some short.

ARAPUNUANO, the circumstance of finding a lot of things together.

ARAPUPU (*arapupu*), a place full of stones and thickets, almost impassable.

ARAPUPU, to think ; to cogitate.

ARAREVA, to be transitory ; transient ; having little durability. Cf. *reva*.

ARAROA (*ararōa*), the interior of the lower part of the buttocks or thighs, as *arakomokomo* is the exterior part.

ARAROA (*ararōa*), to awake very early in the morning. See *ara*, to awake.

ARARUA (*ararūa*), a double seam or sewing ; a double row.

ARATAI (*aratāi*), a single garment used while at work, it may be of leaves only or woven.

ARATAKOE, exclamation : Missed ! You have missed your stroke or aim.

ARATAU, to call out in such a manner as to drown your adversary's voice. 2. Discussion ; debate.

ARATO, the name of a plant, a kind of nettle.

ARATO, to go here and there, or do this and that in a foolish way.

ARATURIKEKE, brave ; courageous. 2. Eloquent.

ARAUMOE, pandanus having no kernel in the fruit. Cf. *ara*.

ARAVEI (*aravēi*), confusion of voices when many are speaking at once.

ARE, to dry up ; to be dried. Plural *areare* (*āreāre*).

AREA (*arēa*), the places for sitting in a canoe.

ARERARERA (*arērārēra*), the name of a fish.

ARETOA (*aretōa*), strong ; robust. 2. Brave ; valiant. 3. Active. See *toa*.

AREUMU, a kitchen ; cooking place. Cf. *umu* and *hare*.

ARI, the name of a god.

ARI, to carry a thing which has required several attempts before it can be done. 2. To carry ; to convey. Ariari (*arīari*), plural of the action ; aari (*ārī*), plural of the subject.

ARIA (*arīa*), a place not having any trees. 2. A plain or plot of ground without trees, but having brushwood growing.

ARIAMOGO (*ariamogo*), a large plain.

ARIARIAPEHI (*arīariāpehi*), having a grand physique ; of great stature. Only said of persons up to twenty-two years of age.

ARIKI, see *akariki*.

ARIKI (*arīki*), a mat or bed of herbage or leaves on which to lay something down carefully, or to ornament a road as with a carpet. 2. Anything used as a covering for food. 3. Leaves or foliage used as a bed in a country place. 4. Leaves, &c., used for packing things away with, as in a box. 5. To cover the earth with leaves as for a bed, as an ornament to a road, &c., &c. Plural *arikiriki* (*arikiriki*).

ARIMATANUI (*ari-mata-nūi*), very skilful ; well practised ; clever.

ARIRO, an exclamation : It is lost ! ; Someone else has got it ! See *aroriro*.

ARIU ! (*arīu*), to turn ; to turn oneself round. *Arīu-ki-raro*, to lie down on the belly with face to the ground. *Arīu-ki-ruga*, to lie down face upwards.

Ariuri (*arīuri*), to turn oneself round and round when lying down.

Akaariu (*aka-arīu*), to turn so as to face anyone. 2. To face towards.

ARO, before ; presence. *I te aro* ; in the presence of. 2. Complaint ; lamentation ; to weep on account of suffering. 3. Squaring or trimming timber, &c. ; putting a "face" or surface on it.

AROA, a doubtful interrogation. Ex. *Kua kai koe nei aroa ?* Have you (perhaps) eaten anything ?

AROA (for *Aroha* ?). See *aka-aroa*.

AROA (*arōa*), the name of a fish with a large mouth. Cf. *roa*. *Arōarōa*, a diminutive, i.e., small fish of the *arōa* species.

AROAGAMAI (*arōagamāi*), to have newly arrived at a place in which one intends to dwell.

AROAROA, this ; that.

AROAROMAGA (*arōarōmāga*), steep, craggy, said of a mountain.

AROHA (*arōha*), squared ; having four faces. Cf. *aro* and *ha*.

AROEVA, poor bread-fruit ; bread-fruit of puny and starved appearance.

ARORA (*arōra*), to sing joyfully to oneself. Plural *arorarora* (*arōrarōra*). 2. A kind of licentious chant.

ARORAGI, to be seen on the horizon.

Aroaroragi (*arōarōragi*), to be extended along the horizon ; situated on the horizon. Cf. *ragi*.

ARORIRO, exclamation : Lost ! Gone to others ! See *ariro*. Cf. *riro*, gone.

AROTUA (*arotūa*), to have bosses or projections, as the spinal column has. Cf. *tua*.

ARU, to insist ; to persist.

Aruaru (*ārūaru*), to run after ; to pursue ; to go in pursuit.

ARUA, the name of a fish. When young it is called *popo*.

ARUAI (*arūai*), to vomit ; to have nausea. 2. To have heavings or palpitations of the heart. Plural *aruaruai* (*arūarūai*), to vomit frequently, but not so severely as *arūai*. Plural of the subject *aaruai* (*aarūai*).

ARUI (*arūi*), to face towards. 2. To turn the head so as to see. *Aruirui* (*arūirūi*), plural of the action ; *aarui* (*aarūi*), plural of the subject.

ARURARURA, to stammer ; to lisp ; to mock anyone who is speaking.

ARUTA (*arūta*), very handsome ; beautiful.

ARUTI (*arūti*), to hurry in making a distribution ; to do in haste. Plural *arutiruti* (*arūtirūti*).

ATA, an image ; a likeness ; a portrait. 2. The shadow of a human being. 3. The form ; shape. 4. The appearance. 5. Morning or evening, twilight. 6. Daybreak, dawn. 7.

- An imprint, impression. Ex. *Eata o te vavae*; a footprint. 8. To make an impression; to have influence over a person. See *ataata*, *atahiahai*, *atareureu*, &c.
- ATAAKAKIKO**, an ancient piece of property or chattel in the shape of three branches terminating in a hand.
- ATAATA** (*ātaāta*), to be full of matter, said of a sore ripe for lancing. 2. To be large; wide; distant; far-stretching; spacious. *Hare ataata*, a spacious house; *Ku ataata te hito te vaka*, the canoe is already far off. Cf. *taata* and *vataata*.
- ATAEIKI** (*ataeiki*), to do nothing, and to dress richly in a luxurious way. Cf. *akariki*.
- ATAGUTU**, the mouth or opening of a native oven. Cf. *gutu*.
- ATAHIAHAI**, the evening twilight. 2. A beautiful sunset. Cf. *ata* and *atareureu*.
- ATAHUNA** (*atahuna*), modest; retiring. 2. Lonely; solitary. Cf. *tahunahuna*.
- ATAIAI**, twilight; clouds red with the sunset. Cf. *atahiahai*.
- ATAKURAKURA** (*atakurakura*), a beautiful sunrise or sunset. Cf. *ata* and *kura*.
- ATAORAU**, a wart; a scirrhous; a pimple.
- ATARA**, a box or case made of reeds, and with food placed therein for a deity. It is put in the hole where the *mā* is fermenting in order that the god may take care of the whole quantity. 2. An altar.
- ATAREUREU**, dawn; the first peep of day; morning twilight. Cf. *ata*, *atahiahai*, &c.
- ATARIKI**, the eldest son. Cf. *akariki*.
- ATATAI** (*ataitai*), the strand; the beach. *Ao ki te ataitai*; to go to stool.
- ATE**, the liver. 2. The inward parts of the body. *To ate!* an imprecation, "Give me your inside!" See four following words.
- ATEA**, a mocking expression: "You are pale; are you taken?" Cf. *tea*.
- ATEGO**, a kind of imprecation.
- ATEORARO**, a kind of imprecation.
- ATEORORO**, a kind of imprecation.
- ATI**, a descendant. *Atitope*, a descendant of *Tope*. See *Atikura* and *Atitane*.
- ATI**, to wait for; to hope for some time. 2. To break; to break to pieces. *Atiati* marks an action a little longer than *ati*. *Ati-atu*, *ati-mai*, to have mutual reliance.
- Atia**, "Let it be broken"; "Break it."
- Atiga**, a nail or claw. 2. Fracture. 3. The breaking of waves.
- ATIANUA** (*atianua*) or **AKAMARU**, one of the four inhabited islands of Mangareva.
- ATIAOA** (*atiaoa*), the name of certain lands and of a bay in Mangareva.
- ATIGATAHI**, a wave; a surge; a breaking billow. See under *ati*.
- ATIHOI**, the name of a tribe at Takutua, Mangareva.
- ATIKURA**, the name of a people forming a certain tribe, as though one said "the race of Kura." See *ati*, a descendant.
- ATIMEA**, the children of; the descendants of. See *ati*.
- ATIRIKIGARO** (*atirikigaro*), the name of the chief bay of Takuaro.
- ATITANE**, the name of a Mangarevan family: "the children of Tane."
- ATITARAKAU**, the race of Tarakau, a branch of the Mangarevan people.
- ATITITITI**, a cry of encouragement to stimulate paddlers or rowers.
- ATITOEPE** (*atitoepe*), the poetical name of Aukena.
- ATITUITI**, a tribe dwelling at the foot of the Hill of Mangareva. It is divided into two portions, one "of the heights" named *Atituiti-i-ruga*, and the other "of the lower part" *Atituiti-i-raro*.
- ATIUTUATU**, to wait for; to stay for.
- ATO**, to relate; to recount. 2. To share in an undertaking. Plural *atoato* (*ātōāto*).
- Atoga* (*atōga*), a history; narrative. 2. A design; a project. 3. To be questioned concerning an affair.
- ATO**, to leap; to spring; to rush forward. 2. To dive into the sea without noise or splashing. *Atoto*, plural of the action; *aato*, plural of the subject.
- ATOTA**, an exclamation: "You'll be taken!" "You will be caught!"
- ATOTATOTA**, red; scarlet.
- ATOTO**, to shine; to glitter. 2. A bright fire. Cf. *toto*.
- ATU**, away; off; hence; as *ao atu*, go away, *ari atu*, carry off. It expresses the opposite action to *mai*, hither.
- ATU**, to fold double; to bend in two. A fold. To gather in folds. Plural *atuatu* (*atūātu*). Cf. *atuha* and *hatuhatu*.
- ATU**, a great noise, as of cries and loud words. 2. The gizzard of a bird. 3. A kind of fish. 4. A round fruit-stone. 5. Round; rounded. Ex. *Atu-marama*, round in form, like the moon; *atu ra*, round, as the sun. Cf. *atuma*. 6. A fruit-stone; a kernel.
- ATUGA**, the nape of the neck. See *aturei*.
- ATUGAKE**, to exhale a hot smell. 2. To be unable to go to stool.
- ATUHA**, to fold in four plies. Cf. *atu*, *hatuhatu*, *ha*, and *aturua*.
- ATUI** (*atui*), to argue for; to give reasons. Plural *atuitui* (*atūitūi*).
- Atuiga* (*atūiga*), a conference; a council.
- ATUMA** (*atuma*), to be violet-coloured. 2. A reddish earth.
- ATUMATA**, the pupil of the eye. Cf. *atu* and *mata*.
- ATUPIRO** (*atupiro*), clotted blood.
- ATURAU**, to make a long bristly chain or garland with leaves of the coco palm. It is used in fishing. See *rau*.

ATUREI (*aturēi*), the lower part of the neck, where the breast commences. See *atuga*.

ATURUA, folded double. See *atu*, *rua*, *atuha*.

ATURURUE (*atururūe*), a cry and song of joy. 2. A cry of alarm, of war.

ATUTA, a district; a part of the country. 2. The suburbs or extension of a chief town.

ATUTAHA (*atutāha*), country fields. A countryman; rustic. 2. A lonely place. 3. A place distant from the capital. 4. A stone fastened to the end of a string, used to lift a turtle in the water and drive it into the net.

ATUTIRI, thunder. Cf. *pakaatutiri*.

AU, I; me. 2. The rising and falling of the tide. 3. A garland or crown. Cf. *aukatata*, *aukouga*, *aupikitavake*. 4. An awl; a piercer. 5. Dew; night dew. Cf. *auanu*. 6. Gall. Cf. *eahu* and *hau*. 7. A current; tide. 8. Sea-clouds. 9. A bent bodkin; a marlinspike.

AU, to seize; to catch hold of earnestly. 2. To take the seeds or flowers of cotton from their pods. 3. To gather up scattered things; to take everything. 4. To gather one by one. 5. To straighten; to correct. Plural *auau* (*āuāu*).

AUAGIAGI, small remnants of food.

AUAHI, to smoke, as a fire. Cf. *ahi*, *kavauahi*, and *au*.

AUAHU, to build; to erect.

AUAITU, rags; tatters.

AUAKINO, a dirty place; a wallowing place of animals. Cf. *kino*.

AUANU (*auānu*), to feel the absence of a person; to regret departure of anyone whose presence makes the place agreeable, said of great personages. 2. Cold dew. Cf. *au*. 3. To be alone, i.e., to feel cold because one is alone. Cf. *anu*.

AUATI (*auāti*), to hope for; to expect.

AUAUA (*auāua*), having many possessions.

AUAUMAKU (*auūmaku*), to be slightly moist; humid. See *aumaku*.

AUE (*auē*), an exclamation of surprise, as "Oh!" or of grief, as "Alas!" See *auhe*.

AUHE (*auhē*), an exclamation, "Alas!" 2. To weep. See *auē*.

AUHERE (*auhēre*), an exclamation of surprise, as "Oh!" or of grief, as "Alas!"

AUHO, provisions for a voyage. The victualling of a canoe or vessel.

AUHU, prevented by timidity. Shame.

AUKATAKATA, a crown or chaplet of material obtained from the pandanus tree. 2. A kind of ornament. Cf. *au*.

AUKENA, one of the four inhabited islands of Mangareva. Also called *Akena*.

AUKORONOA (*aukorōnoa*), obscurity; darkness. Dark night. 2. Weather threatening rain. Cloudy weather.

AUKOUGA, a crown made of material procured from the coco-nut.

AUMAKO (*aumāko*), the name of a part of a fish adjoining the fins.

AUMAKU, to be humid; moist; damp. Humidity. See *aomaku*. Cf. *maku*.

Auaumaku, slightly moist or humid.

AUMANU (*aumānu*), a skeleton. Meagre; lean; sorry-looking.

AUMARAGOIO (*amaragōio*), a crown made from the feathers of the *goio* bird.

AUMATAPEHAU (*aumatapēhau*), frightful; dreadful.

AUMATUA (*aumātua*), old; ancient. Cf. *matua*.

AUMOTUAPUGA (*aumotuapūga*), a stay; support; protection. To protect; to support; take care of.

AUNUI (*aunūi*), to be sought in marriage by many; to be greatly desired.

AUO (*auo*), a bundle; a burden. Loading; freight.

AUPAHI (*aupāhi*), unhappy. 2. An exclamation: "What bad luck!"

AUPAUPA (*aūpaūpa*), swelling; tumidity. 2. Putrefaction; putrefying.

AUPIKITAVAKE (*aupikitavāke*), a crown made of the plumes of the tropic-bird (*Phaeton rubricauda*). See *auurumokoe*.

AUPO (*auōpo*), to be obscure; dark; sombre. Cf. *po*, *aponei*, &c.

AURA (*auāra*), to pinch once. 2. Exclamation: "Oh, it burns!" Cf. *ura*. *Āuraūra*, to pinch many times in succession.

AURAKI, to draw near; approach. *Ku auraki teito te kaia*, the man-eater drew near.

AURIRI (*aurīri*), to strike against, said of waves beating on a canoe or vessel. Cf. *rirī*.

AURIURI, blue; dark blue; blue of the sky. 2. A dark shadow. 3. Black. 4. The colour of deep places in the sea. See *uriuri*.

AURUPE, a throne; a place of honour.

AUTAIMAGOA, low water; low tide.

AUTOU (*auōu*), to weep and lament for a long time.

AUURUMOKOE, a crown made of the feathers of the frigate-bird. See *aupikitavake*.

AVA, a channel or passage through which canoes or vessels may pass. 2. A canal.

AVA, to be lost; gone; absent. To be no longer visible. 2. Not remembered; slipped from the memory. Cf. *reava*.

Avaga, absent.

AVAAVA (*avaāva*), smoking tobacco. A smoker. 2. The name of a bird.

AVAAVAAVA, one who delays or hinders much.

AVAAVANOA (*avaāvanoa*), to be often absent. 2. To often disappear, said of waves falling and disappearing.

AVAGARIRI (*avagarīri*), a gale; a tempest. 2. A gust of wind; a squall.

AVAIKI, a very deep place. 2. Hades. 3. Name of a place often mentioned in ancient songs of the natives.

AVAITEREUREU (*dva-i-te-reureu*), Venus when morning star.

- AVAKE, the day after to-morrow; the day before yesterday.
- AVAKEATU, some time; any time.
- AVAKEMAI, I will come (some time) after to-morrow.
- AVAKORE (*avakõre*), without any medium; without reason for actions. 2. One without issue; childless. 3. Without ingress or egress. 4. A robber.
- AVAMATE (*avamâte*), to be good; gentle; pitiful.
- AVARAGI (*avarâgi*), to be clean and beautiful. 2. A fair skin; a white skin.
- AVAROA, one who has altogether disappeared and been lost sight of. One who remains in a far-off place and is seen no more by his friends.
- AVARUA (*avarûa*), a paved space. Plural *ava-avarua* (*avaavarûa*).
- AVATA, a box; case; trunk. A coffin.
- AVATEA (*avatêa*), noon. Afternoon. Cf. *tea*.
- AVAVA (*avâva*), name of a portion of a reef.
- AVAVAGURIAGA, inconstant; fickle.
- AVE, a string made from plants, serving the purpose of thread or cords. 2. A tail, train, as the tail of a comet. 3. A sheet or rope attached to a sail.
- Aveave (*âveâve*), progenitors of distant degree. 2. Bread-fruit, the flesh of which is stringy. 3. *Tu-a-aveave*, well proportioned; tall and stalwart.
- AVI, noise of the spouting out of water, or of blood when the lance enters a fish. 2. To put a spit into a fish easily, for cooking purposes.
- Avivi, the sound of water boiling; the noise of water washing about the rudder.
- AVUHO, a vagabond; a reckless fellow; madcap. 2. Mould; humus; dirt.

E

- E, the definite article "the." 2. The sign of the vocative case, as *Ragimata e!* O Rangimata! 3. A sign of assent: Yes; truly. 4. And (conj.) 5. From; by; on account of. 6. An exclamation: "Here, take it!"
- EA (*êa*), where? *Ko ea*, where? Cf. *akamaheahêa*.
- EA, to take breath on coming up out of the sea. Cf. *eha*. 2. To spring, to issue, said of a spring of water issuing from the ground. *Vai êa*, spring-water. Plural *eaea* (*êêêa*).
- Akaea (*aka-êa*), to breathe; to respire. 2. To lie down; to repose; take rest.
- Akaeaea (*aka-êêêa*), to breathe with difficulty; to labour in respiration. 2. To blow into; to breathe into. 3. To cause air to enter anything. 4. To expire one's breath with difficulty.
- Akaearaga, respiration. 2. The action of lying down to rest. 3. The place where one reposes.
- EAEA (*êêêa*), marine substance on which young fish are nourished.
- EGA, reprisal; retaliation. 2. A victim.
- EAHA, what is it? Which? Why? Ex. *Eaha to koe tiaga?* What is your project? *Eaha nei?* What does this mean? Cf. *kaha*.
- EAHU, gall. Cf. *au*.
- EAI (*êâi*), a disdainful negative: "No, I don't wish it."
- EAKAHUHE, to look for provisions; to seek for food.
- EAU, the name of a plant (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*). Cf. *hau*.
- EE, a saw. To saw.
- EGA, the name of a plant having a red berry and black seed. 2. A fine mat.
- EGAEGA, a parting; separation. A joint; Articulation.
- EGAIGAI, to be with child; pregnant.
- Aka-egaigai, to walk heavily, clumsily.
- EGOEGO, to be very dirty; filthy. Dirt on one's clothes, &c.
- EGUE, the chrysalis of an insect.
- EGUIGUI, to hear the sound of a person's voice, but unable to distinguish the words.
- EHA, to take breath in coming up out of the sea. Cf. *ea*.
- EHE, to wander; to stray; to lose one's way.
- EHE, yes.
- EHIA, how many? How many are there?
- EHIAA, "what?" "What do you wish?"
- EHIEHI (*êhiêhi*), to hunt after with earnestness; to pursue with violence.
- EHOKI, an affirmative: "Yes, once more."
- EHU, trouble. To trouble; to disturb. Cf. *tatehu*. 2. Ashes; dust.
- Ehuehu, disturbed water; water stirred up.
- EI, to demand. Ex. *Ei kai*: Give me food; I wish for food.
- EIA, behold! See here! See there! *Eia au e!* "Here I am!"
- EIAHE, same as EIA.
- EIANOTI (*êiâ nôtî*), to be the same; self-same. "It is he himself."
- EIARORO, an exclamation of joy or of surprise.
- EIAU (*êiâu*), great; far-stretching. It is also used of a large, strong man.
- EIE (*êie*), behold! See here!
- EIEI (*êiêi*), a kind of fern.
- EIRA, to handle a canoe-sail quickly and smartly.
- EIVA, rest from heavy work.
- EKA, mouldiness; mustiness.

- EKAKEKAKE**, waves of the sea going and coming on the beach.
- EKARAMEARIRIA**, some frightful thing; a dreadful object.
- EKE**, the octopus; the squid. Cf. *kaveeke* and *pueke*.
- EKE**, to embark. 2. To mount upon an elevation. 3. To be vanquished. Plural *ekeke*.
- Ekeke**, reduced by boiling. Softened; mel-
lowed.
- Ekega**, going up. An ascension; a rising. Embarkation.
- Aka-ake** (*aka-ake*), to place anything in a higher position. 2. To cause anyone to embark. 3. To give instruction; to lecture. 4. To over-throw; to vanquish. 5. A stone used as an amulet to procure good health. Plural *aka-
ekeeke* (*aka-akekeke*).
- Aka-ekeeke**, to render soft; liquid. To mollify.
- Aka-ekaga**, instruction. 2. Distribution.
- EKEKE** (*ekēke*), loud, strong, said of a fine strong voice.
- EKEKURA** (*ekēkura*), precious; beautiful. Cf. *kura*, *atakurakura*.
- EKETE** (*eketā*), a dressing or preparation to which papyrus cloth is submitted before dedica-
tion to a divinity. 2. An expression used in ancient ceremonies used for the dead. 3. A staff ornamented with a little band of papyrus.
- EKI**, to be afraid of someone; to be in fear. 2. With.
- EKI** (*eki*), to hold on by the fingers or toes. 2. To walk on tiptoe with being footsore. 3. To go hopping on one leg. *Ekieki* (*ekiēki*) plural of the action. *Eeki* (*eēki*) plural of the sub-
ject.
- EKO**, to weep; to wail upon the death of a person.
- EMEA**, a thing; any thing. Such an one. Cf. *mea*.
- EMEAMEANO**, a thing of small importance; of little consequence; no matter.
- EMEAKI** (*e-mā-aki*), "That is not so bad."
- EMIEMI** (*emiēmi*), to shudder; to tremble from fear; to shake with passion.
- EMO**, to be forced away; to be kidnapped, carried off. 2. Separated; broken off; detached. *Emoemo*, plural of the action. *Emo*, plural of the subject.
- Emoraga**, rupture; separation; detachment.
- EMOHO**, an expression of disdain or mockery: "Idiot!"
- ENA**, behold! See here! See there! *Ena koe*, "There you are!" *Ena koutou*, "There ye are!"—a mode of salutation.
- ENA**, on the windward side.
- ENUA**, land, said of shallow places in the sea. Cf. *mamuenua*. 2. The placenta or afterbirth.
- ENUENU**, flexible; slack; tender.
- ENUHE** (*enūhe*), a caterpillar.
- EO** (*eo*), to infect. To exhale a strong smell, as a rotten thing.
- EOI**, reduced by boiling. Softened.
- EOKIA** (*eokiā*), certainly; without doubt. Cf. *oki*.
- EPA**, tribute.
- EPANI**, when; at the time when.
- EPOKAI**, to wander about; to be a vagabond; rambler. Cf. *pokai*.
- EPOTI**, soon; ere long; shortly.
- EPU**, in clothes too big that embarrass the move-
ment of the legs.
- EPU** (*epu*) to seize with the two hands some-
thing that tries to escape. 2. To seize sud-
denly birds, fish, or other animals. Plural
epuepu (*epuepu*).
- ERAERARIMA**, to make gestures while speaking.
- ERARA**, to go round about, through fear or respect.
- ERE**, Behold! said in offering something to a person.
- ERE** (*ere*), to walk; to march. 2. To go. *Ereere* (*ereere*) plural of the action; *eere* (*eere*) plural of the subject. *Erega*, a walking. *Ereere* (*ereere*) to go without ceasing.
- Akaere** (*aka-ere*), to take out for a walk; to cause to walk. 2. To recite genealogies, to show descent. 3. To seek out the origin of anyone or anything.
- Akaerega** (*aka-erega*), a procession. 2. A genealogy.
- ERE** (*ere*), to hang up; to suspend.
- Ereere** (*ereere*), to bind down; to enthrall. 2. To tie with great care.
- Akaereere** (*akaereere*), dear, dearest; well-
beloved; darling; sweetheart.
- EREA** (*erēa*), the name of a small fish.
- ERAKURA** (*ere-a-kura*), a slow gentle walk. Cf. *ere* and *kura*.
- EREAVALAE** (*ere-a-vavāe*), to be passing; tran-
sient. Cf. *ere* and *vavae*.
- EREGA**, turmeric.
- EREHI**, the coco-nut palm.
- EREHU**, the season answering to the (southern) month of May.
- ERONU** (*ereōnu*), well; in good health.
- ERERO** (*erēro*), the tongue; the organ of speech. 2. Coral resembling branching shrubs.
- ERIGA**, my friend; my dear; dear friend, said by superiors to inferiors. The plural is *kouariga*, my friends.
- ERIKIKURA** (*erikikura*), a piece of cloth painted yellow used to cover the breast of a corpse. Cf. *kura*.
- ERIRI** (*eriri*), a kind of sea-snail.
- ERO**, abortive; an abortion. Also used for plants that do not thrive.
- EROA**, "It is time that."
- ERU**, to drive back; to throw back. To repel anyone or anything without touching with the hand. 2. To repel feebly.

Eruru, the noise of thunder, or of the fall of a body. 2. To repel often without; daring to touch with the hand. *Erurururu* (sounds succeeding each other), plural of the action of verb; *eeruru*, plural of the subject

ERUE, a kind of plant.

ERURE (*erûre*), a term of endearment used as a call to one's eldest daughter.

ETAGA (*etâga*), to seek for ease and comfort. 2. *Pudendum muliebre*.

ETAGAKORENOA (*etâga-kôre-noa*), to be without any comfort or ease.

ETE, to be in fear; to be afraid. Plural *etete*.

Akaete (*aka-ête*), to be afraid. *Aka-êteête* denoting longer action than *akaete*.

ETEGEI, to make a noise, said of many people speaking or crying out at once.

ETEREKI, to go, whether by land or sea; to travel.

ETI, to remove the points of pandanus leaves; to take out the bones of fish. 2. To tear with the teeth; to separate by tearing; to lacerate.

Etieti (*etiêtî*), to tear; to rend. 2. To destroy goods, walls, houses, &c.

Etietiraga, torn, lacerated. The action of taking off the tips of pandanus leaves.

ETOETO, calm, tranquil. 2. Flat, level.

Akaeto (*aka-êto*), a man set apart; one leading a sequestered lonely life.

Akaetoeto (*aka-êtoêto*), calm. 2. Flat, monotonous.

ETOGAKE (*etogâke*), a noise arising from wood being broken or being piled up.

E-TOKO-NOTI-OKI-RA (*e-tôkô-nôti-ôki-ra*), at length; after all.

ETOKOTOKO, to dissent; to disagree; to be in controversy.

ETU (*êtu*), a star. *Etunui*, a planet; Jupiter. Cf. *etukokiri* and *etuvero*.

ETU, not to be able to sleep at night through expectation of seeing someone, or of something occurring.

ETUA (*etua*), a deity, a divinity, a god. Cf. *patuetua*.

Etuaraga, a divinity.

ETUA, to be wicked; to be full of wickedness.

ETUAVANAGA, a warrior commanding others; a war-chief. Cf. *vanaga*.

ETUKE, points; spines of the sea-hog or sea-porcupine. 2. The sea-porcupine. Cf. *tuke*.

ETUKOKIRI, a shooting star. 2. Electric fire (St. Elmo's lights), or marsh fires (as Will-o'-the-wisp). Cf. *etu*. 3. To stray from the right path.

ETURE, the name of a small fish.

ETUVERO, a comet. Cf. *etu*, *etukokiri*, and *vero*.

EUI, to ask; to interrogate. Cf. *ui*.

Aka-eui, to question; to ask; to ask for.

Euiraga, a demand. 2. A question; an interrogation.

EUTE, papyrus, of which is made the native cloth. It is indigenous. Cf. *ute*.

EVA, to defend; to protect. *Takao eva*, secret. 2. Frenzied; delirious. *Aeva*, like a madman.

Evaga, a defence; a protection.

EVA (*evâ*), hanging down stiffly, said of the arms; stiff, said of a sick person.

Evaea, to hang; to be hanging down; suspended; a tatter or shred which hangs down.

Aka-evaeva, to hang up; to tie so that the object is suspended.

EVAIEA, an exclamation "You speak without thinking"; "Nonsense!"

G (= NG)

GA (*gâ*), on the side of. 2. A bay, gulf.

GA (*gâ*), to be hoarse. *E reo ga*, a rough voice.

GAEATA (*gâeâta*), the name of a tribe in Manga-reva.

GAGAE (*gâegâe*), to have a feeble voice; a feeble voice.

GAERE (*gâere*), the name of a sea-fish.

GAGA (*gâga*), a kind of bird, also called *garôra*. 2. The name of a very small sea-fish.

GAGA, a bruise on bread-fruit.

GAGAHU (*gâgâhu*), see *gahugahu*.

GAGANA (*gâgâna*), to be scattered; distributed; to be propagated; diffused.

GAGARE, see *garegare*.

GAGARI (*gâgâri*), little, small.

GAGAU, pincers; nippers (see *gagahu* and *gahugahu*). 2. To seize with the teeth. To bite eagerly or savagely. 3. Much (see *gau*).

GAHA (*gâha*), a skin disease, only affecting women.

GAHA, a pain in the bowels caused by eating fruit alone.

GAHAE (*gâhâe*), tearing; torn. The noise as of tearing cloth. Plural *gahaeae*. Cf. *hae*.

GAHAHAEATOGA, a dreadful noise, as of loud thunder.

GAHI (*gâhi*), "pig's fat," said of a large fish.

GAHIGAH, fine, said of woven stuff or of pandanus leaves used in making mats.

GAHIRI, to climb; to clamber up. When used to denote the action of insects it signifies to insinuate, to creep up upon. *Gahirihihi* (*gâhîrîhîrî*) plural of the action; *gagahiri* (*gâgâhîrî*) plural of the subject.

GAHOA, a bird resembling an eagle, which is said to carry off human beings.

GAHOA (*gâhâa*), notched, as a blade. 2. Said of very good water.

GAHORU (*gahōro*), the name of a small insect.

GAHUGAHU (*gāhugāhu*), to bite. 2. To mince one's words; to be affected in speech. 3. To have a sense of discomfort about the abdomen and particularly in the parts about the navel.

Gagahu (*gagāhu*), to bite; to seize with the teeth. 2. To feel sharp pains in the interior of the body. 3. To clinch the teeth. 4. Pincers; nippers. See *gau*.

Gahuga (*gahūga*), a biting; the action of biting. 2. A small quantity of food. 3. A mouthful. See *gauga*.

GAIGAI, embarrassed; awkward. 2. Fine; soft to the touch. 3. Dusty; powdery.

GAIO, fatigued; tired.

Gaioio (*gāioio*), a feeble flame; dimly lighted. A small fire. 2. Phosphorus of the shining multipedes in the sea; the multipedes themselves. 3. Sparkling; phosphorescent.

GAIRO (*gāiro*), a worm which lives in timber and pierces it with holes. See *iro*.

GAITIKAU, the name of a place at Taravai.

GAKE (*gāke*), the part of an island extending towards the east. 2. The name of a tribe in Mangareva.

GAKI (*gāki*), to force; to employ all one's power.

GAKO (*gāko*), a thread; a filament of coco fibre; the threads in a tissue.

Gakogako (*gākogāko*), full of filaments; filaments not to be detached from the stem of the plant. 2. Veins in the arms. 3. Veins marked in white red or black on fruit, or on food, or in stones.

GAKO (*gā-ko*), this way; that way.

GAKU (*gāku*), to give signs of life; to recover in great pain.

Gakugaku (*gākugāku*), to be in agony. 2. To yield the last breath; the dying sigh. 3. To respire quickly but feebly in the last moments of life.

GANAGANA (*gānagāna*), to be resolute; determined.

GANO, the name of a tribe in Mangareva.

GAO (*gāo*), grooves or carving on the *i*ke, the instrument for beating *tapa* out of papyrus. 2. A sign; a mark. 3. The wrong side of a piece of cloth, or of a seam.

Gaogao, small waves of the sea. 2. A bed of compressed leaves.

GAOA (*gāda*), the name of a small insect which flies about flowers.

GAOA, head-ache. 2. Sweetness; a pleasant taste. 3. A notch; a gap.

GAORO (*gāro*), a kind of insect. 2. To walk in a bent position; bowed. 3. To wallow; to spread oneself out. 4. To draw; to drag along; to trail.

GAOROTUAPAPA, the name of an insect.

GARA (*gāra*), to be preoccupied; to fancy; to picture; to imagine. 2. To be unquiet; restless; inquietude.

Garagara (*gāragāra*), continued restlessness.

GARAHU, soot; black 'particles in smoke. 2. Charcoal.

Garahurahu, small pieces of charcoal.

GARAHU-AHI, soot. Cf. *ahi*.

GARAURAUAVA, to imagine; to fancy; to figure to oneself vividly.

GARARO, below; low down. See *raro*.

GAREA, a conch shell.

GAREGARE (*gāregāre*), yellow. 2. Red tinted with yellow. 3. Pleasant to the sight; of a beautiful red colour. 4. To become red. Cf. *garigari*.

Gagare, pleasing to the eye; of a pleasant reddish tint.

GAREUREU, to live; to dwell.

GARIGARI, to feel dull pains in the arms and legs after having partaken of bad fish, or after having exercised the arms or legs greatly at unaccustomed work.

GARIQARIA-E-TE-KIORE, to be bitten or devoured by rats.

GARIPI, fruit of the *koeriki* arrived at perfect maturity.

GARIPIRIPI (*garipiripi*), severe headache proceeding from sunstroke.

GARO (*gāro*), to disappear; diminished; disappeared; lost. Plural *garogaro* (*gārogāro*). 2. Perhaps.

GARO-ATU, to disappear by going away.

GARO-ATU-ARA, formerly; in former times; of old.

GARO-IO, to remain absent in a certain known place.

GARORA (*garōra*), the name of a bird, also called *gaga*. 2. To run very quickly.

GARORORORO (*garōrorōro*), to be fairly good; passable. 2. To be sweet and soft to the taste.

GARU, foam; froth. 2. A bubble of water; a foam-bell.

Garugaru, foam.

GARUA, to be very penurious and stingy except to oneself. 2. Egotistical; unmindful of others. 3. Unpitying; relentless. 4. Difficult to manage; of uncertain temper. 5. Bad; wicked; cruel.

GARUE, to have a pain in the bosom, said of women nursing children at the breast.

GARURU (*garūru*), nausea, sickness that lasts a long time. 2. Sweet or pleasant to the taste in small quantities but becoming unpleasant in excess.

Garurururu (*garūrururu*), extremely nauseous.

GARUTAI, sea-foam; a bubble of sea-water. See *garu* and *tai*.

GATA, that which seems good and right; in good health. Ex. *matagata*, an eye that looks healthy and clear.

Aka-gata, to appear healthy externally, but to have pain inwardly.

GATAE, the name of a large tree having thorns and red flowers.

GATAHA, the name of a tribe in Mangareva.

GATATA (*gatāta*), affluence; abundance; a crowd. 2. To move; to stir, said of a great multitude of creatures, as of insects. 3. To move without order; pell-mell; agitated in parts, as a crowd stirs and flows. 4. That which sprouts or shoots with vigour and regularity, said of trees and plants. *Gatatātata* (*gatātātata*), plural of the action; *gagātata* (*gagātata*), plural of the subject.

Gatatata, or *Gatatātata*, to creep up upon or run about on, as parasites creeping upon the skin.

GATAVAKE, the name of a bay and a tribe in Mangareva.

GATIGATI (*gātigāti*), to gather coco-nuts every day, so that none that are ripe are left on the tree.

GATIHINA, the name of a bay and of a tribe in Mangareva.

GATORO (*gātro*), to itch; itching. 2. To creep; to crawl on hands and feet; to creep, as insects on the skin. Cf. *totoro*, *toromiki*. *Gatorotoro* (*gātrotōro*), plural of the action; *gagatoro* (*gagātōro*), plural of the subject.

GATU (*gātu*), to work industriously at tilling the soil. *Gatugatu* (*gātugātu*), plural of the action; *gagatu* (*gagātu*), plural of the subject. 2. To be dispersed, scattered.

Gatugatu (*gātugātu*), said of the trouble one has in rowing or poling a raft forward. *Gatu i to te kirikiri me aka-ruku ikatu*, to be dispersed on the sandbanks or reefs to drive the *ikatu* fish to its hiding-places among the corals.

GAU, to strain and strive to arrive first. To be the first. Plural *gaugau*.

Gagau, to bite with avidity; to seize with the teeth. See *gahugahu*. 2. Pincers; nippers. 3. Many; much.

Gauga, a mouthful. See *gahuga*.

GAUE, to succeed in the attempt to lift or carry a package.

GAUTA, to go to the side of the mountain; inland.

GAUTU, the name of a tribe on Taravai and Mangareva.

GAVARI (*gavāri*), flexible; pliant. 2. Without spot or stain.

Gavarivari, flexible; pliant (but only used of long pieces of wood or poles).

Aka-gavari (*aka-gavari*), to make to bend; to bow. To be flexible, limber, said of men, trees, &c. Plural *aka-gavarivari* (*aka-gavāri-vāri*).

GEEGEE, to make a rustling noise in walking over leaves. See *geheyehe*.

GEGIE, the name of a shrub found on the low-lying lands.

GEHE (*gēhe*), to crackle; to rustle. To make a noise like dry leaves when they are walked upon.

Gehegehe (*gēhegēhe*), denoting more long-continued action than *gehe*. See *geeges*.

Akagehegehe (*aka-gēhegēhe*), to make a rustling noise, as of one passing over dry leaves, straw, &c.

GENEGENE (*gēnegēne*), a man of short stature, but thickset and fat.

GEPUGEPU (*gēpugēpu*), soft; mellow. 2. Weak; feeble; lazy. 3. Powdery.

GERE (*gère*), a heavy confused sound, as of a peal of thunder. Cf. *pugere*.

Geregere (*gēregēre*), a heavy long-continued sound, as of a sustained rumbling peal of thunder. The sound of heavy surf. 2. A melodious chant. *Reogeregere*, a fine voice.

Gerehaga (*gērehāga*), the name of a fish that makes a noise when caught in the net.

GEREPU (*gerēpu*), to be indisposed; to be ill.

Akagerepu (*aka-gerēpu*), to progress slowly, said of a sick person. 2. To have a lingering illness.

GERUE (*gerüe*), a slight noise; a rustling; a whistling; a whispering.

Akagerue (*aka-gerüe*), to shake; to jolt; to agitate. *Aka-geruerue* (*aka-gerüerüe*), plural of the action; *aka-gagerue* (*aka-gēgerüe*), plural of the subject.

GERUE (*gerüe*), to go away or set out at the same time. 2. To go each his own way. *Geruerue* (*gerüerüe*), plural of the action; *gegerue* (*gēgerüe*), plural of the subject.

GIE (*giē*), small leaves of the lesser variety of pandanus, used in making fine mats.

Giegie (*giēgiē*), a light gentle wind; a zephyr. 2. A slight agitation of the sea; tiny wavelets.

GIHOHO (*gihōho*), the space between the joints on a sugar-cane; the distance from one knot to another.

GIO (*giō*), to put out; to extinguish. To be extinguished, as a flame. *Giogio*, the plural of the action; *gigio* (*giōgiō*), plural of subject.

Akagio (*aka-giō*), to extinguish a fire. Also *aka-kio*, *aka-mio*, *aka-hio*. *Aka-giogio* (*aka-giōgiō*), plural of action; *aka-gigio* (*aka-giōgiō*), plural of subject.

GOA (*gōa*), dry; dried up. Dead for a long time, said of plants. Ripe, as applied to coco-nuts. Also applied figuratively to men: withered, good for nothing. *Goagoa* more intense than *goa*.

GOGO (*gōgo*), the noise made in breathing when the nose or bronchial tubes are choked with phlegm. Cf. *gogoiu*. 2. To be a long time eating. 3. A conical hole. 4. Thin cheeks. 5. Sunken eyes.

Gogogogo, a conical hole. 2. Hollow cheeks. 3. Sunken eyes.

Aka-gogogogo, to widen a hole at the bottom in proportion to its depth.

GOGOIU, to snore. To breathe through the nose only. Cf. *gogo*, *goroiu*, *ihu*, *goio*, and *goro*.

GOGORO (*gōgōro*), a holiday; a feast. To make a festival. 2. An affair; a matter. 3. A project; a design.

GOIO, the name of a black sea-bird. 2. A great snoring or rumbling. Cf. *gogo*, *gogoiu*, &c. 3. To whistle. 4. To breathe through the nose. *Goioio*, plural of the action.

GOEGORE, to flatter; to cajole. 2. A calm sea. 3. Low water. 4. An old person who hesitates in speaking, who does not know how to answer when questioned. Cf. *taigoregore*.

GORO (*gōro*), to snore. 2. To rattle; a sound of rattling. Cf. *togoro*. 3. The death-rattle in the throat of a dying person.

Gorogoro (*gōrogōro*), to snore often. See *gogo*, *goio*, &c.

GOROIU, the same as *gōro*. See *gogoiu*.

GORUGORU (*gōrugōru*), said of a child large for its years and of whom the flesh is soft and without firmness. See *gougou*.

GUGOU (*gūgou*), large and fat, said of a child. Cf. *gorugoru*.

GUE (*gūe*), a chrysalis; a grub.

Guegue (*gūegūe*), small and fat, said of people.

GUGU (*gūgu*), to have the gout, or a similar disease which affects the feet. Cf. *aragugu*.

GUHA (*gūha*), a deep voice with bad articulation. Cf. *hagu*.

Guhaguha, the voice of an old person.

GUNAGUNA, a noise in the gullet. 2. To speak thickly; to talk in the throat. 3. One who talks to himself.

GURUGURU (*gūrugūru*), to murmur; to mutter; to talk through the teeth indistinctly. 2. To growl, said of animals.

Guguru, a sound coming from a distance. 2. low sound uttered as a sign of approval, or as a token that the speaker is understood. Cf. *hagu* and *goro*.

GUTU (*gūtu*), the chin. 2. A boaster; a liar. 3. A talkative person. 4. The mouth of a fish. Cf. *atagutu* and *kogūtu*. 5. To spread abroad; to disseminate. 6. To report what one knows about some one else.

Akagutu (*aka-gūtu*), a kind of grimace made when a person is about to weep. See *guturoa*.

GUTU (*Gutu!*), an exclamation of admiration.

GUTUKOHE, bad bread-fruit.

GUTUKURI, the name of a fish.

GUTURA, the name of a fish.

GUTUROA, to make a grimace. To weep. See *gutu* and *aka-gutu*.

H

HA (*hā*), four.

HA, prohibited; set aside; sacred. Ex. *E ha akariki, e ha tahura, e ha tupapaku?* Are the bread-fruits made *tapu* on the lands of the king, of priests, or of deceased persons?

HAAPAO, to watch; to be one one's guard.

HAAU, to fasten; to make fast.

HAE (*hāe*), to tear; to rend. Cf. *parehahae*. 2. To bark; to strip. 3. To exceed; to surpass. Unequal; out of unison. 4. Longer on one side than the other, said of a garment. 5. To shock; to strike against. Plural *haehae*. Plural of the subject, *hahae* (*hahāe*). Cf. *gahae*, *hahai*, and *aac*.

Haehae (*hāehāe*), to tear cloth or tissue. 2. To strip off bark.

Akahaehae (*aka-hāehāe*), bustle; confusion. 2. To attempt; to try. 3. To tempt; to offer a bait.

HAGA (*hāga*), work; labour. To work. Plural *hagahaga* (*hāgahāga*).

HAGA (*hāga*), the name of a fish. 2. A wicker basket in the form of a cask, used for catching fish. Cf. *mohani*. 3. A measure of six feet in length. Plural *hagahaga* (*hāgahāga*).

HAGO (*hāgo*), the hole of a snake or eel in the ground.

HAGU, to murmur. Cf. *guha* and *guguru*. Plural *haguha* (*hāguhāgu*).

Haguna (*hagūna*), the noise of the sea on the reef or islets in calm weather.

HAHA (*hāha*), the mouth. Cf. *pahaha*, *reohaha*. 2. An exclamation of admiration: *Hāha!*

HAHA, to seek for one's father, mother, or children in any place that is not their proper home. (Not used in any other sense.)

HAHAHA (*hahāha*), an exclamation of surprise.

HAHAHAHA, an exclamation of correction.

HAHAI, to dispute; to quarrel. Cf. *hae* and *hahai*.

HAHAKI, to detach a fruit from the branch. 2. To gather fruit with the hand. Plural *hahiki* (*hākihāki*).

HAHANA (*hahāna*), warmth; heat. To make a thing hot. 2. To ask for food persistently and often. Cf. *mahana*.

Akahana (*aka-hāna*), to put a thing back in the oven to be cooked; to cook a second time to save the food from turning putrid. 2. To cook again a thing badly cooked at first.

HAHARO (*hahāro*), to polish; to rub. 2. To make pandanus leaves supple and pliant for weaving mats. Plural *haroharo* (*hārohāro*).

HAHARUA (*haharūa*), the name of a fish.

HAHAVE (*hahāve*), a kind of crayfish.

HAHI (*hāhi*), a packet or bundle of fish enveloped in leaves. To wrap up in leaves. *Hahihi*, plural of the subject.

HAHIPU (*hāhi-pu*), a bundle of kneaded food.

HAHU (*hāhu*), to bite the fruit of the pandanus (said of that fruit only).

HAI (*hāi*), the name of a fish.

HAI, to take into consideration; to estimate. To measure. Ex. *Na te hai atu ki te etua*; In the estimation of the god.

Haiga, the action of estimating or judging. *E haiga*, it often is.

Haihai, to measure. *Haihaiga*, a measure.

HAIHAI, the evening. 2. An omen; augury. 3. Correction; chastisement. Cf. *hahai*.

HAKAEMA, a recital. To recite.

HAKAEMANA, to skip with a rope. See *hake-mana*.

HAKAPUHENUA, to provision; to victual a place.

HAKAPUKANEKAI, to add to the store of food.

HAKAUHE, to go and search about for food.

HAKAEMANA, to skip with a cord. See *hake-mana*.

HAMAHAMAI, to move; to stir; to shake (said only of inanimate things).

HAMI, a girdle with which men cover the private parts.

HAMU (*hāmu*), to eat scraps or leavings. *Hamu-hamu* (*hāmuhāmu*), plural of the action; *hahamu* (*hahāmu*), plural of the subject.

HANA, perhaps; perchance.

HANA (as heat). See *hahana*.

HANAU (*hanāu*), to be born; brought into the world.

Hanauga (*hanāuga*), birth. 2. Children; family. 3. Nephews; nieces.

Hanauraga, birth; the action of being born.

Akahanau (*aka-hānāu*), to deliver a woman in childbirth; parturition. Plural *aka-hanaunau* (*aka-hanāunāu*).

HANAU-RUA, twins. See *hanau* and *rua*.

HANAUTAMA, place to which women retire to sleep or in the time of their monthly courses.

HANAUVERO, to have a miscarriage.

HAO, to enclose; to surround. 2. To throw oneself on; to fall upon.

Hahao (*hahāo*), to envelope; to encase; to put a thing into a box or sack.

Akahao (*akahāo*), to cause to slope or lean slightly.

HAOHAO (*hāohāo*), to spill; to pour out. To pour from one vessel into another, as in decanting liquids.

HAPU, to break to pieces in falling. Plural *hapuhapu*.

HAPU (*hāpu*), to throw out water from the mouth, said of the squid or octopus. Plural *hapuhapu* (*hāpuhāpu*).

HARA (*hāra*), a bunch of pandanus fruit. 2. Old pandanus. Cf. *ara*, *puhara*.

HARA (*hāra*), a fault; a mistake; an error. Cf. *haramaro*, *pahara*. 2. A dispute; a quarrel. 3. Undisciplined.

HARA, to be awake; wakened. Cf. *ara* and *kiāra*.

HARAKINA, to crackle, said of a fire. 2. To clap; to crack; to make a noise. Plural *haraharakina*.

HARAMARO, that which does not reach the mark, which does not fulfil its purpose. To miss one's aim. See *hara*, a fault.

HARE (*hāre*), a house; a dwelling. Cf. *areumu*, *haremanu*, &c.

Akahare (*aka-hāre*), to make a house for oneself. Plural *aka-harehare* (*aka-hārehāre*).

HAREIOIO, a house of thickly-placed leaves.

HAREMANU (*hāremānu*), a cage; a pen. Cf. *hare* and *manu*.

HAREPOATU (*hāre-poātu*), a house built of stones. Cf. *poatu*.

HAREPURE (*hāre-pūre*), a temple; a place of worship. Cf. *pure*.

HARERARAGA (*hāre-rarāga*), a temple ornamented with garlands, &c.

HAREROUHARA (*hare-rouhāra*), a house of pandanus leaves. See *hāra*.

HARETAGATA (*hāre-tagāta*), a house in which the leaves of which it is made are not thickly set.

HARETOKA (*hāre-tōka*), a house of lime and wicker-work. Wattle-and-dab.

HARETUPOURI (*hāre-tupōuri*), a place of confinement; a prison.

HAREVARAVARA, a house in which the reeds are not very close set.

HARI, the god presiding over fishes.

HARI, to convey heavy goods.

HARO (*hāro*), to sigh deeply, on account of illness.

Haroharo (*hārohāro*), to heave frequent sighs.

HATAHATA (*hātahāta*), to be large; broad; wide; spacious. Cf. *pohatahata*. 2. To be at one's ease. 3. To be far off. 4. To be of far off degree, as of distant ancestry. Cf. *ata*, *koata*, *kohata*, *kouhata*, *puata*, *puhata*.

HATI (*hāti*), to break a piece of wood; to break down. Cf. *rahati* and *reohati*. Plural *hatihati* (*hātihāti*).

Hahati (*hahāti*), to break a piece of wood; to break off a branch.

Hahatiraga (*hahātirāga*), the place in which a thing is broken.

Hatiga (*hātiga*), breakings; breakers; the surf on a reef. 2. The joints of the limbs. 3. The corner of a house. 4. The collection of tribute or taxes.

Hatihatiga, the joint or articulation of a limb.

HATIPUA (*hātīpua*), the breaking of a wave. See *hati* and *pua*.

HATUHATU (*hātuhātu*), to fold with care; to put into many pleats or folds. See *atu*. Cf. *mahatu*.

Hahatu (*hahātu*), to fold in one or two thicknesses.

HAU (*hāu*), the name of a tree of which the bark is used for making cordage. Cf. *eau*, *kirihau*. 2. Gall. Cf. *au* and *eahu*. 3. Respect. Cf.

kouhau. 4. Fear. 5. Dew. Cf. *aka-haumaku*.
6. To blow, as wind; to breathe. 7. Noisy, blustering, said of the wind only.

Hahau (*hahau*), to speak gently and to the purpose. 2. To tie, to join two things together with cords which interlace. Plural *hauhau* (*hauhau*).

HAU, to build; to erect.

HAUMATAPEAU, a very large wave.

HAUNANATAHAGA, not to know what to do.

HE (*hè*), the name of an insect, a kind of locust, that devours the leaves of the coco-nut palm.

HE (*hè*), yes. *He, hoki*, "yes, certainly."

HE (*hè*), to rave; to talk folly; to be delirious (said of sick people). Cf. *hee*.

Hehe (*hèhe*), to wander in speech; to be delirious; crazy. Cf. *hehe*.

HEA, where? Cf. *ea* and *kohea*.

HEE, to wander; to have lost one's way. 2. To be beside oneself; to be wandering in mind. Cf. *hè, heke, and hehe*.

HEGA (*hèga*), the name of a tree. 2. The creases or wrinkles on a new-born child.

HEGAGA, a piece of wood placed along the walls of the house for the rafters to rest on.

HEGAHEGA (*hègahèga*), flesh left at the side of the head of a fish when it is cut up.

HEGUIGUI, to whisper; to speak low.

Heguiguiga, whisperings.

HEHE, to lose one's way; to wander. See *hè, hèhe, and hee*. 2. A skin disease.

HEHE (*hèhe*), a saw. To saw. Plural *hehehehe* (*hèhehèhe*). 2. See under *hè*.

HEHE-PU, fever. 2. Sweat caused by sickness. Cf. *heke-puhu*.

HEHERA (*hèhèra*), to be bold; not to be shy or ashamed in public.

HEHERURU, to vibrate; tremble. 2. The detonation of thunder or of a cannon; the noise of a falling rock. See *ruru* and *heruru*.

HEIHEI, to chase; to drive away; to exile.

HEKE (*heke*), the octopus, poulpe.

HEKE (*hèke*), to fall down; to fall to pieces. 2. To press down; to bear down; to weaken. Cf. *heketoto* and *hekepuhu*.

Hekega (*hèkèga*), a defeat; a lost battle.

Akaheke (*aka-hèke*), to demolish; to cause to fall in pieces. 2. To beat down fruit or to cause it to fall down. Aka-hekeheke (*aka-hèkehèke*), plural of the action; aka-heheke (*aka-hehèke*), plural of the subject.

Akahekeheke (*aka-hèkehèke*), to cause to boil. 2. To confer; to answer questions mutually.

HEKEPUHU, flowing sweat; profuse perspiration. Cf. *hehepu*.

HEKEPUROA (*hèkepuroa*), the name of a fish.

HEKETOTO (*hèketoto*), flowing blood. Cf. *toto, hekepuhu*.

HEKO, to weep; to sigh and groan; to make lamentations. Ex. *E heko ana, e utuutu porotu, a e tagi kuhane, e heko ana*; He weeps, making melodious lamentations; as a *kuhane* bird sings, he weeps.

HEMA, the left; the left hand.

HERAHERA (*hèrahèra*), gesticulation; waving of the hands.

HERE (*hère*), an exclamation: "Look here!" "Catch hold!" 2. As a term of affection. Cf. *aka-ereere*.

HEREAGAERERE, having a numerous family.

HERO (*hèro*), to grow rancid, used of coco-nut. Plural *herohero* (*hèrohèro*).

HERU (*hèru*), to push away with the hands or feet. *Heruheru* (*hèruhèru*), plural of the action; *heheru* (*hehèru*), plural of the subject.

HERURU, detonation; vibration. See *heheruru*.

HEU (*hèu*), little hairs on the body. 2. Shaggy; hairy. Cf. *taheu*.

HEUHEU (*hèuhèu*), to sketch out; to draught; to plan before commencing. 2. To roughly hew out a design.

HEVA (*hèva*), to be mad; furious.

Hevaheva (*hèvahèva*), to walk with boldness and pride; arrogantly.

HI, to fish with a line. *Ao i te ika hi*; to go fishing. Cf. *hipo*.

HIA, see *ehia* and *tokohia*.

HIA (or *ia*), as a suffix, the mark of the passive voice.

HIGA, see *aka-higa*.

HIHAHIHA (*hèhahèha*), dark brown, nearly black.

HIHI, to be without a guardian or support; an orphan.

HIHI (*hèhi*), to confuse; to be confused; perplexed. Cf. *pehehihi, tahihi* and *ihitihi*. 2. To lose the thread of one's thoughts.

Akahihi (*aka-hèhi*), to confuse; to tangle; to entangle cords, threads, &c., in confusion. Aka-hihihiki (*aka-hèhèhèhi*), plural of the action.

HIHIHIHI (*hèhèhèhi*), to take from the skin a scab caused by disease.

HIHIKA (*hèhèka*), ripe, said of all fruit except bread-fruit.

HIHIKO (*hèhèko*), the end of the evening twilight.

HIHIKOTARA (*hèhèkotàra*), the name of a fish.

HIHIPOHE (*hèhèpòhe*), the pilot fish of the shark.

HIHITINANA (*hèhètinana*), tendons; veins; arteries.

HIHIVAI (*hèhèvài*), a kind of crayfish. 2. A species of *murena*, or eel.

HIKA, to obtain fire by the friction of one piece of wood against another.

HIKI (*hèki*), to hold an infant in the arms or on the knees.

Hikihiki (*hèkihèki*), as *hiki*, but with longer sustained action.

Aka-hiki, to hold an infant in the arms or on the lap. 2. To carry a baby about to amuse it. *Aka-hīkīhīki*, the same action longer sustained.

HIKI (*hiki*), to commence or finish making mats.

HINA (*hina*), white or grey hair; to become grizzled; to have grey or white hair. Cf. *mahina*, *aka-hinahina*.

Hinahina (*hinahina*), to have a great quantity of grey hair.

HINI (*hini*), to recite; to read. Cf. *ini*.

HINITAKAO, to recite.

HINU (*hinu*), grease; oil.

Hinuhinu (*hinuhinu*), grease for the hair; to have the hair greasy.

HIPO, to fish with a line. Cf. *hi*.

HIRA (*hira*), frank and hardy.

Hirahira (*hirahira*), very bold and hardy.

HIRI (*hiri*), to weave; to plait. 2. To joke; to jest. *Hirihiri* (*hirihiri*), plural of the action; *hihiri* (*hihiri*) plural of the subject.

Hiriga, the action of *hiri*.

HIRIGA (*hiriga*), a gulf; an abyss.

HIRIHIRI (*hirihiri*) to fish for turtle.

HIRO, to make thread by rolling filaments on the thighs, native fashion. Cf. *koumiro*.

HIROHIRO (*hirohiro*), the colic. 2. A movement of the body and clicking of the tongue to express disapproval or fear. Plural *hihiro* (*hihiro*).

HITA (*hita*), movement of the limbs caused by the colic.

HITAHITAORA (*hitahita-ora*), to be convalescent; recovered from illness. See *ora*.

HITI (*hiti*), to think on; to remember. 2. To arrive at the top of a mountain. 3. To hop; to skip; said of fleas. Cf. *kohitikura*, *takaïti* and *iti*. 4. To change the subject or alter one's mode of speech suddenly. Cf. *mehiti*. 5. To appear, to rise, said of stars. *Hitihiti*, plural of the action (stars excepted); *hihiti* (*hihiti*), plural of the subject (stars excepted). Cf. *mahitihiti*.

Hitihiti (*hitihiti*), eyes that are brilliant and sparkling; either naturally or through anger.

Akahiti (*aka-hiti*), to give birth to thoughts. 2. To recall to mind certain things; to remember. 3. To conceive in the mind; to plan; to design. *Akahitihiti* (*aka-hitihiti*), plural of the action.

Akahihiti (*aka-hihiti*), bread-fruit that has commenced to ripen.

Akahitihiti (*aka-hitihiti*), arrived at maturity, said of the coco-nut only.

HITIKE (*hitike*), to be surprised; wonder-struck. To jump or make a movement of surprise. 2. To admire. Cf. *hiti*.

Akahitike (*aka-hitike*) to cause surprise in anyone. *Aka-hitihitike* (*aka-hitihitike*), plural of the action (to frequently cause surprise).

HIU (*hiu*), to give way; to submit; to obey remonstrance. To amend one's conduct; to be reformed. *Hihiu* (*hihiu*), plural of the subject.

HIVA (*hiva*), a stranger in the country. 2. One without relatives. 3. The name of a superior kind of bread-fruit. 4. Small pimples thickly appearing on the face. 5. The itch; scab.

HIVAHIVA (*hivahiva*), stern; unsmiling; said of the eyes.

HO (*ho*), to startle the fish. 2. To squeeze a sore place, a wound; to press the deformed feet of a new-born child to straighten them.

HOA, a friend. Cf. *tautauhoa*.

Akahoia (*aka-hoa*), to make a friend of anyone.

Akahoahoa (*aka-hoahoa*), to make friends. 2. To hang up; to suspend anything by a cord.

HOA (in the sense of "to beat." See *tahoa*.)

HOAGA, a fine volcanic stone used as a hone or sharpener; a grindstone.

HOE (*hoe*) a paddle. Cf. *raparapahoe*. To paddle; to row. 2. To swim. 3. To till the soil.

HOEHOE (*hoehoe*), the peak of a mountain. *Vaihoehoe*, precipitous.

HOGOHOGO, a bad smell; a stench.

HOGOHOGO (*hogohogo*), to smell a bad odour now and then.

HOHA (*hoha*), famine; scarcity.

HOHO, to polish; to dress the surface of a thing. Plural *hohohoho*.

Hohohoho, soft and smooth to the touch.

Aka-hoho, to lick. 2. To kiss.

HOHO (*hoho*), to make known; to proclaim.

HOHOGI, to share a little food among all those present.

HOHOGO (*hohogo*), appetite; to have an appetite.

HOHONU (*hohonu*), high tide. 2. The deep sea.

HOHORA (*hohora*), to spread out clothes as a carpet or in a heap on the ground. Cf. *mohora*. 2. To cover up a hole in the ground when used as a receptacle for food. Cf. *tahora*. 3. To fill a hole with earth. Plural *horahora* (*horahora*).

HOHORE (*hohore*), the name of a fish. 2. To rough-hew. Cf. *kahore*, *pahore*, *mohore*.

HOHOU (*hohou*). See *hou*.

HOI, to be lean; miserable. To grow as a shoot (on a plant) that does not increase to full size. 2. To walk behind another.

HOI (*hoi*), the name of a running plant having tubers like a potato.

HOKEHOKE (*hokehoke*), the name of a fish.

HOKI (*hoki*), also; likewise. *Perahoki*, the same as; like. 2. To retrace one's steps; to return.

HOMAHOMA (*homahoma*), to offer first-fruits to a deity.

HOMEHOME (*homehome*), the name of a fish.

HONO (*hono*), to join or fit pieces of wood together; to fit surfaces of stones together; to pave. 2. To piece out a substance with another piece of the same material. Plural *honohono*.

Honoga (*honōga*), adjustment, said of the stitching of mats.

HONU, the turtle.

HOO (*hoo*), the head.

HOORO, anything which passes rapidly along. Cf. *horo*, *parahoro*, and *ohoro*.

HOPU (see *ohopu*).

HORA (*hōra*), a sickness that affects people, making them go and come without apparent reason. 2. To be drowned; to drown oneself.

HORE (in the sense of "to skin"). See *kahore* and *hohore*.

HOREHORE (*hōrehōre*), the name of small fish. Cf. *hohore*.

HORIOGI, to celebrate the ceremony named *pogi*. See *pogi*.

HORO (as "quickness"—see *kihoro*, *hooro*, *ohoro*, and *oro*).

HORO (*hōro*), to swallow; to swallow down. Cf. *koromi*. 2. To crumble down; to fall as earth; to slip as a landslip. Cf. *oro*. 3. To rain. **HOROHORO** (*hōrohōro*), plural of the action; **Hohoro** (*hohōro*), plural of the subject.

Akahoro (*aka-hōro*), to swallow. Cf. *horopu*. 2. To search; to seek for with assiduity.

Akahorohoro, to search gropingly for something that cannot be seen.

HOROI (*hōroi*), a towel; a handkerchief. Cf. *rueue*.

Horohoroi (*hōrohōrōi*), to wash the feet or hands. Cf. *aka-horohoroirima*, to pour water on the hands to wash them.

HOROKAUTOMATA, an offering; a sacrifice.

HOROPU (*hōropu*), to swallow at a gulp; to bolt food. Cf. *hōro*.

HORU (*hōru*), a derangement of the stomach; stomach-ache.

Horuhoru, conflict; jarring; to be confused; agitated. *Moana horuhoru*, a tossing sea.

Akahoruhoru (*aka-hōruhōru*), to be in great numbers.

HOTA (*hōta*), a coral reef under water. 2. To be pressed upon; squeezed into. 3. Coarse; rough. *Hōtahōta*, denotes stronger action than *hōta*. **Hohota** (*hohōta*) plural of the subject.

HOTO (*hōto*), a fish-bone used as a lance-point. Cf. *aka-moe hoto*. 2. The knob or ball formed in a coco-nut. 3. Small masts fitted on top of the ordinary masts.

Hotohoto (*hōtohōto*), said of young cocos which appear large from the abundance of covering fibre but are small of themselves. 2. A rapid current which gushes or jets over the slightest obstacle in its way.

HOTUHOTU (*hōtuhōtu*), large eyes.

HOU (*hōu*), a drill; a wimble; a borer; a gimlet; to pierce with a drill or borer. 2. To stir the ground with a fork. Cf. *tihou*. **Houhou**, plural of the action; **hohou** (*hohōu*), plural of the subject.

Houhou, to probe the intentions or thoughts of another.

HOU (*hōu*), new. Cf. *matahou*, *nikunikuhou*, *nioniohou*, *pohou* and *rapahou*. 2. A large crop; abundance. 3. New bread-fruit.

Aka-hou, to renew; anew; to make anew. 2. To cook up again.

HOUAGA, a canoe; a ship.

HOUNUKU, to fall in abundance. Ex. *E hounuku ana te tuore*; These abortive bread-fruits are falling all over the place.

HOU PAPA, stiff tough cloth or stuff.

HOURUPE, a seat of dignity; a throne.

HOUTU, to fall straight down. Perpendicular, said of a waterfall.

HU, a cry, an exclamation of mockery. 2. An intensive exclamation to heighten the effect of a sentence. *Hu e!* a cheer. 2. To burst; to crackle; to snap.

HU (*hū*), people; persons. Cf. *manohu*, *matahu* and *tuahu*. 2. Food (*maa*) placed in the ground (to ferment), and of which the upper portion is found to be spoilt.

HUA (*hūa*), to produce, said of trees, grain, &c. 2. To commence to recite a prayer and continue it with the assistant priests. Plural *huhua* (*huhūa*).

HUAHUA (*hūahūa*), pimples that cover the face.

HUAITI (*hūa-iti*), retention of urine; stricture.

HUATU, a kind of banana that is only eaten when cooked. Cf. *uatu*.

HUE (*hūe*), the name of a fish. 2. A gourd; a calabash. The gourd plant.

HUE (*hūe*), to collect; to gather together. **Huehue** (*hūehūe*), plural of the action; **huhue** (*huhūe*), plural of the subject.

Akahue (*aka-hūe*), to collect; to heap up. 2. To carry a crop of food stuff. 3. To gather together persons or things. 4. To recite a kind of song of joy and encouragement.

Akahuehue (*aka-hūehūe*), to recite; to call out names and titles.

HUGA (*hūga*), a piece of pandanus leaf cut short off from its row or line.

Akahuga (*aka-hūga*), to bruise; to crush; to grind to atoms. Cf. *kohūga*.

Hugahuga, a particle; a crumb; a tiny piece. 2. A portion of anything. 3. A small object; a small man; a dwarf.

HUHA (*hūha*), the buttocks; the breech. 2. The scrotum.

HUHAHUA, a white pimple on the face.

HUHIGA (*hū-hūga*), a vanquished people. Vanquished and exiled to the rocks.

HUHU (*hūhu*), a brush; a sweeping tool. To dust; to wipe off the dust. 2. To undo a running knot and fix it afresh. 3. To rake a garden-bed. **Huhuhuhu** (*hūhuhūhu*), plural of the action of verb.

HUHUA, see *hua*.

HUHUHU, to leave a thing to rot; to let it go to corruption.

HUHUKE (*hūhūke*), the steam from a boiler or from a native oven.

HUHURE (*hūhūre*), to work. 2. To unfold; to unroll. To open; to show. To uncover; to expose. Hurehure (*hūrehūre*), plural of the action.

HUI (*hūi*), dependant islands; outlying islands; members of a group. See *huiika*. Cf. *huui*, *kahui*.

Huihui (*hūihūi*), to cover; to envelope.

Huhui (*huhūi*), a tied-up bundle of fruit, or a bunch of fruit growing naturally on the tree, as in coco-nuts, bananas, &c.

HUIIKA (*hūiika*), a bundle of fish. Cf. *hui* and *ika*.

HUKA (*hūka*), the froth or foam of living creatures. Cf. *tohuka*.

Hukahuka, strongly agitated by a gale, said of waves.

HUKE, vengeance; revenge; to avenge. *Hukemotua*, to avenge a father.

HUKE (*hūke*), to put earth lightly on a native oven already covered.

HUKI, to pierce through, to show, said of flashes of lightning. 2. To bury a small piece of wood in the ground or in a soft body. 3. To hook down or pull down a fruit from the tree with a pole. 4. To be in labour; child-birth. 5. To dart; to lance; to make thrusts with a lance. 6. To be upheld by the faults of others; to thrive by others' mistakes. *Hukihuki* (*hūkihūki*), plural of the action.

HUMI (*hūmi*), the dog-fish; a kind of shark.

HUMU (*hūmu*), the name of a sea-fish.

HUMUHUMU (*hūmuhūmu*), short, well-made fingers.

HUMUTAGAROA (*hūmutagaroa*), the name of a sea-fish.

HUNA, see *atahuna*.

HUNE (*hūne*), only used concerning yams or sweet potatoes spoilt by being planted in certain places.

HURAHURA (*hūrahūra*), to be the first to arrive.

HURI (*hūri*), a plant; a shoot of a banana. Cf. *hurita*. 2. The name of a fish.

HURI (*hūri*), to turn on one side. 2. To roll, to turn over in the sense a stone and not a long body turns. Cf. *mohuri*, *tahuri*, *tohuri*, and *toururi*. 3. To pull; to draw as one draws the chain of coco-nut leaves in fishing. 4. To change one's clothes. 5. To admire oneself through vanity. 6. To steer; to turn; to veer, as a boat. *Hurihuri* (*hūrihūri*), plural of the action; *Huhuri* (*huhūri*), plural of the subject. *Huria*, let it be turned.

Huhuri (*huhūri*), to turn away the eyes and refuse to speak, through dislike of a person.

HURITA (*hurita*), the name of a species of banana.

HURU (*hūru*), the shape; the figure; the form. 2. The hair on the body. 3. A feather.

HURUHOHONU, a spring tide; a very high tide. Cf. *hohonu*.

HURUPA (*hurupa*), idle; lazy; inert; generally said of old people.

HURUTUPU, the crown of the head.

HUTI (*hūti*), to make a roof of pandanus leaves. *Huhuti* (*huhūti*), plural of the subject.

HUTIHUTI (*hutihuti*), to pull up; to extract; to draw out; spoken of feathers, hair, and plants only.

Huhuti (*huhūti*), to pull out, said of roots.

HUTU (*hūtu*), the name of a tree.

HU-TUTAE, to fire off a gun; to touch the vent with a linstock.

HUUI (*hūui*), the secondary islands of an archipelago; dependant islands. See *hui*.

I, a sign used to denote the indefinite past tense of a verb.

I, to; to the.

I, to taint; to spoil; to become corrupt.

IA, he; she; it; him; her. Cf. *koia*. 2. A sign of the dative before proper names. *I aku*, to me; for me; in my possession. It also means "to my sexual organs."

IA, a particle of affirmation.

IAPO, the name of a plant now extinct. It gave one of its ancient names (*Raroiapo*) to *Aka-maru*.

IEIE, brown bread. Bad paste or porridge made of spoilt bread-fruit.

IEHA, see *ihea*.

IGA, a fall; a tumble. To fall.

IGAHU, vanquished; to be defeated.

IGAIA, the time answering to the (southern) January.

IGAIMONUKA, great mortality; a large loss of life. Cf. *igamaroro*.

IGAIRUAROA (*igairuarōa*), a great dressing of victuals; a large quantity of food.

IGAMARORO (*igamarōro*), a pestilence; a great mortality. Cf. *igaimonuka*.

IGAROATUARAE, of old; in other days. (Probably for *i-garo-atu-tua-ragi*).

IGOA, a name; appellation.

Aka-igoa, to name; to call. To give an appellation.

IGOGO (*igogo*), the pupil of a heathen priest. 2. Initiation into religious mysteries; to make a priest by initiation and ceremonies. 3. To draw, to draw up, as water. To imbibe.

IHA, to bend; to stretch. Stretched out. 2. To make a grimace. Plural *ihaiha*. 3. Light, cramping, said of dress.

Akaiha (*aka-ihā*), to stretch; to tighten. Aka-ihaiha, plural of action. Also to make very tense, very tightly stretched.

IHAKO, to cast a hook in fishing for *hako*.

IHE, the name of a fish.

IHEA (or *ieha*), where? Where is it? *Ihea nei*, where is it then?

IHEIHE (*ihēihē*), to welcome; to show oneself pleased with a visitor.

IHI-III, perplexed; intricate. Cf. *hihi*.

IHIKI, to have an old grudge against one person of a family and not against another.

IHO, a piece; a portion. 2. An end-piece; the long syllable at the end of a song. Cf. *io*, *okiho*, *oniho*.

IHU, the nose. Cf. *mataihu*. 2. One who dives deep. 3. To be submissive; subdued; conquered. *Kua ihu*, he has ceased to persist.

IHUMOKO, short of breath, from deep diving.

IHKOTARA, the name of a bird.

IKA, fish (generally). Cf. *ikapuga*, *raveika*, and *kouika*. 2. Moss. 3. Mouldiness; damp. 4. A reed used to pass the cord of a mesh in making nets.

Akaika (*aka-ika*), to go to catch fish. 2. An ornament, used in ancient times.

IKa (*ika*), to make fire by friction of wood. See *hika*.

IKAIARA, a quarrel.

IKAKA (*ikāka*), a fetus delivered within five months after conception.

IKAPUGA (*ikapūga*), fish that gather in shoals in shallow water.

IKARO (*ikāro*), to collect; to gather together.

IKATAMAMEA (*ikatamamēa*), to be angry because another has handled his property.

IKATEKEHU (*ikatekēhu*), niggardly; penurious.

IKATU, the name of a fish which arrives in shoals to deposit its eggs on the beach.

IKE, the mallet with which papyrus is beaten in the making of native cloth.

IKEI (*ikēi*), to rise; to get up. To appear, as stars. *Ikeikei*, plural of the action; *iikei*, plural of the subject.

IKERE (*ikēre*), a sudden and violent flow of blood. 2. To run; to flow (as water, &c.) *Ikerekere*, plural of the action.

Ikerekere, to boil up; to issue as a spring of water.

IKI, a strip, as of ribbon. A term used in making mats.

IKO (*iko*), to deprive; to bereave. Cf. *aka-koiko*. 2. To retrench; to curtail. 3. To take off, to remove, as clothes. 4. To lift; to raise. 5. To rebuke; to find fault. 6. To refuse. *Ikoiko*, plural of the action; *iiko*, plural of the subject.

IKOGA, a fainting fit; a swoon; to faint. Plural of verb, *ikoikoga*.

IKOURA (*ikoūra*), a keepsake; a souvenir; a present; a gift. Particularly a present made through a third person to a foreigner or the inhabitant of some other island.

IKU, the moon. 2. The tail of a fish. 3. The end of a thing. 4. A wave of the sea rising after a calm. 5. A gentle breeze.

Ikuiku, a slight soft wind; a zephyr. 2. The end of a thing.

IKUAVI (*iku-a-vi*), arrow-pointed; in a point; pointed.

IKUMOKO, to fall drop by drop.

INAGA (*ināga*), the name of a very small fish.

INAGARO, see *aka-inagaro*.

INAHO, a large family or tribe.

INAINA (*inaina*), to warm oneself. 2. A torch; flambeau.

Akainaina (*aka-inaina*), to warm oneself. 2. To warm up again, as food. To dry (as clothes) in front of the fire or in the sun.

INAKI, a basket for catching fish. 2. A portion; food eaten with some other food, as cheese is with bread.

Akainaki (*aka-ināki*), to obtain; to procure. 2. To give a thing to be eaten with other food as a relish.

INANO, the male pandanus or screw-palm.

INAU, "No," said in answer to questions concerning morals, or to questions about irrelevant matters or absent people. *Ku inau*, he said "No"; he refused.

INAUIA, certainly not. See *inau*.

INEI (*inēi*), an exclamation: Oh, really!

INENAH, yesterday.

INEPO, last night.

INI (*ini*), to read; to recite a prayer, a lesson, &c. *Iniini*, plural of the action; *iini*, plural of the subject. *Iniini te verovero, te vero, te vero*; To recite right through to the end. Cf. *hini*.

INIINI, a grasshopper; locust.

INITAKAO, to recite. Cf. *ini* and *takao*.

INOHI, a piece of wood used as a spoon or a fork.

Inohinohi, a piece of wood used to convey food to the mouth.

INOHI (*inōhi*), to take food on a piece of wood used as a fork.

INOI (*inoi*), to ask for; to beg for; to demand. Plural *inoinoi*.

Inoinoi, to beg for with importunity.

Inoiraga, a request; petition.

INOINO, a line pulled by the fish when hooked.

INU, to drink. *Inu* denotes longer action than *inu*.

Aka-inu, to make a person eat plentifully of the liquid *popoi* (paste or porridge.)

IO, in one's house; at the home of; near by. Cf. *noho-io* and *iho*.

IOIO (*ioio*), fine, delicate, said of mats and of carefully made thatch of pandanus leaves.

Aka-ioio (*aka-ioio*), to weave in a fine mode, said of mats. 2. To cut wood into small pieces. 3. To make thin or fine; to dilute; to weaken. 4. To perish; to decline; to waste away.

IORE, a thief; a robber.

IPO, married people.

IPOKO, the head of a man, of an animal, or of a fish. Cf. *upoko* and *aka-ipokomui*.

IPOKO-KORE (fig.), a man without a head, i.e., without any foresight or sense of order or fitness.

IPORA (*ipōra*), to receive a thing with the arms outstretched. Plural *iporapora* (*ipōrapōra*).

Iporaga, the act of receiving in the outstretched arms.

IPU, a calabash; a gourd for carrying liquids, &c.

IPUIPU (*ipuipu*), a live coal. 2. Suffocating heat which becomes unbearable. 3. Trouble-some; embarrassing.

Akaipu (*aka-ipu*), a sore which is formed and suppurates at the entrance of an organ, as of the mouth or vagina.

Akaipuipu (*aka-ipuipu*), a fire without flame; to make a fire without flame or smoke, as for grilling meat.

IRA (*ira*), a skin disease; dark spots or patches on the skin.

IRAGO (*irāgo*), to join hands; to unite to catch anything. Plural *iragorago* (*irāgorāgo*). *Iragoga*, the action of thus receiving.

IRAMUTU (*iramūtū*), a nephew or niece.

IREIRA, there; thither.

IRERE, to flow, to run, said of things which pass over a cloth. Cf. *vere*. 2. A hole formed in a flowing material is also called *irere*.

IRI, a nest. 2. A joker; pleasant; humorous.

Iriiri, pleasant. *Tekao iriiri*, pleasant conversation.

IRI (*iri*), to roll oneself; to tumble; to wallow. 2. Placed in a higher position than the observer, as a box on a high shelf. Cf. *kairiki-ruga*. Iriiri (*iriiri*), plural of the action of the verb (1). *Iriga*, action of *iri*.

IRIA (*iria*), bearded; bearded to the ears, to the temples.

IRIGAMA, the season answering to (southern) October.

IRIPAKE (*iripāke*), the name of a fish.

IRITOKO (*iritōke*), an earthworm. Cf. *toketoke*.

IRO, a worm found in the body, or in food. Cf. *gairō* and *iroi*.

Aka-iro, to allow a thing to rot and breed worms or maggots.

Akairoiro (*aka-iroiro*), to bound; to jump for an instant, but many times.

IRO (*irō*), this word is not found except in its causatives, &c.

Akairoga (*aka-irōga*), a mark; a sign; to mark. Cf. *irōa*. 2. A small man.

IRO, to make a cord or line in the native manner by twisting on the thigh.

IROA (*irōa*), "I do not know"; "I am ignorant of it." Cf. *aka-irōga*.

IROI, to roll oneself about; to make contortions. Cf. *iro*. Iroirol, plural of the action. *Iroiga*, contortions; writhings.

IROKOPAPA (*irokopāpa*), a worm in bread-fruit paste.

IRORO (*irōro*), an expression of hatred.

ITA (*ita*), stuck; adhering; glued on. To adhere.

Itaita (*itaita*), strongly adhering; firmly stuck together.

ITA, to debate; to discuss; to argue.

ITAKA (*itāka*), hard, tough, said of flesh on account of its leanness. 2. To have eyes looking heavy from want of sufficient sleep. Plural *itakaitaka*. 3. The eyes that look heavy from want of sleep.

ITE (*ite*), to stretch oneself out; to reach out; to extend. 2. To be bruised in falling, said of fruit. Plural, *itete* (*itēte*).

ITI, little; small. Cf. *motuaiti*, *oupoiti*, *teiti* and *totitititi*.

Akaiti (*aka-iti*), to make small; to diminish.

Akaitiga (*aka-itiga*), the action of making small.

Akaitiiti, to make very small.

Akaitiaga, charity; compassion; alms. To lend; a loan.

ITI, anything which jumps or leaps. Cf. *hiti*.

ITIGA, the summit of a hill. Cf. *iti*, little.

ITIKE, surprise; a movement of surprise (Cf. *iti*, to leap); to be surprised; to marvel. 2. To admire.

ITIMORORO, to cause a fish-hook, by the influence of the gods, to catch fish.

ITO, the name of a fish. Also *maitoito*.

ITOGO, a fork; spoon. Cf. *itōgo*.

ITOGO (*itōgo*), to poke or prod a person with the finger. Plural *itogotogo* (*itōgotōgo*).

Itogoraga (*itogorāga*), the action of prodding with the finger. Cf. *itoko*.

ITOITO (*itoito*), soft and pretty white cloth.

ITOKO, a stick or pole for pushing or thrusting a raft along.

ITU (for *hitu*), seven.

IVA, a stranger; a person from another district or country.

IVA, nine.

IVAIVA, hard; harsh; severe.

Akaivaiva (*aka-ivaiva*), to displease; to offend. 2. To detest; to abhor. *Akaivaiva tutu marie*: to detest beyond words.

IVI (*ivī*), a hillock; small hill. Plural *iviivi*.
 IVI (*ivī*), family; genealogy. 2. A parent. 3. Allied; related. Plural *iviivi* (*ivīvi*).
 IVIKAKI (*ivikāki*), the neck; the bone of the neck. Cf. *koivi*, *kaki*. 2. The neck of a garment.
 Akaivikaki (*aku-ivikāki*), to put a neck portion to a shirt, &c., in making it. Aka-iviivikaki (*aka-ivīvikaki*), plural of action.
 IVITUA (*ivītua*), the back; the backbone. 2. A pain in the back.

Aka-ivitua, to carve out; to cut into a shelving ridge, like the back of a beast.
 IVITUAPA (*ivithapa*), strong; robust. 2. A carrier; a porter.
 IVITUAPIKO (*ivithapiko*), a vault; arch; curved. See next word.
 IVITUAPU (*ivituapū*), a hunchback; hump-backed.
 IVITUAPUE, humpbacked.

K

KA, a particle, that placed immediately before a verb (and not followed by another particle) is the sign of the imperative or subjunctive. Ex. *Ka apoapo koe ki to koe motua*: Pay respect to your father. 2. Placed before a verb and followed by the particle *ai* it is the sign of the future tense, as *Ka kai ai ratou ki te irigama*: They will eat it in October. 3. "Is it this?" 4. Placed before a cardinal number it converts it to an ordinal, as *ka tai*, first, *ka rua*, second, &c.
 KA (*kā*), to kindle a fire either by friction of wood, flint and steel, &c. As soon as the fire appears it is *kā*, to take fire. Cf. *kaka*. 2. To sing, said of a fowl about to lay.
 Akaka (*aka-kā*), material for making fire with, dry wood, matches, &c. 2. To kindle a fire. 3. To heat a native oven. 4. An unusually low tide. 5. To withdraw from the reefs, said of an ebbing tide.
 KAE (*kāe*), saliva; spittle; to spit. 2. A small scrap of food, or remains of liquor.
 Akakae (*aka-kāe*), to have a nasty taste in the mouth after eating bad fish.
 Kaekae (*kāekāe*), full of juice, said of the root of the *Ti* plant (*Cordyline*) when sucked.
 KAHA (*kāha*), to weave or plait coco-nut fibre. Cf. *kaka*, *kopuekaha*, *nati-kaha*, *purūkaha*. 2. The name of a kind of fish or insect living in the sea. 3. A fish having fine round lobes in the shape of a star. 4. Divination; a casting of lots by priests.
 KAHA (*kāha*), how many? Cf. *aha*, *eaha*.
 KAHAKAHA (*kāhakāha*), the name of a small fish. 2. Said of the eyes of a man who does not weep when one of his parents dies.
 KAHĪ (*kāhī*), to run; to flow; said of liquids. Plural *kahihi*. 2. Ready to run; on the point of flowing.
 Akakahi (*aka-kāhī*), to lead water from a high place to a lower one by a channel or canal; a gutter; watercourse.
 KAHIRI, an exclamation of encouragement to others to work, &c.: *Kahiri!* Cf. *kairi*.
 KAHŌ, the rafters of a house, on which the thatch-leaves are laid. Cf. *kao*.
 Kahokaho, long well-made fingers, without creases or wrinkles. 2. Sugar cane.

KAHOPAHOPA, necessary; supporting; as a prop sustains that which leans on it.
 KAHORE (*kāhōre*), to peel or skin lightly with a knife, as a fruit. Plural *kahorehore* (*kāhōrehōre*). Cf. *mohore*, *hohore*, *pahore*.
 KAHORO (*kāhōro*), the name of a kind of net.
 KAHORO (*kāhōro*), to ask for something one has not got. 2. To seek with avidity; to look for with much trouble.
 KAHU (*kāhu*), cloth; stuff; clothing. Cf. *tapakahu*. 2. To wrap the eyes of a child in the breast of his mother's garment. Hence *kahukokomo*, a chemise; *kahurekeke*, the garment called *rereke*, &c.
 KAHUI, a bunch of bananas or pandanus; a bunch of grapes. Cf. *hui*, *huiika*, &c.
 KAHUMATA, the white of the eye. Cf. *mata*.
 KAI (*kāi*), food; nourishment; to eat. Cf. *pakai*, *parakai*, *rotukaikai*, *rakaiga*, *uakai*. 2. To receive.
 Aka-kai, to give food. 2. To make presents. 3. To procure food and make provision to go somewhere else. 4. To adjust nicely the joints of pieces of stone or wood. 5. To serve; to be the servant of.
 Kaiga, the action of eating. See other *kaiga*.
 KAIA, wicked; cruel; a cannibal.
 KAIAIORO, the beard of the pearl oyster.
 KAIGA (*kāiga*), the earth; the world. 2. Land; property; landed property. 3. The country or district. 4. The extent or expanse of a place. Cf. *mamukaiga* and *mamuenua*.
 KAIGAKAI (*kāiga-kāi*), a meal; a repast.
 KAIMOKURA, the name of a house in which *tirau* is made.
 KAIOTA (*kāiōta*), uncooked food; food which tastes raw. Cf. *keiata* and *ota*.
 KAIREO (*kāirēo*), a deputy; an envoy; a delegate. One who is indued with the authority of another.
 KAIRI, an exclamation of encouragement, of cheer, to excite others. *Kairi! On! Forward!* Cf. *kahiri*.
 KAIRIKIRUGA (*kairi-ki-ruga*), to mount upon. Said of the action of sexual connexion.

- KAIUKIUKI**, the lower part of the back. 2. The spinal column.
- KAKA**, yellow. 2. Red; bright red; a red object. Cf. *kurakaka* and *kā*, to kindle fire.
- KAKA** (*kāka*), the envelope of young coco leaves and of flower seeds.
- KAKA** (*kākā*), a plait of coco fibre. Cf. *kaha*. 2. The name of a fish.
- KAKAHI** (*kākāhi*), a species of crayfish which hides in the sand.
- KAKAHO** (*kākāho*), a reed. Cf. *meipuahakaho*, *tumukakao*.
- KAKAHU**, to grow; to increase; to grow up. 2. To walk fast.
- KAKAI**, a hook that is good for catching fish.
- KAKAKA-KAMEIKA**, the name of a herb.
- KAKAKIRIPAU**, to go in small parties to a feast.
- KAKAMA** (*kakāma*), the name of a species of crayfish.
- KAKANO** (*kākāno*), to be broad; wide; large. Aka-kakano, to enlarge; widen.
- KAKAOREGA** (*kakādrēga*), a shoot or sprout of the *rega* plant.
- KAKARA** (*kakāra*). See *karakara*.
- KAKARAEA** (*kaharāea*), ochre; yellow earth used as paint. Cf. *kurakaka*. 2. Rusty.
- KAKARAUMEI** (*kakaraumēi*), the liver. See *kakuroumei*.
- KAKARAURI** (*kakaraūri*), not to be warm, said of a native oven.
- KAKARO** (*kākāro*), to see in a confused indistinct manner. Cf. *makaro*. 2. Something not clearly visible on account of distance or of a dazzling effect. Cf. *kakarora*.
- KAKAROA** (*kakarāda*), the name of a species of sea-eel.
- KAKAROUMEI** (*kakaroumēi*), the liver. Cf. *kakaraumēi*.
- KAKARORA**, the dazzling effect of strong sunshine. Cf. *kakaro*.
- KAKARUA** (*kakarūa*), a vein of soft material in stones which allows them to be dressed easily.
- KAKAU**, the stalk of a fruit. Cf. *tukau*. 2. The trunk of a *ti* (*Cordyline*) tree.
- KAKAUKORE**, without a stalk. See *kakau* and *kore*.
- KAKAUTARA** (*kakautāra*), weepings; loud cries of grief. 2. Confusion; uproar.
- KAKAVEKA**, a bird having a long tail, the Shrike. Cf. *kave* and *kaveeke*.
- KAKE** (*kāke*), following; that which comes after; a successor. 2. A reef; a rock level with the water; awash. Cf. *poragokake*. 3. The arrival of shoals of fish on the high tide to deposit their spawn at low tide. 4. To strike on an ocean reef. *Kakekake* (*kākekāke*), plural of the action; *kakake* (*kākāke*), plural of the subject.
- Akakake** (*aka-kāke*), to slap, to box a person's ears with all one's might. 2. To strike with a stick with all one's force. 3. To cause a vessel to run aground or be stranded; to strike, as a vessel. Plural *aka-kakekake* (*aka-kākekāke*).
- KAKEA** (*kakēa*), a noose; a springe.
- Akakakea** (*aka-kakēa*), a kind of knot.
- KAKEIO** (*kākeio*), following; coming after. The remainder; sequel.
- KAKI** (*kāki*), the neck. Cf. *ivikaki*, *toreakaki*.
- KAKI**, to give a bad name; to call by injurious names.
- KAKIAKAUAREKA** (*kākiakauarēka*), to desire ardently to speak to a certain person.
- KAKINA** (*kakīna*), to have the sound of the voice choked with grief.
- KAKIOKE**, a stranger; a person of alien stock.
- KAKIPUKU** (*kākipuku*), scirrhus of the neck; tumour of the neck. Cf. *kaki* and *puku*.
- KAKO** (*kāko*), flexible; pliant; infrangible. 2. Sticky; viscous. *Kakako*, plural of the subject.
- Kakokako** (*kākokāko*), flexible. 2. Liquid, flowing thickly, like porridge. 3. Delicious; agreeable to the taste or touch.
- Akakako** (*aka-kāko*), to mollify; to soften. 2. To crush edibles up with a pestle or stamper.
- Aka-kakokako**, to dilute. 2. To make a watery paste; to make fluid in a consistency resembling porridge or *pōpoi*.
- KAKOA**, or **KAGOA**, no; not. Cf. *kakore*.
- KAKOMINEKEKOMINEKE** (*ka-komineke-komineke*) secret conversation. 2. To hide one's thoughts.
- KAKORE** (*kakōre*), no; not. Cf. *kore* and *ka koa*.
- KAMA**, see *makama*.
- KAMAKA** (*kamāka*), the name of an inhabited island south of Mangareva.
- KAMIHA**, the trunk of a tree hollowed out as the outrigger of a canoe.
- KAMO** (*kāmo*), a robber; a thief. To steal. *Kamokamo* (*kāmokāmo*), plural of the action; *kakamo* (*kakāmo*), plural of the subject. Cf. *keikamo*.
- Kamoga** (*kamōga*), theft; robbery.
- KAMOKAMO**, striped; streaked; coloured in bands or stripes.
- KAMOKOKARA** (*kāmokokara*), a robbery effected by breach of confidence.
- KANA** (*kāna*), a yellowish coral on which poisonous polypi cause swellings in the flesh of those who touch them.
- KANAE** (*kanāe*), the name of a fish.
- KANAKANAU**, not to be perfectly ripe, commencing to ripen, said of fruits, except the bread-fruit. 2. To have a red colour. Cf. *ura*. 3. To take back; to take again.
- KANAPA** (*kanāpa*), brilliant; sparkling. *Kanāpanāpa*, more brilliant or of longer enduring brilliancy than *kanāpa*. *Kananapa*, brilliant.

Kanaparoga (*kanūparōga*), brightness; refulgence.

Aka-kanapa, to give lustre; to cause brilliance.

KANAPIRO (*kanapiro*), a kind of soft polypus.

KANATU-KI-TE-TAKAO, not to declare oneself; not to speak out.

KANE (*kāne*), the heat of the sun, of fire, of the air, or of blood; warm. 2. Vapour; steam. 3. To fizzle; to expel wind from the body (*pedite*).

KANEKANEHUE (*kānekānehue*), a small place planted with *taro* shoots.

KANI (*kāni*), a dog. (Mod. *chien*?)

KANIO, to beat with a blow of the clenched fist.

KANOA, to be habitually stingy and penurious. 2. A vagabond; a dissipated person; a scoundrel. Cf. *kanokino*.

KANOHI (*kānōhi*), to take food like pap, with a morsel of wood which is made to skim over the surface. Plural *Kanohinohi* (*kānōhinōhi*).

KANOI (*kānōi*), to be constipated; not to be able to relieve the bowels. Difficult evacuation of faeces.

KANOKANO (*kānokāno*), grain; berries; seed.

KANOKINO, to be miserly for a moment (*i.e.*, not habitually). Cf. *kanoa*. 2. A bad fellow; a vagabond. 3. A hot-headed person.

KAO (*kāo*), the oesophagus; the throat; gullet. 2. A shoot; a sprout of plants, trees, or grass. 3. A rafter. Cf. *kaho*.

KAO (*kāo*), to desire fiercely; to covet ardently. 2. To form a crowd round one.

Kaokao (*kāokāo*), the side; the flank. The lateral part of a thing. Cf. *tukaokao*, *tapa-kaokao*.

Akakao (*aka-kāo*), to drink from a vessel which is not allowed to touch the lips, but is held up in the air.

Akakaokao (*aka-kāokāo*), to take food from out one side of a pit or hole without touching the other. Cf. *matakao*, *matikao*.

KAOA (*kāoa*), the name of a fish.

KAOHORE, a rafter. See *kao* and *kaho*.

KAOITI, not greedy for food; sober in desire. Cf. *kao*, *kaonui*, and *iti*.

KAOKAO, to see a thing by turning the neck to look.

KAONUI (*kāonui*), a glutton; a great eater. Cf. *kāo*, *nui*, and *kaoitī*. 2. Envious.

Kaonuiraga (*kāonuirāga*), gluttony; greediness.

KAPA, a song for the dead. 2. Chants or recitatives of all kinds.

KAPAKANO, a farewell expression to one returning to his home, as to say, "A safe journey home."

KAPE, a plant having a long bulbous root. It is allied to the *taro*.

KAPEKAPE (*kāpekāpe*), to struggle much in trying to swim. 2. Rags; tatters; old garments. A working dress.

KAPETIATOGA (*kāpetiātoga*), to glean; to preserve things left at the gathering of crops, &c.

KAPI (*kāpi*), to be full; filled up; replete. 2. To be accomplished; done. To terminate; to arrive at a boundary or limit. 3. Said of a distribution in which all share. 4. To meet, to come together, said of a work which commences at two different points. Cf. *kapiti*.

Akakapi (*aka-kāpi*), to terminate; to finish. 2. To finish a distribution in which all present have a share. 3. To join the ends of a net or band for catching fish. 4. To surround, so that none escape. Aka-kapikapi (*aka-kāpikāpi*), plural of the action; aka-kakapi (*aka-kakāpi*), plural of the subject.

KAPITAI, to fish. To fish at night with a net or chain of leaves.

KAPITI (*kapiti*), to join; to join things so that they touch. Cf. *kupi*.

KAPO (*kāpo*), to hollow; to hollow out. 2. To receive a falling object in the hands, arms, or outstretched garments. Kapokapo (*kāpokāpo*), is the plural of the action, or indicates prolonged action; kakapo (*kakāpo*), plural of the subject.

KAPU, a vessel; container. A glass, a plate, or a leaf used for the purpose. 2. A trough. 3. Deposit; to deposit in or on. 4. A name of the *ti* (*Cordyline*) tree. Plural *kapukapu* (*kāpukāpu*). Cf. *kapurima*, *kapuvavae*.

Kapukapu (*kāpukāpu*), large and vigorous, said of leaves.

Aka-kapu, to make a vase or cup.

KAPURIMA (*kāpu-rima*), the palm of the hand. Cf. *kapu* and *rima*.

KAPUVAVAE (*kāpu-vavae*), the sole of the foot. Cf. *kapu* and *vavae*.

KARA (*kārā*), to distribute food in small portions, in a mean way.

KARA, a heavy stone found in round masses like balls.

KARAGA (*kārāga*), a cry. Cf. *karakara-me-ariria* and *karako*. 2. A song; a chant. A war-cry of menace or defiance. 3. To gesticulate; gesticulation. 4. A far-off noise at night.

KARAI (*kārāi*), to declare; to affirm.

KARAITIKA, to affirm; to assert; to swear to.

KARAKARA (*kārakāra*), to smell slightly a pleasant odour.

Kakara (*kakāra*), odoriferous; fragrant.

KARAKARAHU (*kārakārahu*), the odour of human beings.

KARAKARAMEARIRIA (*kārakāra-me-ariria*), to execrate; to curse. Cf. *karameariria*.

KARAKO, the name of an indigenous bird that sings regularly and well.

KARAKUERE (*karakuēre*), to clap; to clap hands. 2. To play games.

KARAMARAMA (*kārimarāma*), a window. Cf. *rama* and *marama*.

KARAMEA, a part of the liver. 2. A part of the neck, at the higher end of the cartilaginous bone of the throat. 3. A thing; an affair.

KARAMEAKA-KARAMEAKA, capable; able; fit for anything. 2. A part of the liver. Cf. *karamea*.

KARAMEAPOROTU (*kāramea-porōtu*), to be good, only said of things.

KARAMEARIRIA (*kāramēa-rirīa*), a horrible thing. Dreadful. Cf. *karakarameariria*.

KARAMU, to lunch; to make a light meal.

KARAPIHI, the suckers of the octopus.

KARAPU, the centre of a piece of land, of a house, or of a big crowd. It is only used of these three subjects. 2. A large bay.

KARAU (*karāu*), that given to fishermen as exchange for their fish.

KARAVA, to cut the flesh of a fish horizontally and then perpendicularly. 2. To come out, said of the large veins which appear when the body is straining under a load.

KARE (*kāre*), the surface of water, or of the sea. Cf. *takare*. 2. The surface. 3. To break out; to be spilt; scattered; shattered; said of liquids and of soft bodies. Cf. *aka-kare-karevai*. *Karekare* (*kārekāre*), plural of the action; *kakare* (*kakāre*), plural of the subject.

KAREKAREVAI (*kārekāre-vai*), movement of the surface of water; conflict of waters.

Aka-karekarevai, to rinse the mouth with water; to gargle.

KAREKE, a stick or staff about four or five feet long, equally thick at each end. 2. A stick flattened at one end.

KARI (*kāri*), a scar; cicatrix. 2. Inflammation. 3. A cut that does not bleed; one that has healed up.

KARIA (*karīa*), an interjection used to show off a thing, "There! Do you see!"

KARIHA (*karīha*), a fragile sugar cane.

KARIOI, luxury. *E hare no te karioi*: A house set apart for purposes of luxury.

Aka-karioi, to live in luxury; in debauchery; debauched.

KARO (*kāro*), to avert or turn aside the stroke of a stone, a lance, or a wave. *Karokaro* (*kārokāro*), plural of the action; *kakaro* (*kakāro*), plural of the subject.

Karokaro (*kārokāro*), war; battle. 2. A quarrel; a dispute. 3. A difficulty. 4. To be in dispute; to fight; to make war.

KAROHAVA (*kārohāva*), to disappear suddenly.

KAROHU, the name of a sea-bird.

KAROITEMATA (*kāro-i-te-māta*), a troubled view; that which is not plainly seen.

KAROKI (*karōki*), a narrow space; a narrow valley.

KAROU, a hook or fork for collecting *mei*.

KARU (*kāru*), dirt; soil. 2. Good soil; soft and fertile.

Akaku, to dig about trees. 2. To make small hillocks of soil. 3. To weed in a piece of land about the roots of trees or plants. 4. To dig.

KARU, large in appearance. 2. Loose, as clothes.

KARUHOI, the name of a fish.

KARUUE, the flesh of the *ue* (hue) or calabash plant. See *ue*.

KATA (*kāta*), to laugh; to be happy; joyful. Plural *Kakata* (*kakāta*).

Katakata (*kūtakāta*), to laugh long.

Aka-kata, to cause to laugh; to excite risibility. Plural *aka-katakata* (*aka-katūkāta*).

KATAHA (*katūha*), the name of a plant.

KATAHATAHA (*katūhatūha*), a cousin.

KATAKATA (*kūtakāta*), the five toes of a foot.

KATAMU (*katīmu*), to move the lips as if in speaking to a person, so that he may come close. Cf. *mumu*. Plural *kakatamu* (*kaka-tīmu*).

KATAUTAU (*katūtūtu*), a slave; a servant; a cook.

KATAVE, to be active; lively. Activity.

KATAVE, a modern word corrupted from Cassava, the Manioc (*tapioca*).

KATIAGA (*katiŋga*), a small piece; a crumb, or remnant of food.

KATIKA, an exclamation, "Ho!" 2. Therefore; then.

KATO, a wall of stones like a dyke; an enclosing rampart of hard stone.

KATŌ (*kāto*), to cut the unripe leaves of a plant to be used as straw, &c. Plural *kakato* (*kakāto*).

KATOGA, an axe; hatchet.

KAU, to go for a swim; to swim. Cf. *koukau* and *tokau*.

Aka-kau, to get into tow (of a vessel). 2. To dive for mother-of-pearl far from the canoe.

3. To wade at low water near the beach. 4. The kind of weather when the sky is closely covered with light clouds, the wind high, and heavy vapours hanging on the horizon.

KAUKAUMATA, the eyelid. Cf. *mata*.

KAUKOKOMO (*kau-kokōmo*), a shirt; chemise.

KAVA (*kāva*), to be bitter; sour; acid. Cf. *oupokava*. 2. Salt. Plural *kakava* (*kakāva*). *Rimakava*, stinging; penurious.

Kavakava (*kāvakāva*), slightly sour or bitter. 2. See below.

Akakava (*aka-kāva*), to make bitter or sour. 2. Not to visit often those one ought to visit.

KAVA (*kāva*), a kind of shrub or *taro*, the root of which gives the liquor that, taken in small quantity, has the effect of ardent spirits, but when taken in large quantities induces lethargic sleep. If persisted in, the habit affects the skin and produces premature death. Cf. *arakava*, a kind of fragile sugar cane.

KAVAI, the person in charge of a piece of work, or of a feast.

KAYAKAVA, the name of a fish. 2. See under *kāva*.

KAYAKAVARUA (*kāvakāvarūa*), to be offended about a trifle.

KAYAPUI, the name of a tree.

KAYATAI (*kāva-tāi*), salt. Cf. *kava* and *tai*.

KAVAUUHI (*kavauūhi*), smoked; smoky. Cf. *auahi*.

KAVAUVAU, thin; slender; slim.

KAVE (*kāve*), the arm (tentacle) of the octopus or squid. 2. A bay; a piece of land between two capes. 3. A joint; articulation. 4. A place at a distance. 5. A quarrel. 6. A long tongue of land. Cf. *kakūveeka*.

Kakave (*kakāve*), the parents of a friend, or your foster parents, whom you have been brought up to look upon as your own parents.

Aka-kave (*aka-kāve*), to dance. 2. To move the body to and fro while singing and gesticulating with the hands. **Akakavekave** (*aka-kāvekāve*), plural of the action; **akakakave** (*aka-kakāve*), plural of the subject.

KAVEEKE (*kāve-ēke*), the tentacles of the octopus. Cf. *kave* and *eke*.

KAVEI (*kavēi*), the handle of a cup or vessel. 2. A bundle or parcel carried suspended by a cord; the suspender. 3. A ball. 4. A kind of very small fish hook. Plural *kaveivēi* (*kavēivēi*).

Aka-kavei, to attach by a cord; by a *kavēi*.

KAVEKEU (*kāve-kēu*), to prepare for a fight; for battle. Cf. *keu*, a quarrel.

KAVERIMA, the part of the arm just above the elbow. Cf. *rima* and *kave*.

KAVI (*kāvi*), a flaw; a rupture; a break. 2. Not straight, said of lines.

Kavikavi (*kāvikāvi*), thin; strait, narrow in certain places, said of a pass or road.

KAVITIVITI (*kavītivīti*), the name of a small crab that hides in the sand.

KAVIVI, a small quantity. Only said of bread-fruit.

KE, another; other; else; different. Cf. *vaoke*.

Mea ke, otherwise; it is different; that is another thing. When *ke* is used after *nui* or *ninore* it has the force of the comparative degree of an adjective. *Nui ke*, greater, larger; *ninore ke*, smaller.

KE, any instrument used to summon people, as a bell, drum, &c. Cf. *kehekehe*. 2. A mosquito. 3. A sickness; malady.

Keke, to creak, as furniture creaks. See *kēke-kēke*.

KEA (*kēa*), the name of a fish.

KEHEKEHE (*kēhekēhe*), a harsh and deafening noise. Cf. *ke*. 2. A loud, rough voice. Cf. *tapukehekehe*. 3. To bruise; to strike. 4. To rub two bodies together, the sound of which jars on the hearing and sets the teeth on edge.

KEHEKEHEKIKINO (*kēhekēhe-ki-kino*), to get in a rage without cause.

KEHIKA (*kēhika*), the name of a tree and its fruit.

KEHO (*kēho*), the height of the shoulder. 2. The name of a basaltic stone, cutting and hard. Also *keo*. Plural *kehokeho* (*kēhokēho*).

KEHU-TE-OHO, work that lasts a long time but is not hard work.

KEIARA, the root and filaments of the root of pandanus. Cf. *ara*.

KEIATA (*kēiata*), not to be cooked properly, almost raw. Plural *kekeiata*. Cf. *kaiota*.

Keiatata, slightly more cooked than *keiata*.

KEIGA, remains; leavings; as of a bone or a piece of chewed sugar-cane. Cf. *kai*.

KEIKAMO, a thief; an habitual thief (more expressive than *kamo*).

KEITAGI, jealous; envious; to envy. *Keitagitagi* (*kēitagitāgi*), plural of the action; *keikeitagi* (*kēikeitāgi*), plural of the subject.

KEKE (*kēke*), to praise; to felicitate. 2. That which retracts itself; that which goes back inside again (as a shell-fish into its shell); a sinking down. 3. To be surprised at an action.

KEKE (*kēke*), the arm-pit; axilla.

KEKEIE (*kekeie*), sharp; harsh; said of the voice.

KEKEKEKE (*kēkekēke*), to grind the teeth. Cf. *ke* and *keke*. 2. To lock or set the teeth from fear or grief.

KEKEKINA (*kēkēkina*), the name of a certain small fish.

KEKERETU, the name of a fish having a black skin and much oil.

KEKO (*kēko*), the shaft of a lance.

KEKOMIRO, a piece of red wood called *miro*. See *miro*.

KEMI (*kēmi*), to turn away the eyes. 2. To wink or shut the eyes suddenly, as when one is menaced with a blow on the cheek. 3. To lower the eyes; to cast the eyes down. 4. To go away; to disappear. 5. To drop down to avoid a blow. 6. To be surprised at the recital of a story concerning someone. *Kemi-kemi* (*kēmikēmi*), plural of the action; *kekemi* (*kēkēmi*), plural of the subject.

Akakemi (*aka-kēmi*), to correct oneself; to correct one's words. 2. Not to have caught the meaning of something said. 3. To push a slide or drawer back into its place. 4. To make a thing slide upon something else. 5. To cause to bow down so as to avoid a blow. **Akakemikemi** (*aka-kēmikēmi*), plural of the action; **akakekemi** (*aka-kēkēmi*), plural of the subject.

KEMIGA, food nourishment. 2. Anything that supports life. 3. Life itself.

KEMO } slowly; tardily; tardiness; re-
KEMOKEMO } missness.

KENA (*kēna*), the name of a white sea-bird. 2. Fat; a fat part.

Kenakena (*kēnakēna*), large at the bottom, at the base.

KENEHE (*kenèhe*), thin: lean.

Akakenehe (*aka-kenèhe*), to make thin; to cause leanness.

KENEU (*kenèu*), to give a person a blow with the elbow. 2. To scratch; to scrape. 3. To stir; to move. 4. To lift; to heave up.

KENU } said of the consummation of
KENUKENU } sexual connection; complete coition.

KEO, a kind of basaltic stone, used for making native hatchets. Also *keho*.

Keokeo, cutting; making sharp, said of whet-stones. 2. A slippery rock; a slippery place.

KEPA (*kèpa*), to turn upside down. 2. To throw far. 3. To repel; to drive back.

KERA (*kerèa*), a cough arising from some foreign substance entering the larynx. 2. Trouble in the uvula of the throat.

KEREKE (*kerèke*), an instrument for tattooing.

KEREKERE (*kèrekère*), blue; dark blue, almost black; the colour of the deep ocean. 2. Sombre; darkness; black. Cf. *akere*. 3. To beat the drum with the fingers. Cf. *kereteta*. 4. The song of the bird *toreu*.

Aka-kerekere (*aka-kèrekère*), to make black; to cause darkness; to dye black.

KERERE (*kerère*), to send; a messenger; an envoy; one who carries an order. Syn. *tuku-akaviriga*.

KERETETA (*kerèteta*), the sound of the native drum. Cf. *kerekere*. 2. A kind of drum; to beat the drum.

KERETUMA (*kerètuma*), the name of a creeping plant.

KEREU (*kèreu*), prompt; expeditious at his work. Plural *kerekereu* (*kèrekèreu*).

KERI (*kèri*), to dig; to scrape. **Kerikeri** (*kèri-kèri*), plural of the action; **kekeri** (*kekèri*), plural of the subject.

KERO (*kèro*), to throw a thing high into the air. **Kerokero** (*kèrokèro*), plural of the action; **kekero** (*kekèro*), plural of the subject.

Kerokero (*kèrokèro*), said of a wide expanse of country or of sea.

Akakero (*aka-kèro*), that which disappears. 2. To see in a confused or indistinct manner. 3. To look with one eye while closing the other. 4. Not to be visible; to be very nearly visible but too far off. **Akakerokero** (*aka-kèrokèro*), plural of the action.

KETAKETA, stiff; stretched out; extended; said of stuff, cloth, &c. 2. To stir; to move.

Aka-ketaketa, to stiffen cloth or linen stuff with paste or starch.

KETE, to click the teeth with the tongue as a sign of pleasure or approbation. Plural *ketekete*.

Ketekete, to call the chickens, said of a hen.

Aka-ketekete, to grow up, said of young girls in their spring-time.

KETOKETO (*kètokèto*), a net that will not catch fish. 2. Sterile.

KETU (*kètu*), to seek; to look for. **Ketuketu** (*kètukètu*), plural of the action; **keketu** (*kekètu*), plural of the subject.

KEU (*kèu*), a lively dispute; a quarrel. 2. A fight. Cf. *kavekeu*.

Akakeu (*aka-kèu*), to play games for amusement. 2. To make a thing stir or move. 3. To agitate. **Akakeukeu** (*aka-kèukèu*), plural of the action; **akakekeu** (*aka-kekèu*), plural of the subject.

Keukeu (*kèukèu*), to amuse oneself; to recreate. 2. To cause to move; to stir up.

Keukeuga, amusement; pleasure. Syn. *reka-reka*.

KEUAE (*kèu-àe*), to keep stirring up; to make things move continuously.

KEUE (*keùe*), the name of a sea-bird.

KEUKEUKURA, blonde; fair. *Oho keukeukura*: fair hair.

KEVO (*kèvo*), squint-eyed. 2. One-eyed; a one-eyed person. Cf. *matakevo*.

Kevokevo (*kèvokèvo*), to wink; to blink.

KI, to; at; a sign of the dative case.

KI, to say; to speak (when followed by *mai* or *atu*). *Ki atu au ki te hu*: I speak to the people. Cf. *kio*, to chirp.

KI (*kì*), to think; to believe; to imagine.

KIA, to; at. It is used like *ki*, but only before proper names and personal pronouns.

KIAKIA, the cry of the *kotake*, a water-bird.

KIARA (*kiàra*), to sleep. 2. To watch over one who sleeps. Cf. *ara* and *hara*.

KIATO (*kiàto*), the name of a large raft.

KIHAKIHA (*kìhakìha*), to fix one's gaze on for a long time.

KIHI (*kìhi*), to fish. Only used in regard to one kind of fish.

KIHIKIHI (*kìhikìhi*), clear; serene; without clouds.

KIHIMERINO (*kìhimerino*), the name of a herb.

KIHORO (*kìhoro*), a kind of order or command: Go quickly! Quick! Run! Cf. *oro*, *ohoro*, &c.

KIKAKA (*kikàka*), wonderfully small; very tiny. Cf. *kikika*.

KIKAKIKA, a kind of dance with much gesticulation.

KIKI, children; little ones. Cf. *kikika* and *kikàka*.

KIKIA, solidly; firmly. Cf. *maukikia*.

KIKIKA (*kikika*), very small; very little; said of things in small quantity. Cf. *kikàka* and *kiki*.

Akakikika (*aka-kìkika*), to give in small quantity.

KIKIKIKI, heavy; weighing much.

KIKINA, see *kinakina*.

KIKINI, see under *kinikini*.

KIKIRIGUTU (*kikirigutu*), the lip.

KIKIRIRA (*kikirirà*), an itching; longing for.

KIKO (*kiko*), the flesh of animals or of fruits. Cf. *arakiko*.

Kikokiko (*kikokiko*), said of badly made cotton cloth, or of *mei* (bread-fruit) not well fermented.

KIKOKAVATUA, the flesh of a fish about the vertebrae.

KINA, a volcanic stone of fine grain. 2. Smoothly joined together. 3. Sliding; slippery.

KINAKINA, the first issue from a woman in parturition; the choroid flow.

Kikina, soft in the extreme. Cf. *kikini*.

KINAKINARAGI, an insect about four inches long, and about the size of a horse-hair. It falls from the sky in heavy showers of rain. 2. Hail; a hailstorm.

KINATAHAGA, smooth; soft to the touch. 2. Very clean.

KINIKINI, that which gives great pleasure.

Kikini (*kikini*), smooth; soft. 2. Nice to eat. 3. Soft in the extreme; pleasant to excess. Cf. *kikina* under *kinakina*.

KINO (*kino*), to sin; to do evil. 2. (Of a woman) To have her courses; to be in the menstrual period. **Kinokino** (*kinokino*), plural of the action; **Kikino** (*kikino*), plural of the subject.

Kinoga (*kinoga*), sin; vice. 2. A bad action.

KIO (*kio*), a servant. 2. A slave. 3. A husbandman; tiller of the soil. 4. A child (improperly applied in this case). 5. Crushed eggs. 6. A noise in the ears. 7. Little; small; said of birds and animals, also of an egg.

KIO to chirp; to sing; said of birds. *E kio ana*: It chirps. Cf. *ki*, to speak, and *tokio*. 2. To extinguish; to put out; as a light. Cf. *kiohe*.

Kiokio (*kiokio*), chirping; to chirp; as a bird. 2. See *kiokio* below.

Aka-kio, to extinguish; put out, as a light.

KIOHE (*kiøhe*), to extinguish, as a fire or light; to be extinguished; quenched. Cf. *kio*.

Kioheohe (*kioheøhe*), to be on the point of going out, as fire; nearly extinguished. 2. Eyes half shut, but which nevertheless do not sleep.

KIOHE, the last sigh; a dying breath.

KIOKIO (*kiokio*), the name of a fish.

KIORE (*küre*), a rat; a mouse. 2. (figuratively) a poor man; a beggar.

Kioreore (*küreøre*), extremely poor.

Akakiore (*aka-kiore*), to call anyone a rat; to give the name of rat to a person.

KIRA, a tumour in the neck; swelling of the glands of the neck.

KIRI, the skin of animals; bark of trees. Cf. *kirikiri*, *kiriako*, *kiripagu*, *kiritapu*.

KIRIAKO, a skin marked or spotted with yellow or white. Cf. *kiri*.

KIRIEO (*kiriøo*), having the smell of fish about the hands.

KIRIHAU (*kirihaü*), the bark of a tree from which cordage is made. Cf. *hau*.

KIRIHI, the stones used as a weight to sink the lower edge of a net.

KIRII, see *kirihi*.

KIRIKAKO (*kirikako*), a quarrel between a younger brother and an elder brother.

KIRIKIRI (*kirikiri*), gravel; little stones. Cf. *kiri*, the hide (because the original idea was "skin of rocks"), *makirikiri*, and *pakirikiri*.

KIRIKIRITI (*kirikiriti*), to tease; to plague. 2. To answer; to reply promptly, suddenly.

KIRIKOI (*kirikøi*), a spendthrift; waster; one who tears his clothes easily.

KIRIKORE (*kirikore*), the name of a long fish. 2. A fruit with thin rind.

KIRIKORE, to turn or swing the cord over which one leaps. 2. To dig up rushes.

KIRIMIRO, the name of a bay at Mangareva.

KIRIPA (*kiripa*), to fall from one's chair. 2. Caught or impeded by anyone in passing. Plural *kirikiripa* (*kirikiripa*).

KIRIPAGU (*kiripagu*), a black skin; a negro.

KIRIPANE (*kiripane*), the thick skin on the head of a fish. Cf. *pane*.

KIRIPUPU (*kiripupu*), inflammation of the epidermis. 2. Small-pox. 3. Measles.

KIRIRUA (*kirirua*), one who has two masters.

KIRITAGA (*kiritaga*), said of a place prepared to receive a certain quantity of food; also of a piece of work rapidly performed. 2. Abundance.

KIRITAGA-PAKOKO, abundance of the male flower of the *tumei* (bread-fruit).

KIRITAPU (*kiritapu*), a sacred skin; one not to be touched or approached. Cf. *kiri* and *tapu*.

KIRITARA (*kiritara*), said of paste, or of food made of spoilt bread-fruit.

KIRITAU (*kiritau*), to put on the clothes of parents or of friends.

KIRITI (*kiriti*), to throw to one side; to repel with quickness. 2. To sprinkle. **Kirikiriti** (*kirikiriti*), plural of the action; **kikiriti** (*kikiriti*), plural of the subject.

KIRITI, a kind of fish-hook. Cf. *tarakihi*.

KIRITIKE (*kiriti-kø*), to throw here and there. Cf. *kiriti*.

KIRITUPU (*kiritupu*), a wart; callosity. 2. A button.

KIRIUA (*kirirua*), the scrotum.

KITAHUA (*kitaha*), to put aside. 2. To send anyone round by the outskirts of a crowd or assembly.

KITAHI (*kitahi*), to keep several balls moving in the air at the same time when thrown up by the hand, after the manner of jugglers. Cf. *tahi*. Plural *kitahitahi* (*kitahitahi*).

KITAKAO, on the contrary. Cf. *takao*.

KITE, to see; to perceive. Cf. *matakite*. 2. To hear. 3. To understand. Cf. *kiteaua*.

Aka-kite, to show; to point out.

Aka-kitekite (*aka-kitekite*), to confess; to avow. 2. To show.

Aka-kitekiteraga, confession ; avowal. 2. Demonstration,

KITEAUA, visible ; in sight. Cf. *kite*.

Kiteauaraga, appearance ; seeming ; outside show.

KITEMI (*kitēmi*), to reproach ; to rebuke anyone for his faults in the presence of other people. Plural kitemitemi (*kitēmitemi*).

KITERAKITERA (*ki-tera-ki-tera*), all ; “both these and those.”

KIUKIU (*kūkiu*), slender ; thin ; fine ; slight ; said of anything except the human body. 2. A thin sound ; a soft sweet sound.

Akakiuki (*aka-kiuki*), to make wood small in cutting it up.

KIVAKIVA (*kivakiva*), to be on the point of coming out, said of fruit. 2. To grow big, said of infants in the womb as the birth-time approaches. 3. A “big-belly,” said of one who eats too much.

KIVIKIVI (*kivikivi*), the name of a fish. 2. The name of a bird resembling a thrush or lark.

KO (*kō*), a particle placed before proper names in the nominative case. 2. “It is” (used in answer to a question). 3. Over there ; over the way ; yonder.

KO, a cry used by the heathen priests in their ceremonies.

KO (*kō*), a mosquito. 2. A sickness, illness (not of a serious character).

KOA, to weep ; to lament. Koakoa, plural of the action (see *koakoa*) ; kokoa, plural of the subject.

Aka-koa, to cause to weep. Plural aka-koakoa.

KOAAKAROTUROTU (*koa-aka-roturotu*), groaning ; moaning. Cf. *koa*.

KOAGA, reeds that have been pulled up. 2. Between the legs, thighs, &c.

KOAI, the name of a plant. 2. The name of a small kind of banana having a black interior.

KOAI (*ko-ai*), who ? which ?

KOAI (*ko-ai*), to miscarry ; not to ripen ; abortive (said of grain and berries). Plural koaiiai (*ko-ai-ai*).

KOAKOA (*kōakōa*), rejoicing ; joy ; mirth. To rejoice. To be content ; satisfied.

Akakoakoa, to cause to rejoice ; to make joyful. To give pleasure. To cause to laugh.

KOAMA (*koāma*), delicate ; feeble. Having small and delicate limbs or parts.

KOANA (*koāna*), a small pit ; a small cave. Small cavities in the rocks. Plural koanaana (*koānaana*). Cf. *ana*.

KOANAKOUUTU (*koāna-kouutu*), small caves in capes or promontories. Cf. *koutu* and *āna*.

KOANI, to return to the charge. To demand ; require. Cf. *ani*. 2. To entreat for possession of something.

KOARI (*koāri*), partly cooked ; half-cooked. Hardened in the oven. Cf. *kouri*.

KOATA (*koāta*), the light of the moon showing before the moon itself rises. To make such light appear. 2. Transparent ; with a ruddy tinge in the light. *Noho-koata*, a position in which one's nudity can be seen. Cf. *kohata*, *kouhata*, *ata*.

KOE (*kōe*), thou ; you. *Kōe ana*, you yourself. *Kōe noti*, you yourself.

KOEKOE, a noise in the intestines ; rumbling of the bowels.

Aka-koekoe, to speak with a very low voice ; to have a voice like a counter-tenor. 2. To make very fine and small.

KOERE (*koēre*), an eel. 2. A fresh-water snake. 3. Feeble in spirit ; poor in intelligence. 4. Lazy ; idle.

KOERIKI, the name of a tree. See *mōi*.

KOETE (*koēte*), a thief ; robber.

KOGUTU (*kogūtu*), the edge of the sea, of a hole, of a ditch. Bank ; strand. 2. The curb of a well ; the edge of a precipice ; the rim of a cup or vessel. Plural kogutugutu (*kogūtugutu*). Cf. *gutu*.

KOHA, the joints of boards or plates.

KOHA (*kōha*), an envelope or covering of young fruits, berries, cotton, stems of sugar-cane, banana-stems, &c., placed on the dry leaves which cover the *taro*. Plural kohaha (*kōhaha*). 2. Straight ; plain. *E oho-koha* : straight hair, not frizzled nor curly.

Akakohakoha (*aka-kōhakōha*), to pay care and attention to the hair, to see that it is well combed and dressed.

KOHAI (*kōhāi*), to wait on anyone at the table ; to pay attention to those having their meals. 2. To take care of the clothes worn while at domestic duties. Cf. *kōha*.

KOHAO (*kōhāo*), diarrhoea ; a watery evacuation of the bowels. Cf. *kohari*.

KOHARI (*kōhāri*), dysentery with pains in the intestines.

KOHARIKOTUKU, name of certain shoals and reefs.

KOHATA (*kōhāta*), the space between two boards ; to be badly joined together, said of planks. Plural kohatahata (*kōhātahāta*). Cf. *koata*, *ata*, *hatahata*, *kouhata*.

Akakohata (*aka-kōhāta*), to leave a space between two bodies badly joined or jointed together. Plural akakohatahata (*aka-kōhātahāta*).

KOHE (*kōhe*), the bamboo.

KOHEA, What ? Cf. *hea*, *ea*.

KOHEHA (*kōhēha*), to be soft, said of food. Plural kohehaheha (*kōhēhaheha*).

KOHEKOHE, to end in a point. 2. A pyramid. 3. A clear voice.

Aka-kohe, to make a cornet, a package pointed at one end. 2. To give a thing a pointed shape at the ends. Plural aka-kohekohe.

KOHERO, cloth or stuff dyed or tinted red or russet colour.

KOHI (*kōhi*), to gather; to pluck fruits; to collect together. *Kohikohi* (*kōhikōhi*), plural of the action; *kokohi* (*kōkōhi*), plural of the subject.

Kohikohi, to gather up garments so that they should not be soiled with dirt or mud.

KOHIHI (*kōhihi*), leaves not fully formed; immature; young. Plural *kohihihihi* (*kōhihihihi*).

KOHIHO (*kōhiho*), to mix good food with bad. Plural *kohihohiho* (*kōhihohiho*).

KOHIKO, a little bag at the end of a fork, used in gathering fruit. 2. The fork itself. See *aka-koiko*, under *koiko*.

Kohiko (*kōhiko*), to gather fruit with the fork and bag. Plural *kohikohiko* (*kōhikohiko*).

KOHITARO, the tips or tops of *taro* plants.

KOHITI (*kōhiti*), to take edibles from one place to another. 2. Said of a mode of fishing. *Kohitihiti* (*kōhitihihi*), plural of the action; *kokohiti* (*kōkōhiti*), plural of the subject.

KOHITIKURA (*kōhitikura*), to jump or skip when the rope is being whirled round (skipping rope). Cf. *koitikura*, *hiti*.

KOHIU (*kōhiu*), to slap or hit anyone lightly but many times. Plural *kohiuhui* (*kōhiuhui*).

KOHO, illness; headache. *Kohoniho*, tooth-ache; *kohomanava*, stomach-ache. See *kohomanava* and *kohorua*.

KOHOA (*kōhōa*), the sides of the lower abdomen. 2. The flanks; the hips; haunches.

KOHA-MANAVA, conscience; sentiment; the feeling of right and wrong. Cf. *koho* and *manava*.

KOHORE (*kōhore*), to cut; to trim; to carve the surface of a piece of wood. Plural *kohorehore* (*kōhorehore*).

KOHORUA (*kōhorua*), to be in doubt what to do or what not to do. Plural *kohokohorua* (*kōhokōhorua*). Cf. *kohomanava* and *koho*.

KOHU (*kōhū*), a calabash which lets out the water; a leaky gourd. Plural *kohuhu* (*kōhuhu*).

KOHUA, a word used before a proper name when calling the person named.

KOHUA-KANAE, small fish of the kind called *kanae*.

KOHUGA (*kōhuga*), to strike anyone frequently on the same part of the body but not elsewhere. Plural *kohugahuga* (*kōhugahuga*). Cf. *hūga*.

KOHUHU (*kōhuhu*), the name of a grass that bears edible fruit.

KOHUNORE (*kohunōre*), a small man. Cf. *nore*. 2. To be slender and fine in figure. 3. A man's breast-nipple.

KOHUNU, to accommodate or make room for a child; especially used for the taking of a baby to the breast of its mother.

KOHUORA (*kōhūora*), a rather coarse mat (as *paratahi* and *parata*).

KOHURA (*kōhūra*), to cast a lance or hurl a stone. 2. The splash of water from the paddles of a canoe. 3. Said also of the brim

of a vase or cup; of the gunnel of a boat or canoe; of the edge of a hole. 4. To embark; to get aboard a small canoe. Plural *kohurahura* (*kōhūrahūra*).

KOHURUTAO, the shaft of a lance. Cf. *tao*.

KOI (*kōi*), pointed. Cf. *takoi*. 2. To cut well; adapted for cutting, as a polished blade. 3. Hardy; daring. *Mago koi*: a bold shark. 4. To perform quickly; to be rapid; to hurry. 5. To go towards; to make for (as to a certain place). 6. Hanging. 7. Dependent. *Koikoi* (*kōikōi*), plural of the action; *kokoi* (*kōkōi*), plural of the subject.

Kokoi, quickness. That which moves rapidly. 2. To cut like a razor; keen-edged. 3. Able to go against the wind.

Kokoi (*kōkōi*), prickly; stinging. Irritating; scorching (said of uncomfortable garments or of clothing material).

Koikoi, pointed; sharp; sharp-edged.

Akakoi (*aka-kōi*), to make pointed. 2. To collect; to gather; to make together. Cf. *kohi*.

Akakoikoi (*aka-kōikōi*), denotes longer action than *aka-koi*.

KOIA (*kōia*), that is it; that is he.

KOIA (*kōiā*), a term of encouragement to urge to continue an action.

KOIAVEI (*koiavēi*), bad bread-fruit.

KOIGA (*kōiga*), land broken up by the flowing of rain water.

KOIGA-GOGORO } a centre of news; a focus of
KOIGA-TAKAO } intelligence or gossip.

KOIKE (*kōike*), a small loaf of bread or roll, in shape like a carrot. Plural *koiheie* (*kōiheie*).

KOIKO, tattooing. To tattoo.

Aka-koiko, to make a fork with which to gather bread-fruit. Cf. *iko*. See *kohiko*. 2. To open the legs.

KOIKU (*kōiku*), to put in a bundle all the ends of branches; or of wood of the same character. Plural *koikuiku* (*kōikuiku*).

KOIOHI (*kōiohi*), abortive; of no use (said of banana-sprouts or sets).

KOIONE (*kōione*), a kind of lace-work made by children.

KOIRE (*kōire*), the name of a plant.

KOIRO (*kōiro*), the name of a fish. 2. To hang up an octopus by a tentacle.

KOITARA (*kōitara*), the last fruits of the season (on a tree).

KOITERA (*ko-i-tera*), that is it; it is that one in particular. Cf. *ia*.

KOITIKURA, to skip with a rope. Cf. *kohitikura*.

KOIVI (*kōivi*), a disease of the bones. 2. Consumption (recently introduced) in a contagious form. 3. A bone. Cf. *ivi*. 4. The skeleton of the human body.

KOKARA (*kōkara*), having confidence in. Plural *kokarakara* (*kōkarakara*). *E kamo kokara*: Full of trust.

KOKARO, the buttocks; the breech. Cf. *magaga-kokaro* and *putakokaro*. 2. Behind.

KOKE, a confused noise of conversation in which nothing distinct can be heard.

Kokekoke (*kōkekōke*), to be unable to advance on account of others coming and going. 2. Conversation going on in a confusion of sound; uproar; hubbub.

KOKI (*kōki*), a piece of twisted wood; a crook. 2. To clap the hands; to applaud with the hands. Plural *kokikōki* (*kōkikōki*). Cf. *koki*.

Akakoki (*aka-kōki*), to traverse; to walk athwart a path or line. 2. To make a broken line; to walk zigzag; to render crooked. 3. To move the jaws from right to left and left to right. Plural *aka-kokikōki* (*aka-kōkikōki*).

KOKI, to beat anyone so that the slaps or blows resound. Plural *kokikōki*. Cf. *kōki*.

KOKIKOKIKO (*kōkikōkiko*), the name of a crustacean fish.

KOKIMO (*kōkimo*), a worthless pearl sticking to the shell. Plural *kokimokimo* (*kōkīmōkimo*).

KOKIRI (*kōkiri*), to make small pieces of food into hard lumps. Plural *kokirikiri* (*kōkīrikiri*).

KOKIRI, see *etukokiri*.

KOKO, to break, said of billows and waves. 2. An egress; issue; way out. 3. To run without overflowing or fall, said of a brook. 4. An unequal surface; having billows. 5. A hollow place; excavation. 6. Depth. *Vahi koko*, a valley.

Kokokoko, to widen, to become wider, said of a place.

Kokokoko (*kōkokōko*), a hollow; a cavity. 2. An empty belly.

KOKOA, the name of a long fish.

KOKOE (*kokoē*), intestines; bowels.

KOKOEATIO (*kokoē-a-tio*), "Bowels of the *Tio*" —(fig.) wicked; bad-hearted.

KOKEEKE (*kokoē-ēke*), "Bowels of the Octopus" —an abusive term.

KOKOEONETEA (*kokoē-one-tēa*), a glutinous substance found in the sand.

KOKOEPO (*kokoēpo*), ignorant; not to know anything. Cf. *kokoē* and *po*. 2. To forget. 3. Uninstructed.

KOKOEPO-VERIVERI (*kokoēpo-vērivēri*), ignorant to a supreme degree.

KOKOERIRIA (*kokoeriria*), wicked; bad-hearted.

KOKOHI (*kōkōhi*), to finish; to cease; to make an end. The end.

KOKOIA, to be vanquished; beaten.

Kokoiaraga, a beaten tribe; one whose chief has been vanquished.

KOKOIAIU (*kokoiaiu*), perches or poles made of peeled papyrus.

KOKOINAKO (*kokoīnako*), a torch made of reeds or pandanus. It lasts but a short time. 2. Illuminations; a number of torches.

KOKOKOKO (*kōkokōko*), the name of a sea-bird. 2. See under *koko*.

KOKOKOKO, see under *koko*.

KOKOMA (*kōkōma*), see under *komakoma*.

KOKOMAH } A kind of food made of spoilt
KOKOMAI } bread-fruit.

KOKOMO (*kōkōmo*), see under *komo*.

KOKOPA (*kōkōpa*), see under *kopa*.

KOKOPU, see under *kopukopu*.

KOKORORA, a small snail found on the earth and stones.

KOKOTA (*kōkōta*), the name of a small shell-fish. *Pare kokota*, a head-dress resembling the shape of a *kokota* shell (something like a bishop's mitre).

KOKOTI (*kōkōti*), see under *kotikoti*.

KOKOUA, a crowd; multitude; a great number of people.

KOKOUAGA, fugitives; runaways from a fight.

KOKUAU, a branch of *au* tree from which the bark has been stripped.

KOKOUE (*kōkōue*), the name of a fish. 2. Lazy; idle. 3. Soft white wood. 4. The name of a place in Mangareva.

KOKOUE (*kōkōue*), see under *kouère*.

KOKU, pierced by the boring worm; unable to hold water.

KOKUMU (*kōkumu*), the part of the arm between elbow and wrist. Cf. *kukumu*.

KOKUMURIMA (*kōkumu-rima*), a measure by the arm's length; a cubit. Cf. *kokumu* and *rima*.

KOKURU (*kōkuru*), the name of a small tree.

KOMA, stone axes (these are found at Mahina-roa).

KOMAKOMA (*kōmakōma*), strait; narrow.

Kokoma (*kōkōma*), a narrow place; a strait; a defile.

Akakokoma (*aka-kōkōma*), to narrow; to straiten; to contract; to compress; to bind tighter.

KOMAE (*kōmāe*), a bread-fruit tree on which most of the fruit has failed, but of which the residue is good.

Komaemae (*kōmāemāe*), slack; feeble; set. Said only of eyes that are not bright and lively.

KOMAGA (*kōmāga*), a forked tree. 2. To gather fruits as a whole; to gather the crop.

KOMAKO (*kōmāko*), the name of a land bird that sings almost as sweetly as a nightingale.

KOMA-RAPAKU, a wig.

KOMARI (*kōmāri*), the eggs or spawn of certain fish.

KOMATA (*kōmāta*), the place on a fruit where the stalk is attached. 2. Marks on a branch or twig where leaves have been pulled off. 3. The nipple of the breast.

KOMINE (*kōmīne*), said of the stalk of a fruit which is so ripe as to fall from the tree. 2. Folded; plaited; wrinkled; not pulled out or extended; said of cloth, garments, &c. Plural *kominemine* (*kōmīnemīne*).

Akakomine (*aka-komine*), to plait. 2. Folded; folded together. 3. Joined; united. Plural akakominemine (*aka-kominemine*). See *mine-mine*.

Akakominemine (*aka-kominemine*), to hide one's thoughts. 2. To twist or divert a conversation; equivocal. See *aka-komineke-komineke*.

KOMIRIMIRI (*komirimiri*), a much twisted thread. 2. A closely woven tissue.

KOMO (*komo*), to stop up; choke up; to plug.

Kokomo (*kokomo*), a stopper; a plug; an obstruction.

KOMOHU (*komo-hu*), to feel smothered by the nostrils being stuffed up or obstructed.

KOMUKO (*komuko*), a young coco-nut in which the flesh is still soft.

KOMURI (*komuri*), behind; after; in the rear. Cf. *muri* and *aka-tamuri*. 2. Following. 3. To retrace one's steps; to return. 4. To turn away; to avert; to keep back.

Komurimuri (*komurimuri*), to return with indecision; to keep going backwards and forwards in doubt.

Akakomuri (*aka-komuri*), to govern; rule; direct. 2. To turn back or turn aside often. 3. To cause another to return; to drive back. Plural *aka-komurimuri* (*aka-komurimuri*).

KONA (*kona*), a seat; a bed-place. 2. A house; home. 3. The lower belly; abdomen. Cf. *moega-kona*.

KONANE (*konane*), to paint in different colours. 2. To mix; to intermingle; to be in a medley. Cf. *kurakonane*. Plural *konanenane* (*konanenane*).

KONEKE (*konèke*), to change one's seat; to sit about in place after place. *Konèkenèke* denotes longer action than *konèke*.

KONI (*koni*), to move on the hands and feet. 2. To move along crouched down on the heels. 3. To move like a tortoise; to move in a sitting position. Plural *konikoni* (*konikoni*).

Konikoni (*konikoni*), to walk like a man with twisted feet. 2. To walk quickly in a crouching position.

KONIHO (*konihō*), toothache. Cf. *niho*.

KONINI (*konini*), the name of a tree. 2. The name of a plant.

KONIYA (*koniva*), the name of a plant.

KONOGA (*konōga*), the present; at present; within half-an-hour.

KONOHI (*konōhi*), to resemble. For one person to be like another or one thing like another.

KONOKONO (*konokono*), to wish to evacuate the bowels; to go to stool. Stools; *fæces*.

Akakonokono (*aka-konokono*), to wish to go to stool.

KONOU (*konou*), the last gatherings of bread-fruits, of less good quality than the earlier gatherings. 2. Coco-nuts that will not ripen; abortive nuts; coco-nuts that dry up before becoming ripe.

KONUE (*konue*), to be bent under the weight of a burden; to be bowed by old age or sickness. Bent; bowed; curved.

KOOTU, the full moon.

KOPA (*kōpa*), hands that are crippled or disabled, but are still of use to the owner. 2. Deformed; with twisted body or legs. Plural *kopakopa* (*kōpakōpa*).

Akakopa (*aka-kōpa*), to run swiftly. 2. To shrug the shoulders as a sign of contempt or disdain, but sometimes as a mark of joy or gladness. 3. To bend; to bow. 4. To gather into a single pit the food from many cultivations. *Aka-kopakopa* (*aka-kōpakōpa*), plural of the action; *aka-kokopa* (*aka-kōkōpa*), plural of the subject.

Kopakopa (*kōpakōpa*), to bring together food in a single pit.

KOPA, flat; level. Plural *kopapa*. Cf. *ohokopa*.

KOPAE (*kopāe*), to hide behind the back or under the arm of a person so as to escape notice. 2. To place in a pit. Plural *kopāepāe* (*kopāepāe*).

KOPAEPAE, to be without order; to place without arrangement. Syn. *tipaeke*. Cf. *pae*.

KOPAKO (*kopāko*), a small bundle of fish.

KOPAPA (*kopāpa*), the name of a flat crustacean fish.

Kopapapapa (*kopāpapāpa*), small fish of the *kopapa* kind.

KOPAPA, see under *kopa*.

KOPARA (*kopāra*), the marks made on a ripe fruit by scraping on the ground. 2. Young octopus carried by the people as a present to their chief. Plural *koparapara* (*kopārapāra*).

KOPATI (*kopāti*), a small cave. 2. To hide behind any person or thing. 2. To fasten or tie down one's clothes. 3. To bow oneself. To keep the legs together when going into the sea, so as to hide one's nakedness. Plural *kopatipati* (*kopātīpātī*).

KOPEA, the name of an evil deity. See next word.

KOPEAPO, a night attack. Cf. *kopea* and *po*.

KOPEKA (*kopēka*), to cross the arms on the breast or behind the back. Cf. *peka*. Plural *kopekapeka* (*kopēkapēka*).

KOPEKE (*kopēke*), a small bundle of pandanus leaves. Plural *kopekepeke*.

KOPEPE (*kopēpe*), to sit on the heels.

KOPI (*kōpi*), shears such as used by tailors for cutting cloth. 2. To shut; to close; said of bivalve shell-fish, and of the hands stretched out tightly shut. *Kopikopi* (*kōpikōpi*), plural of the action; *kokopi* (*kōkōpi*), plural of the subject.

Kopikopi (*kōpikōpi*), to cut. 2. Scissors. 3. To be elastic. 4. To clap the hands. 5. To compress; to squeeze together.

KOPIHI (*kopīhi*), small shell-fish, shaped like snails, found sticking to stones on the beach. 2. A nerite (shell); "serpent-skin" (shell). See next word.

KOPII, a kind of black shell-fish. 2. The nerite shell. See preceding word.

KOIKOPIKO (*kopikōpiko*), to bow oneself with sorrow or with shame and annoyance. Cf. *piko*.

KOPIPIPIPI (*kopipipipi*), small eyes; having small eyes.

KOPIRIPIRI (*kopiripiri*), to lean upon; to rely upon; to confide in. 2. To stick to; to apply closely to; to nuzzle up close to anyone through shame or sickness. 3. To go from one tree to another, as children do when called. Cf. *pipiri*.

KOPIRO (*kopiro*), a material; a kind of cloth made from the bark of the bread-fruit tree.

Kopiropiro (*kopiropiro*), a small stock of *ma* (bread-fruit paste), separate from the general stock.

KOPITI (*kopiti*), to add together. 2. To associate with certain persons. 3. To add things one to another either by piling up or by putting at the sides of the heap. Plural *kopitipiti* (*kopitipiti*).

Kopitiga (*kopitiga*), the action of assembling things or associating with persons.

Kopitiraga (*kopitiraga*), addition.

KOPITO (*kopito*), to feel pains in the stomach from too long fasting. Cf. *pito*. **Kopitopito** (*kopitopito*), plural of the action; *kopipito* (*kopipito*), plural of the subject.

KOPORO (*koporo*), the last fruits of the bread-fruit tree, found in small quantities in the winter time. 2. Nightshade, a creeping plant.

KOPU (*kopu*), the belly; paunch. Cf. *kopu-apuku*, *koputeiti*. 2. Used also when speaking of the largeness of a tree-trunk.

Akakopu (*aka-kopu*), to show the belly; to depict the belly. 2. To round off; to make spherical or partly so.

Kopnkopu (*kopukopu*), the end of high tide; full tide.

KOPUA, a piece of wood; or of a plant or grass. 2. A small gathering of animals. Plural *kopuapua* (*kopuapua*). Cf. *kopua-hu*.

Akakopua (*aka-kopua*), to make a little heap.

Akakopuapua (*aka-kopuapua*), to make little heaps.

KOPUAHU (*kopua-hu*), a small gathering of men. Cf. *kopua* and *hu*.

KOPUAPUKU (*kopu-a-puku*), the calf of the leg. See *kopu* and *puku*.

KOPUE, to be satiated; to have eaten to excess. Plural *kopuepue* (*kopuepue*).

KOPUEKAHA, a charm; amulet.

Aka-kopuekaha, a plait of coco-nut fibre, used as a line of prohibition, to keep off the laymen in priestly ceremonies of paganism. Cf. *kaha*.

KOPUGA (*kopuga*), a block of coral.

KOPUKOPU (*kopukopu*), the name of a freshwater fish.

Kokopu (*kokopu*), the young of the *kopukopu*.

KOPUO, a crowd; a troop; an assembly. Cf. *kopua* and *kopua-hu*.

KOPURA (*kopura*), the name of a fish.

Kopurapura (*kopurapura*), small fish of the *kopura* kind.

KOPUREPURE (*kopurepure*), ineffaceable spots or stains on linen, stuff, &c.

KOPUTEITI (*kopu-teiti*), a pregnant woman. Cf. *kopu* and *koputi*.

KOPUTI (*koputi*), said of a woman who is pregnant, and whose child is about to be born. 2. Said of a certain number of finishing lines or rows in the weaving of mats or tissues. 3. The end; terminus; limit. 4. Achieved; accomplished; done.

Akakoputi (*aka-koputi*), to lead the plaits or weft through from the attached edge to the end in making mats.

Akakoputiputi (*aka-koputiputi*), to finish; end.

KOPUTU (*koputu*), a butterfly.

KORAE (*korae*), a wanderer; a vagabond; to wander about continually. 2. To often change one's dwelling-place. 3. To cut the hair of women on the forehead. Plural *korærae* (*korærae*). Cf. *rae*.

Aka-korae, to cut the ends of the hair short behind.

KORARO (*koraro*), to fish with the hook, holding the line in the hand. 2. To give a thing secretly to a person. Plural *koraroraro* (*koraroraro*).

KORE (*kore*), nothing; nothingness. "It is not." When suffixed to a noun it means "without," "deprived of"; as *ipokokore*, headless. Cf. *matakore* and *raregakore*. 2. Vanquished; beaten. 3. Convinced; convicted. 4. To miscarry; to be stranded; said of one's affairs or business. 5. Cancelled; set aside; quashed. **Korekorenoa** (*korekorenoa*), plural of the action; *kokore*, plural of the subject.

Korega (*korëga*), nothing. 2. The action of being vanquished, &c.

Akakore (*aka-kore*), to reduce to nothingness; to destroy; to annihilate. 2. To nonplus; to put to silence. **Aka-korekore**, to nonplus several times.

KORE, an eddy; swirl of the water. 2. Disturbance in the sea caused by the flight or passage of fish.

KOREKOREANO (*korekore-à-nà*), not to be right in any way.

KOREMO (*korëmo*), mucus in the eye. 2. Cataract or spot in the eyes.

KOREU (*korëu*), a girdle or loin-cloth; an apron. To put on a girdle or apron. Plural *koreureu* (*korëureu*).

Akakoreu (*aka-korëu*), to put a loin-cloth or apron upon a person; the person so clothed upon.

KOREVA (*korëva*), a mark; a sign. 2. To mark packages or bundles. Plural *korevareva*.

KORI (*kōri*), the sound of water splashed or disturbed by a man or fish.

Akakori (*aka-kōri*), to stir up water.

Koriga (*koriga*), movement; the action of stirring up and agitating; to move oneself; to be agitated; moved. 2. To scatter and then unite; to disperse and come together. **Korigariga** (*korigariga*), plural of the action; **kokoriga** (*kokoriga*), plural of the subject.

Korikori (*kōrikōri*), to bathe; to wash oneself.

AKAKORIKORI (*aka-kōrikōri*), to wash a little baby. 2. To bathe oneself and sport in the water.

KORIKORIRAGA (*kōrikōrāga*), the action of bathing or washing.

KORIGAKORE (*korīgākōre*), to be fastidious; squeamish; particular. 2. Not to know what to do with oneself; tired; to feel *ennui*. Cf. *koriga* and *kore*.

KORINO (*korino*), to make the meshes for netting with coco-nut fibre (*kaha*). 2. Pieces of stuff put in to lengthen anything out, as in splicing. *Korinorino* denotes longer action than *korino*.

KORIRE, a stone upon which a god was supposed to descend and rest.

KORIU (*koriu*), to turn on one side; to go toward a person or place. *Koriuriu* (*korīuriu*), plural of the action. Cf. *riu*.

KORIVIRIVI (*korivirivi*), the name of a small fish.

KORO (*kōro*), to grudge seeing anyone giving a thing away to a third person. *Korokoro* (*kōrokōro*), plural of the action; *kokoro* (*kōkōro*), plural of the subject.

KOROA (*korōa*), an honorary duel or combat to celebrate funeral rites.

KOROHİ (*korōhi*), a glance of the eye; an ogle. To look at while turning the head to the side. To cast sheep's eyes; to glance at without looking directly. *Korokorohi* (*kōrokōrohi*), plural of the action; *kokorohi* (*kōkōrohi*), plural of the subject. See next word.

KOROI, to wink; to blink the eyes; to ogle. Cf. *korohi*.

Korokoroi, to give frequent sly glances; to ogle continually. 2. To wink or blink the eyes.

KOROIKE-KOROIKE, to look at from all sides, or on all sides. Cf. *koroi* and *korohi*.

KOROIO, at present; now; a space of one, of three, or of four hours. 2. Time whose length is indeterminate.

KOROKORO (*kōrokōro*), a larynx (part of throat) that is very prominent externally. 2. A tumour formed in the neck.

Korokoroga, the whole of the neck; all round the neck.

KOROMI, one who swallows up; one who engrosses everything; a monopolist. Cf. *horo*, to swallow.

KOROMIA, wrinkled; rumpled. Cf. *koromine*.

KOROMIKOANI (*korōmikoāni*), to have an intense desire to acquire property or wealth; to be avaricious. *Koromiromikoani* (*korōmirōmikoāni*), plural of the action; *kokoromikoani* (*kōkōromikoāni*), plural of the subject.

Koromikoaniraga (*korōmikoānirāga*), avarice; greed.

KOROMINE, wrinkled; rumpled. Cf. *koromia*.

KOROPA (*korōpa*), a ditch that contains water.

KOROPANI (*korōpāni*), to daub; to besmear; to soil; to dirty. Plural *koropanipani* (*korōpānipāni*).

Koropaniraga (*korōpānirāga*), the state or circumstance of being soiled or dirty.

KOROPUE (*koropūe*), big and strong, but lazy.

KORORA, a war arising without any warning. 2. To slap or strike athwart and across. 3. To spoil or hurt. 4. To throw a quantity of stones at a person or thing.

KORORO (*korōro*), the name of a black bird whose claws, eyes, and beak are red. 2. Headache. 3. The name of a fish.

KOROTEA (*korotēa*), the name of a species of banana.

KOROTIKI (*korotiki*), a heap of edible fruit on the ground.

KOROUA, dear; pet; only usually said to infants. 2. A pet name or loving expression for the youngest of a family.

KOROURI, cloudy, overcast weather. Cf. *uri* and *ragikorouri*. 2. Bread-fruit which is thought to be still green.

KOROVENA (*korovēna*), a mixture of a little good food with a great deal of bad.

KORU (*kōru*), humid; very damp; said of lands sogged with water. 2. Running together; confluent. 3. The dampness under a sick person. 4. Pains in the stomach.

Akakoru (*aka-kōru*), to render humid; to dampen.

Akakorukoru (*aka-kōrukōru*), to fill the mouth up entirely with food.

Korukoru, a shout of ferocity (the derivation is from "confluent").

KORU (*kōrū*), fragile; delicate. *Turaga koru*: a delicate constitution.

KORUA, you two; ye two. The dual form of *koe*.

KORUE (*korūe*), to scent the hair with coco juice. Plural *koruerue* (*korīuerūe*).

KOTAE, to adorn the head. 2. The name of a bird.

KOTAHAGA, a small plot of ground.

KOTAHE, paste or porridge that is slack and scanty.

Kotahetahe (*kotūhetāhe*), a term used for a man who is supple and lithe.

KOTAI (*kōtai*), a sea-bird. 2. To bind stuff round the head; to put on a turban.

KOTAKE, the name of a white bird; an aquatic bird.

KOTE (*kōte*), sea-moss. 2. Sea-weed.

KOTE, said of a man who is always talking and does not get on with his work. A babbler. *Kotekote* (*kōtekōte*), plural of the action.

KOTI (*kōti*), long lines and streamers, as of the rigging &c. on a small vessel.

Kotikoti (*kōtikōti*), to cut; to cut into bands, slices, or streaks. Cf. *pakoti*.

Kotiaga (*kōtiāga*), limits; boundaries of land. 2. The hair when cut well and equally.

Kokoti (*kōkōti*), to cut; to saw; a saw.

Aka-kotikoti, to make bars or rays; a ray; a streak; a stripe.

KOTIARAGI (*kōtiārāgi*), the name of a fish.

KOTIKOTIKE-KOTIKOTIKE (*kòtikòtike-kòtikòtike*), to cut into bands or stripes; divided by stripes; the streaks of colour in a flower.

KOTIMUTIMU, the name of a fish.

KOTIRO (*kotiro*), a shoot or sprout of a plant about three inches high. Plural *kotirotiro* (*kotirotiro*).

KOTIU (*kotiu*), to watch over; to foster; to preserve. *Kotiutiu* (*kotiutiu*), plural of the action; *kokotiu* (*kokotiu*), plural of the subject.

KOTOAKO, to fish for the *ako*. *E koto ana*: the *ako* is being fished for. An impersonal verb.

KOTOKOTO (*kòtokòto*), the noise of the lips in sucking, as a baby sucks at the breast of the mother.

KOTOMI (*kòtmì*), to speak low, so as not to be overheard. Plural *kotomitomi*.

KOTORE (*kòdòre*), any soft substance sticking to the coral or rocks.

KOTOU, ye or you; the plural of *koe*, thou.

KOTUKU (*kòtùku*), a black and white land-bird with long neck.

KOTUKUTUKU (*kòtùkutùku*), to be seated in a certain place.

KOTUMU (*kòtùmu*), to put the trunks or stems of fallen trees all on the same side. Cf. *tumu*. Plural *kotumutumu* (*kòtùmutùmu*).

KOTURA-KOPATI, soil burnt up with drought.

KOTURI (*kòtùrì*), to kneel down. *Koturituri* (*kòtùritùrì*), plural of the action; *kokoturi* (*kòkòtùrì*), plural of the subject.

Akakoturi (*aka-kòtùrì*), to cause to kneel down. Plural *aka-koturituri* (*aka-kòtùritùrì*).

Koturiga (*kòtùrìga*), a hassock; a pad for kneeling on.

KOTUTO (*kòtùto*), to be proud of; to become puffed up; elated; haughty. Plural *kotutututo* (*kòtùtòtùto*).

KOU (*kòu*), to be finished; ended; entirely consummated. Cf. *kòupù*. 2. Low clouds resting on the peaks of the hills. 3. Crippled, as *rima kou*, maimed in the hand; *vavae kou*, lame, &c.

Koukou (*kòukòu*), a large tumour that appears on the hand or foot.

Akakou (*aka-kòu*), to finish; to end. To achieve; attain. *Aka-koukou* (*aka-kòukòu*), plural of the action; *aka-kokou*, plural of the subject.

KOUAA, the lower jaw; the bone of the lower jaw. Cf. *aha*, *kouae*, and *kouaha*.

KOUAE, the jaw; the jaws. Cf. *kouaa* and *kouaha*.

KOUAHA, the part of the face between the jaw and the cheek. Cf. *aha*, *kouae*, and *kouaha*.

KOUAKU, the name of an islet to the south-east of Akamaru.

KOUARIGA, my friends! The singular is *e riga*.

KOUERE (*kòurè*), to walk; to march. *Kouere-e*, plural of action.

Kokouere (*kòkòurè*), said of many canoes, &c., coming and going.

KOUEREI (*kòurèi*), a branch of the coco palm. Cf. *erehi*, *vaierèi*, &c.

KOUERIKI (*kòurèiki*), a forest tree resembling the oak.

KOU EVA, the name of a plant. 2. The name of a small fish.

KOUGA, thickness; density.

KOUHAGA (*kòuhàga*), the height of the leg. 2. The articulation of the two large bones in the leg.

KOUHATA (*kòuhàta*), said of a roof not having gable ends. 2. A piece of wood on which to place or suspend food. Cf. *ata*, *hatahata*, *koata*, *kohata*.

KOUHAU, to rule one's own actions and will. 2. To arrange; to put in order. Cf. *hau*.

KOUHEVA (*kòuhèva*), the same as *koueva*.

KOUHOE (*kòuhòe*), food laid aside as a reserve stock.

KOUHORA (*kòuhòra*), a mat made with very large meshes.

KOUIKA (*kòuika*), a shoal of fish. Cf. *ika*.

KOUKAU, to wash in fresh water. Plural *kokaukau*. Cf. *kau*.

Aka-koukau, to pour water over the hands.

KOUMATUA (*kòumatua*), an old man; an old person. Aged; ancient. Cf. *aka-koromatua*.

KOUMEA (*kòumèa*), the bone of the jaw. 2. The part between the jaw and the chin. 3. The under part of the chin, said of men, fish, &c. 4. The lower jaw. *I te koumea anake*; It has not been voluntary.

Aka-koumea, to hold conference with a person. 2. To commence to ripen, said only of pandanus fruit.

KOUMIRO (*kòumiro*), cotton; the cotton plant.

KOUNATI (*kòunàti*), a piece of wood which is rubbed to produce fire. See *kourima*.

KOUNE (*kòùne*), the season of the year about December.

KOUNU (*kòunu*), a pledge or present given to parents of a child about to be born that the child shall hereafter sleep with the person making the present. 2. To allot or destine a thing for a certain person. 3. Anything given; a present. Plural *kounuunu*.

KOUNUUNU (*kòunuunu*), the time of year about April.

KOUPU (*kòu-pù*), finished before the time, said of a distribution of food, &c., where everyone present has not received a portion. Cf. *kòu*. Plural *koukoupu* (*kòukòupù*).

KOURA (*kòura*), to throw a lance. 2. To embark on a small canoe.

KOURAMARAMA, to give light to. A light; a night-light (floating wick). 2. Great brightness proceeding from torches. Cf. *rama*, *karamarama*, *marama*.

KOUREPA (*kòurèpa*), feebleness; languor. To be feeble; deficient in force.

Koueparapa (*kòurèparàga*), feebleness of body.

Akakourepa (*aka-kòurèpa*), to enfeeble. Plural *aka-koukourepa* (*aka-kòukòurèpa*).

KOURI, a kind of bread-fruit which is easily detached from the core. 2. Half-cooked; hard in the oven. Cf. *koari*.

KOURI (*koûri*), a valuable species of bread-fruit.

KOURIMA (*kourîma*), a piece of wood with which to rub the *kounati* to procure fire. Cf. *kounati*, *rima*.

KOURU (*koûru*), the stem of a plant of which the root is cooked and eaten in times of scarcity and famine.

KOUTAKA (*koutâka*), to spend one's time in coming and going. Cf. *taka*.

KOUTE (*koûte*), the name of a herb. 2. The China-rose (or blacking-plant as it is sometimes called).

KOUTO (*koûto*), a small pit (store) of extra good food, looked after with special care.

KOUTOKI (*koutôki*), the handle of an axe or hatchet.

KOUTU, a small piece of soft and pliant cloth or stuff. 2. A short garment.

KOUTU (*koûtu*), the encroachment of land on the sea; reclamation. 2. A cape; promontory. Cf. *koana-koutu*.

KOUTUHAGA, to be wise; prudent.

KOUTU-PIRO (*koûtu-pîro*), the name of an encroachment of land on water at Rikitea.

KOVAHA (*kovâha*), a small space between two bodies. Cf. *vaha*, *kouaha*, and *kovara*. Plural *kovahavaha* (*kovâhavâha*).

KOVAKEURA (*kovâkeûra*), the name of a small crustacean of the lobster family. Cf. *ura*.

KOVARA (*kovâra*), a small interval; a small space. 2. Not to be joined; not meeting. 3. To be daylight; to be light. Cf. *kovaha*. Plural *kovaravara* (*kovâravâra*).

Akakovara (*aka-kovâra*), to open a little. **Aka-kovaravara** (*aka-kovâravâra*), plural of the action; **aka-kokovara** (*aka-kokovâra*), plural of the subject.

KOVERA (*kovêra*), fruit bruised by wind against branches; burnt up; abortive. Cf. *vera*.

KOVEU (*kovêu*), a crayfish that lives on the pandanus tree.

KOVIHI, to be radiant; shining. Plural *kovihi-vihi*.

KOVIU, a semicircular figure formed by the quickness of anything that stirs or moves in swinging round. 2. A quadrant, the fourth part of a circle.

Koviuvu (*kovîuvîu*), to make a staff or rod twist round and execute flourishes. 2. The figure made by a lighted firebrand when it is swung with rapidity.

KU, an exclamation; a cry used when one has hit the mark aimed at.

KU (*kû*), a case-ending of the pronoun *au*, I or me: as *no ku*, mine; *kia ku*, to me. 2. A sign of the past tense (see *kua*).

KU (*kû*), the name of a red fish.

KU (*kû*), to be satiated; gluttoned. **Kuku** (*kûku*), plural of the subject.

Akaku (*aka-kû*), satiated; to gorge oneself. 2. To ripen, as fruit. Plural *aka-kuku*.

KUA, a particle denoting the passive, and used instead of *ku* before some verbs. 2. A cry announcing that one has hit the mark. See *ku* and *kukua*.

KUANE (*kuâne*), a spirit. 2. The soul. Cf. *kuhane*. 3. A shadow; a shade.

KUARE (*kuâre*), clumsy; inexperienced; unfit; unaccustomed.

KUE (*kûe*), to moan and lament on account of the death of a person. 2. To regret. **Kuekue** (*kûekûe*), plural of the action; to often regret with tears and words of sorrow.

Kueraga (*kuerâga*), weeping for the dead; lamentation.

KUENE (*kuêne*), to approach; to draw closer. 2. To reject a thing. 3. To cease; to leave off. 4. To pull back; to draw oneself back; to recoil. 5. To leap with a pole.

KUETE (*kuête*), to be frightened; to tremble. 2. To shiver with cold or fear. 3. To have the skin frozen with cold. Plural *kukuete* (*kukûete*).

KUHA (*kûha*), to regret; to mourn for.

KUHA, to be in deadly fear.

KUHANE (*kuhâne*), a spirit; a soul that returns to earth. 2. The names of mythical birds of melodious song. 3. A large butterfly. Cf. *kuane*.

KUHATA (*kuhâta*), a feeling of nausea; inclination to vomit. See *aka-kuata*.

KUHENU, slack; loose; not extended or stretched. Plural *kuhenuhenu* (*kuhênuhênu*).

Aka-kuhenu, to bend about; to make flexible; to relax. Plural *aka-kuhenuhenu* (*aka-kuhênuhênu*). **Aka-kuhênu-mai**, slacken a little; let it come a little.

KUI (*kûi*), a mother. See next word.

KUIITI (*kui-iti*), an aunt. See *kui* and *iti*.

KUKA (*kûka*), a man of short stature, but who is strong and carries himself well.

KUKAKUKA (*kûkakûka*), paste made of poor abortive fruit mixed with good.

Akakukakuka (*aka-kûkakûka*), to make bad food better by mixing some good with it.

KUKINA (*kukîna*), the noise in the gullet when one swallows with difficulty. Plural *kukinakina* (*kukînakîna*). Cf. next word.

KUKIORA, the noise a person makes in swallowing food. Cf. *kukina*.

KUKU (*kûku*), see under *ku*.

KUKU (*kûkû*), the name of a land-bird. 2. A piece of mother-of-pearl used as a tool in doing leaf-work (at thatching, making fillets for driving fish, &c.). Cf. *matekuku*. 3. To lie down; to sleep. 4. To twist; to wring. See *kukua*.

KUKU, to arrive by land in a place which is the home of others. It is not used except of strangers to the place, to the home, or to the family.

Aka-kuku, arrived. Only said of persons or things that are many.

KUKUA, to make an effort; to surmount a difficulty. 2. The imperative of *kūkū*, to twist; *kukua!* twist it!

KUKUI, to wipe; to wipe off.

KUKUIHU (*kukū-ihu*), fatiguing work; exhausting labour.

KUKUKUKU (*kūkukūku*), the name of a shell-fish.

KUKUMU (*kūkūmu*), to close or cover the mouth with the hand. 2. To have the knees drawn up against the chest when one is sitting on his heels. 3. To shut. 4. To press; to squeeze. 5. To shut the mouth. 6. To close the fist. Cf. *kokumu*.

KUKUOROIU, a remnant; remainder.

KUKUORORAGI, a pigeon; dove.

KUKURUTU (*kukurūtū*), bread-fruit that is very small, very round, and easy to cook. Cf. *pipiri*.

KUMARA (*kumāra*), the sweet potato. 2. Beardless.

KUMARAKUMIKUMI (*kumara-kūmikūmi*), beardless; without any sign of a beard.

KUME (*kūme*), to pull; to draw. 2. To be in agony. Plural *kumekume* (*kūmekūme*). Cf. *kumeroa*.

Kumega (*kumēga*), the action of pulling; drawing or attracting towards one. Cf. *kumega-kaki*.

Kumekume (*kūmekūme*), to pull; to draw out; to stretch; to lengthen.

KUMEGAKAKI (*kumēga-kāki*), said of a mau who is dead. Cf. *kume* and *kaki*.

KUMEROA (*kūmerōa*), a long agony. 2. To draw out; to extend; lengthen. 3. To retard; to delay; to "draw out the time." Cf. *kume* and *roa*.

KUMETE (*kumēte*), a bowl; a trough; a kneading trough.

KUMI (*kūmi*), ten fathoms long; ten armspans long (60 feet). 2. The name of a fish.

KUMIA (*kumīa*), the name of a fish.

KUMIKUMI, to plait; to form plaits.

KUMIKUMI (*kūmikūmi*), the beard.

KUMU (*kūmu*), the fist; the closed hand. Said also of a kind of food served in portions about the size of a fist.

KUMUKUMU (*kūmukūmu*), to prepare small portions of food pressed with the hand. 2. To heap; to pile up. 3. To make food up into a parcel for carriage. 4. The noise of fowls when they are brooding on the nest. 5. The noise of pigs. 6. A dull heavy sound. 7. The cry of a fish.

KUMUOUPU (*kūmu-ōupu*), to take breath; to respire deeply; to relieve the labouring heart.

KUNE (*kūne*), to conceive, to become pregnant, of women. Also said of animals.

Kunega (*kunēga*), conception, said of the time when impregnation of the female takes place.

KUOGA (*kūōga*), provision; necessary things in a household.

KUOKUO (*kūōkūo*), white; to be white.

Aka-kuokuo, to make white; to make clean and fair.

KUOTI (*kū-oti*), it is finished; it is enough; done. Cf. *oti*.

KUPARU (*kupāru*), to thrive and grow fast, said of children and youths.

Kuparuparu (*kupāruraru*), to be vigorous, full of life, said of plants, &c.

KUPEGA (*kupēga*), a net; a fishing-net.

KUPERU (*kupēru*), the breasts; teats.

KUPORU (*kupōru*), in great quantity, only said of bread-fruit.

KUPU (*kūpu*), a curse; an imprecation. To speak words of spite or hatred. To ask in a rage for a person's entrails or liver. *Kupukupu* (*kūpukūpu*), plural of the action.

KURA (*kūra*), divine; celestial. 2. Royal; pertaining to princes. 3. Excellent; valuable; esteemed. Said of beautiful things, precious goods, treasures, anything remarkable for its good quality or rarity. Cf. *atakurakura*, *ekakura*, *puakura*, *vakakura*. 4. A fine man. 5. Red. Cf. *erikikura*. 6. A bird whose red feathers are made into royal mantles. 7. Yellow.

Kurakura (*kūrakūra*), bright red; scarlet. 2. A faint yellow colour; a dull yellow.

Akakura (*aka-kūra*), to paint or dye red. 2. The lower belly; the abdomen. 3. The penis of a man. 4. To take a large quantity of food out of the native oven. 5. To make a great distribution of food. Plural *akakurakura* (*aka-kūrakūra*).

Akakurakura (*aka-kūrakūra*), spotted or patched with red.

KURAAEHAE (*kūraaeae*), chequered with red. Cf. *kūra*.

KURAAATUMA (*kūraatuma*), reddish-brown.

KURAKAKA (*kūrakāka*), scarlet; bright red.

KURAKONANE (*kūrakonāne*), a species of sugarcane mottled with different colours. Cf. *konāne*. 2. Blended colours, of which the predominant tone is red.

KURAKOTIKOTI (*kūrakōtikōti*), red streaked with other colours.

KURAKURA (*kūrakūra*), see under *kura*.

KURAKURANUI (*kūrakūra-nūi*), vivid red; scarlet.

KURAMAPU (*kūramāpu*), a kind of wild cabbage. 2. *Taro*.

KURAMEA (*kūramēa*), a divine thing; sacred. See *kura* and *mea*.

KURAMEITI (*kūramēiti*), very precious; priceless. 2. Picked out with red. 3. A man of unusual honesty and uprightness.

KURANUNUI (*kūranunūi*), scarlet; bright red. Cf. *kurakuranui*.

KURAREGAREGA, orange coloured.

KURARIKI, said of the eldest son or eldest daughter. Cf. *kura* and *akariki*.

KURATOPITIPITI, anything red falling in drops, as blood. Cf. *kura* and *topiti*.

KURE, a great talker ; a babbler.

Kurekure, a very great talker ; a continual chatterer.

Kureraga (*kurerāga*), loquacity ; babblings.

KURI (*kūri*), a dog. Also applied (modern) to a cat.

KURIKURI (*kūrikūri*), the noise of a piece of wood or iron rubbing on another piece of wood or notched iron. 2. To play a blindfold game, "cat and rat."

KURIO (*kurio*), the name of a large caterpillar.

KURIRI (*kuriri*), to cry ; to weep ; said only of children. 2. An orphan.

KURU (*kūru*), to break in falling. Plural *kuru-kuru* (*kūrukūru*).

KURUOE (*kūruōe*), an edible paste made of abortive bread-fruits.

KURUTARA (*kūrutāra*), bread-fruits which have roughened skins. Cf. *tara*.

KUTETE (*kutēte*), to shiver with cold ; to tremble with fear.

Kutetetete (*kutētetēte*), to shiver very much with cold.

KUTU (*kūtu*), a louse. 2. (Fig.) A very small object.

KUTUIVA (*kūtu-iva*), a white louse.

KUTUMAORI (*kūtu-māori*), a grey louse.

KUVAKORU, the name of a tree.

M

MA (*mā*), for. Used concerning food, clothes ; husband and wife ; as "the share of." 2. A sign of the future tense. 3. An expression used for "eldest son": *Te ma Ragi*, the eldest son of Ragi. 4. Bread-fruit or *taro* reduced to paste or porridge and fermented in the ground. Cf. *maa*. 5. Curdled ; clotted ; frozen. 6. To fade ; to lose colour. Cf. *mae*.

Mama (*mama* and *māma*), see *mama*.

Aka-ma, shame ; bashfulness ; modesty. To be modest ; shy. Respect for others. 2. A young girl who shrinks from the gaze of a young man ; and *vice-versa*.

MAA, bread-fruit or *taro* reduced to paste and fermented in the ground. Cf. *ma*.

MAANA (*maāna*), heat ; warmth. 2. Clothes ; made-up stuff or cloth. Cf. *mahana*.

Maanaana (*maānaāna*), a gentle warmth ; slight heat.

Aka-maana, heated up again, as food ; cooked a second time.

MAANARAVANOA (*maana-rava-noa*), to be found carrying one's garments.

MAARO, a girdle ; loincloth. Cf. *māro*.

MAATU, see *oho-maatu*.

MAE (*māe*), to bleach ; to become wan. Cf. *ma*. 2. To fade ; to wither ; to be blighted. Cf. *mai*.

Mamae (*mamāe*), to fade away. 2. Plural of *mae*. See under *mamae*.

Akamae (*aka-māe*), to cause to fade ; to blight ; to humiliate. **Aka-maemae** (*aka-māemāe*), plural of the action ; **Aka-mamae**, plural of the subject.

MAEA (*maēa*), to leave one's food to eat that of other people.

MAEAMA, see under *marama*, "days of the moon."

MAEHUA (*maēhua*), a "stone's throw" ; the space over which a stone can be thrown.

MAEIEI (*maēiei*), to relieve another's pain or embarrassment ; relief ; refreshment ; renovation.

Aka-maeiei, to console ; to comfort.

MAEMAE (*māemāe*), the name of a small fish.

MAEVA (*maēva*), to tear a garment at the bottom or edge. Plural *maevaeva* (*maēvaēva*).

Maevaeva (*maēvaēva*), old torn clothes ; hanging tatters.

MAGA (*māga*), a mountain. Cf. *mou*, *vaimaga*.

2. A mouthful. 3. A prop, support, or other means used to keep soil or earth in place. 4. A branch. 5. A tree with one, two, three, &c., divisions or branches, named *maga tahi*, *maga rua*, &c. 6. Forked ; divided. Plural *magamaga* (*māgamāga*).

Magaga (*magāga*), the fork of the body near the anus.

Magamaga (*māgamāga*), forkings ; divisions into branches.

Akamaga, to be forked ; to make forked. 2. To have diluted the paste (see *maa*) badly. 3. To make separate and private cultivations scattered here and there in the mountains.

Aka-magamaga, to rough-hew or draft the outline of a fish-hook ; to make the first steps towards cutting out the shape of the native fish-hook. 2. To make branched. 3. To begin making a mat.

Mamaga (*mamāga*), ripe, said only of a bunch of pandanus fruit. 2. Open, applied to the forkings of the fingers or toes, also of the hands stretched out, opened. 3. Anything left alone ; not worth troubling about.

Aka-mamaga, to take one's ease ; to stretch out the arms and legs. 2. To refresh oneself. 3. To draw a deep breath.

MAGAGAKOKARO (*magāga-kokaro*), the junction of the buttocks with the hip-bone. Cf. *magaga* and *kokaro*).

MAGAIKA, a sentinel who keeps watch over the high pass in the mountain.

MAGAKAVA (*māgakūva*), said of a child who always remains with his adoptive parents and does not return to his own father.

MAGAREVA, the name of the archipelago of Mangareva, and also of the chief island. The chief island is called by the French St. Michel.

MAGARO (*magāro*), courteous; pleasant; of easy manners. 2. Peaceful; quiet. 3. Of an agreeable flavour, said of food.

Magarogaro (*magāroḡāro*), lacking in sharpness to the taste; insipid; not sufficiently piquant. 2. Brackish water.

Aka-magaro, to render soft. 2. To soothe; appease. 3. To bend. 4. To tame; to render quiet; to become accustomed.

MAGO, first; chief.

MAGO (*māgo*), a shark. Cf. *anemago*.

Magogo, a small shark.

Magomago (*māgomāgo*), a small shark.

MAGUGU, the name of breakers to S.W. of Kamaka.

MAGUGUGUGU (*magugugūgu*), dry, said of food lacking moisture.

MAHA (*māha*), the name of a fish.

MAHA (*māha*), to arise; to get up. To stand or sit down after sleeping.

Mahamaha, light, lacking substance or nourishment, said of food.

Mamaha (*māmāha*), troubles that are light and passing; that are diminishing. 2. To be consoled; eased from pain.

MAHAEGA (*mahaēga*), an explanation of words not understood.

MAHAGA (*mahāga*), twins, said of human beings only.

MAHAHU (*mahāhu*), nourishing food made of bread-fruit.

MAHAKAMAHA (*mahakamāha*), suddenly; unexpectedly. 2. Little by little; insensibly; without being noticed.

MAHAKI (*mahāki*), easily detached; likely to fall; said of fruit. Only adhering slightly; the opposite to *ukā*. Plural *mahakihaki* (*mahākihāki*).

MAHANA, warm; warm, of clothes. Warmed up again; cooked a second time: as food. Cf. *maana*. 2. Warm, said of persons arriving, as absent people are said to be cold (see *makariri*). Cf. *hahana* and *mohana*.

MAHANI (*mahāni*), a seam in a piece of stuff or cloth; a joining of native bark cloth.

Mahanihani (*mahānihāni*), smooth; even; polished; only said of a man who sleeping on a mat feels that it gives a sensation of polish to his skin.

MAHAPU, indigestion. Cf. *pukua*.

MAHAROHARO (*mahārohāro*), to have predictions or bias; not to be impartial in judgment. 2. Difference: *Kakore te maharoharo*, There is no difference.

MAHARO, to praise; to vaunt. Plural *maharoharo* (*mahārohāro*).

Maharoga, praise; commendation.

Maharoga, praise; commendation.

MAHATU (*mahātu*), twisted; frizzly; said only of the hair. Cf. *hatu*.

MAHAUKORI (*mahūukori*), a kind of crayfish.

MAHERE (*mahēre*), offences; injury by word or action.

MAHETU (*mahētu*), the name of a plant.

MAHIKO, to disappear rapidly.

Mahikoraga, disappearance in a rapid way.

MAHIKOHICO (*mahīkohīko*), the evening twilight.

MAHIMAHİ (*māhimāhi*), cooked food kept till the next day to make it better.

MAHINA, light; not dark; the light. Cf. *mahinatea*, *hina*, and *maina*.

MAHINATEA, the light; daylight. Cf. *mahinatea*, and *mainatea*.

MAHINUI (*māhi-nui*), the great octopus. *Aka-mahi*: Let it alone! Said of the tentacles of a newly-caught octopus.

MAHITIHI (*mahītihīti*), to gush out, said of water and other liquids. Plural *mamahiti*.

Mahitihiraga (*mahītihītiraga*), a gushing out of water.

MAHOI, a South Sea Islander. Cf. *Maori*.

MAHORA (*mahōra*), to spread; to stretch out; said of persons and of timber, also of beds spread out and roofs having little slope.

Mahorahora (*mahōrahōra*), level; flat; without inequality.

MAHU (*māhu*), a strong pleasant odour that comes from afar; to smell such an odour. Cf. *tumahu*.

MAHURE (*mahūre*), a cutaneous disease.

MAHURUO (*mahūruo*), clumsy; inexpert. 2. Ignorant; useless.

MAHUTIHUTI (*mahūtihūti*), pain from having one's hair pulled.

MAI (*māi*), towards. Signifies approach to the person speaking; the reverse of *atu*, away. *O mai*: Give to me. 2. Poor; bad; said of faded or tasteless things. Cf. *mae*.

MAI, to drink salt-water.

MAIATU, a stubborn, rebellious person.

MAIKA, a crack; a chap on the foot, &c.

MAIHIHI (*māhihi*), to slightly smell someone's skin disease while at work.

MAIMAI, cold food (paste, see *maa*).

MAINA, the moon. 2. Moonlight. Cf. *hina*, *mahina*.

MAINATEA (*māina-tēa*), the light from sun or moon, or from a fire. Cf. *mahinatea*.

MAITO (*māito*), said of new garments without stains or rents.

MAITOITO, the name of a fish that takes the hook *kavei*. Cf. *ito*.

MAIVAI, insipid to the taste.

MAKA (*māka*), a sling. (Modern, a gun or cannon).

MAKA (*mākā*), a shoot or sprout growing on the trunk or large branches of a tree; the bark is used for making cords and nets.

MAKA, fine; light. *Ua maka*: Fine rain.

MAKAHAU, the *ahu* or ripe white wood on which good bark grows.

MAKAKAINUKU, a dark place on the moon. There are two of these, Manu-oho-tara and Maka-kai-nuku. They are supposed to be fixed on the moon.

MAKAMA, promptly; with rapidity. An exclamation, *Makama!* With what rapidity!

MAKAPU, a rocky islet to the south of Akamaru.

MAKARA (*makāra*), to think; to form a picture in the mind. *Makarakara* (*makārakāra*) plural of the action; *mamakara*, plural of the subject.

Akamakara (*aka-makāra*), to think; to meditate; to ruminate over. Plural *aka-makarakara* (*aka-makārakāra*).

Makaraga (*makarāga*), a thought; a mental image; an idea.

Makararaga (*makararāga*), a thought; a mental image; an idea.

MAKAREU, the name of a fish.

MAKARIRI (*makariri*), to be cold. 2. Luke-warm; indifferent; inactive; perfunctory. 3. To regret the absence of another person. 4. To be cold in manner when a stranger or unwelcome guest appears. 5. Shivering or trembling caused by fear. 6. Cold, said of absent persons (as *mahana*, warm, is said of those arriving).

Makamakariri (*mākamākariri*), a diminutive of *makariri*.

Akamakariri (*aka-makariri*), to make cold; to leave a warm thing till it gets cold. *Akamamakariri* denotes stronger action than *aka-makariri*.

MAKARO, the limited view of a man who cannot see far; short-sight. 2. One who is dim-sighted. Cf. *kakaro*. Plural *makarokaro* (*makārōkārō*).

MAKAROA (*makarōa*), the name of an islet to the S.W. of Akamaru.

MAKATUHA (*makatūha*), to distribute; to divide into portions for those present and those absent. *Makamakatuha* (*makāmākatūha*), plural of the action; *mamakatuha*, plural of the subject.

MAKAUEA (*makauēa*), to be fatigued; weary. Cf. *aka-makau*. Plural *makaukauea* (*makaukaueā*).

Makaueraga (*makauērāga*), fatigue; weariness.

MAKAVE (*makāve*), straw of; filament of; thread of coco-nut fibre. Small thread-like filaments of plants.

Makavekave (*makāvekāve*), a downpour of heavy rain which in the air looks like threads.

MAKETA (*makēta*), loose; not close together. 2. Dried up; desiccated. *Maketaketa*, a diminutive of *maketa*.

MAKI (*māki*), an ill; a wound; a sore place. 2. An evil; a fault. *Maki marie*, to commit a crime.

Akamaki (*aka-māki*), to spoil; to ruin; to dishonour. 2. To make a thing imperfectly. 3. To wound. *Aka-makimaki* (*aka-māki-māki*), plural of the action; *aka-mamaki* (*aka-mamāki*), plural of the subject.

Makimaki, cool; stale; food that has been cooked for some days. 2. Some small ill; a petty annoyance.

MAKIHA (*mākiha*), the commencement of fine weather, with blue sky after rain. *Mākihaga te rāgi*, the weather begins to be good again. *Mākihakiha*, a diminutive of *mākiha*.

MAKIKAIROTO (*māki-kai-rōto*), a wound/difficult to heal.

MAKIRIKIRI (*mākirikiri*), to make little balls of paste (see *mā*) for cooking. Cf. *kirikiri*.

MAKIRIPU (*mākiripū*), *maa* (paste) pounded with a pestle.

MAKIU (*mākiu*), ten thousand.

Makiuki (*mākiuki*), twenty thousand.

MAKO, dry; arid. 2. Paralysed.

MAKONA (*mākōna*), satisfied; satiated. Plural *makonakona* (*mākōnakōna*).

Akamakona (*aka-mākōna*), to be satiated; glutted; gorged.

MAKOREKORE (*mākōrekōre*), an immense number; indefinitely large.

MAKOROMIAMIHA (*makoro - mīhamīha*), the name of a caterpillar.

MAKOU, suspicion; surmise. To suspect; surmise.

MAKU (as moist), see *aomaku*, *aka-maku*, *aka-haumaku*.

MAKU, "for me," said concerning food and marriage.

MAKUPUAI, the name of an evil deity.

MAKUPUNA (*mākupūna*), grandchild; great-nephew; great-niece.

MAKURU (*mākūru*), a frequent fall of ripe fruit from the tree. 2. That which flows easily; one who weeps easily. 3. To make a failure of a speech.

Makurukuru (*mākūrukūru*), a frequent dropping of tears, said of tears only.

Akamakurukuru (*aka-mākūrukūru*), to allow to fall. 2. To fall often at short intervals, as rain, &c.

MAKUVAYA (*makuvāva*), pierced; with openings here and there. 2. A thing lost and not worth troubling about; a thing fallen into the water.

MAMA, light; not heavy; to be of little weight. 2. To be relieved; to be eased; to be lightened; to be delivered from a burden, or a pain. Cf. *aka-taumama*.

Aka-mama, to lighten; to render lighter. 2. To console; to relieve. 3. To lower, as a sail.

MAMA (*māma*), to chew; to bruise with the teeth. Cf. *amama*. 2. A thing which does not keep water in; that leaks, as a gourd with a hole in it; or that does not keep water out, as a broken canoe, or a roof that lets in the rain. 3. Not to speak clearly; hard to understand. Plural, *māmama* (*māmāma*).

AKAMAMA (*aka-māmū*), to be pierced; to have droppings from an orifice; to drip. 2. To make water. 3. To crack; to burst open. 4. To spoil; to waste. 5. To be a worthless person; a reprobate; to conduct oneself badly.

MAMA (*māma*), the name of a shell-fish.

MAMAE (*mamāe*)—this word is probably connected with *mae*, to fade, wither, but has separate meanings from those given under *mae*—an evil; a malady; sorrow; suffering; to have an illness; to be in pain.

MAMAERAGA (*mamāerūga*), the state of one in suffering or sorrow.

AKAMAMAE (*aka-mamāe*), to cause to suffer; to cause grief.

MAMAGA (*mamūga*), see under *maga*.

MAMAIA, to be mad; foolish; to rave.

AKAMAMAIA (*aka-mamaia*), to drive one mad; to madden.

MAMAMUKURA (*mamanu-kūra*), a species of crab-crustacean.

MAMAO (*mamāo*), to go away; withdraw.

Aka-mamao, to send away; to put away; to dismiss. 2. To turn aside; to swerve; to deviate. 3. To go away; to forsake; to withdraw.

MAMARA (*mamāra*), sharp in flavour; acid. Piquant to the taste.

Aka-mamara, to make sour or sharp; to acidify.

MAMARATEA (*mamaratēa*), the name of a fish.

MAMARI (*mamāri*), an egg. *Mamari onu*: a turtle's egg.

MAMARI-PARAHĀ, a brooding hen.

MAMARU, the name of a god. 2. The redness of the sky in which the god dwells.

MAMATA, pangs; anguish; suffering. 2. Sorrow. Cf. *mata*.

MAMOI, mossy; covered with moss. Cf. *moi-moi*.

Akamamoi (*aka-mamōi*), moss-covered.

MAMU (*māmu*), small shell-less snails that are found sticking to rocks. 2. A small insect that hides under leaves.

MAMU (*māmū*), an exclamation; a cry uttered before a quarrel or combat commences.

Akamamumamu (*aka-māmumāmu*), to smack or click the lips several times.

MAMUENUA, the earth. Cf. *enua*. 2. A kind of insect.

MAMUKAIGA, the earth. Cf. *kaiga*. 2. A kind of insect.

MAMUMAANA, a land-snail.

MAMURI, after; to come after; in the rear. Cf. *muri*.

MAMUTORENA (*mamutirēnū*), to be ignorant of the art of making mats.

MANA, to close; to close itself. *Kua mana te kiko, te maki*: The wound has closed itself.

MANA (*māna*), powerful; mighty. 2. Miraculous; marvellous; supernatural. 3. Existence; being. 4. Provocation. 5. Divination; foretelling future events. 6. A quoit used in a game resembling hop-scotch. 7. To hold a higher card of the same suit.

Managa (*manāga*), a mighty action; something marvellous and extraordinary. Also *manega*.

Manamana (*mānamāna*), to send to fetch anything without the consent or authority of its owner. 2. The conqueror in a race, competition, or trial of skill.

Mamana (*mamūna*), to prevent one being employed on certain duties; to prohibit. 2. To respect oneself; to respect each other.

Aka-mana, to make powerful; to give authority to a person.

Aka-manamana, to divine; to foretell. To propose to foretell.

Manaraga (*mānarūga*), power; might. 2. Omnipotence.

MANAMANAUA (*mānamānaua*), many, said of forty persons and more.

MANAVA (*manāva*), the interior, said of a man or thing, as of a calabash, a ditch, the space within four walls, &c. 2. Sentiment; the spirit or conscience; the "inward man." 3. The belly; the intestines. Cf. *kohomanava*.

MANAVA-GARUA, a wicked heart; a bad man.

MANAVA-POA, seasickness.

MANAVA-RATA, lascivious desires. Lustful; libidinous.

MANAVA-TIO, a wicked person—"heart of *tio*." Cf. *tio*, a shell-fish.

MANEGA (*manēga*), see *manāga*, under *mana*.

MANEGA (*manēga*), the name of a fish. Cf. *raginanege*.

MANIA (*manā*), slippery, but not with wet. Slippery, as a polished surface. Smooth; sleek; glossy. 2. Regret for something lost or stolen. 3. To have missed one's mark; frustrated. 4. A sensual feeling; involuntary delight from sensual feeling.

Maniania (*maniania*), a setting on edge of the teeth, caused by tasting an acrid substance or by the gritting of one thing on another.

MANIHANIHA, a fault; an error. Cf. *maniania*.

MANIKA, a plant or herb just showing above ground.

MANIMANIA (*manimania*), a sin; a vice; a bad action. Cf. *manihaniha* and *maniania*.

MANINI (*manini*), the name of a fish.

Manininini, the name of a fish.

MANO (*māno*), a thousand. Cf. *manohu*.

Aka-mano, to count up to a thousand.

MANOGI (*manōgi*), a kind of net in the form of a bag. See *aka-tutu*, under *tu*. 2. Entirely; completely.

MANOHU, the people in the world; the whole population of the earth. Cf. *mano* and *hu*.

MANONO (*manōno*), the dry trunk of the *nono* tree.

MANU (*mānu*), a bird (generally). Cf. *haremanu*.

2. A beast; an animal. 3. To have a sore mouth. 4. To have a feeling of nausea; to feel inclined to vomit. Bile; biliousness.

Manumanu (*mānumānu*), a very small insect which is seen clinching to branches or to matter in a state of fermentation. 2. A name given to little children.

Aka-manumanu, tinted; shaded; drawn with little dots (like bird-pecks).

MANUAHOTARA, see *manuhotara*.

MANUHI (*Manūhi*), an inhabited islet of Mangareva.

MANUHIRI (*mānuhiri*), to play at blindman's buff.

MANUKAU (*Manūkāu*), the space between the two peaks of Mangareva.

MANUKE (*manūke*), to be successful, to finish, to have got through the work, said concerning wood hard to cut, or of labour prolonged and difficult. 2. To yield, to acknowledge being beaten, convinced, only said of obstinate persons.

MANUOHOTARA, see *makakainuku*.

MAOA (*maāa*) } an echo.
MAOAOA (*maāadaa*) }

MAOMAO (*māomāo*), the name of a small fish.

MAOPOPOA (*māopopōa*), covered with wounds. 2. Full of vices or faults.

MAORA, to be spilt; to be shed. 2. To over-spread; to overflow.

MAORAORA, the same as *maora*.

MAORI (*māori*), belonging to the country; native. 2. One who belongs to the Polynesian race. 3. Royal. Cf. *vakamaori*. 4. The right; right hand; right side.

MAPE (*māpe*), the native chestnut tree.

MAPO, anything which falls through age or decay. Food that is spoilt.

MAPO (*māpo*), rotten with dampness or with filth, said of clothes. 2. That which is not sticky or adhesive, said of paste. **Mapomapo** (*māpomāpo*), plural of action; **mamapo** (*mā-māpo*), plural of the subject.

MAPOAKAI (*mapōākai*), wounded, said if there are many wounds, together with internal bruises, but not if the interior is not bruised.

MAPU (*māpu*), the name of one kind of *taro* (*Arum esculentum*). 2. The strong sigh of a fatigued person. Panting. Plural *mapumapu*.

MAPUNA (*mapūna*), steam; vapour; smoke rising in volumes. 2. Boiling.

MAPURE, long-continued, uninterrupted, said of duration of weather. 2. Long, said of time. *Kakore te koroto i mapure*: The time has not been long.

MARA (*māra*), open land; a cultivated field; a planted plot of ground.

MARA, unhappy; dispirited. Cf. *mamara*.

MARAE (*marāe*), a sacrifice; offering. A festival of a god. First-fruits.

MARAGA (*marāga*), a house of purification for the women. Stations ten days' journey apart. There were four of these stations, making up the forty days' circuit.

MARAGA, coming, arriving, said of the coming of rain. 2. To fly here and there.

MARAGAI (*marāgai*), the south-east quarter. 2. The S.E. wind.

MARAKURAKU, the name of an islet to the E.N.E. of Mangareva.

MARAMA (*marāma*), wise; learned; instructed. Cf. *mārāma*. 2. The operculum (lid or cap) of the sea-snail. 3. The moon. The days of the moon are named as follows:—

Maeama-tai (<i>maeāma-tāi</i>)	- 1st day
Maeama-rua (<i>maeāma-rūa</i>)	- 2nd "
Maeama-toru (<i>maeāma-tōru</i>)	- 3rd "
Maeama-riro (<i>maeāma-rīro</i>)	- 4th "
Kore-tai (<i>kōre-tāi</i>)	- 5th "
Korekore-rua (<i>kōrekōre-rūa</i>)	- 6th "
Korekore-toru (<i>kōrekōre-tōru</i>)	- 7th "
Korekore-kaha (<i>kōrekōre-kāha</i>)	- 8th "
Oari (<i>ōari</i>)	- 9th "
Ohuāma	- 10th "
Omaharu	- 11th "
Ohua (<i>ohūa</i>)	- 12th "
Oetua (<i>ōetūa</i>)	- 13th "
Ohotu (<i>ohōtu</i>)	- 14th "
Omāure (<i>ōmāure</i>)	- 15th "
Ohiru (<i>ōhiru</i>)	- 16th "
Orakau (<i>ōrakāu</i>)	- 17th "
Omotohi (<i>ōmotōhi</i>)	- 18th "
Korekore-tai (<i>kōrekōre-tāi</i>)	- 19th "
Korekore-rua (<i>kōrekōre-rūa</i>)	- 20th "
Korekore-toru (<i>kōrekōre-tōru</i>)	- 21st "
Korekore-riro (<i>kōrekōre-rīro</i>)	- 22nd "
Vehi-tahi (<i>vēhi-tāhi</i>)	- 23rd "
Vehi-rua (<i>vēhi-rūa</i>)	- 24th "
Vehi-toru (<i>vēhi-tōru</i>)	- 25th "
Vehi-riro (<i>vēhi-rīro</i>)	- 26th "
Otane (<i>ōtānē</i>)	- 27th "
Omouri (<i>ōmōuri</i>)	- 28th "
Ohoata (<i>ohōāta</i>)	- 29th "
Tu-nui (<i>tu-nūi</i>)	- 30th "

MARAMA (*mārāma*), the light; the daylight. To be daylight; by day. Cf. *rama*, *karama-rama*.

MARAMARA (*māramāra*), firewood; dry wood.

MARAPE (*marāpe*), tattooed from head to foot.

MARARA (*marāra*), a small parcel of food.

MARARE (*marāre*), neglected; not taken care of. Indifferent. 2. To be stretched out, half asleep. 3. To fall down from weakness.

Marareaga (*marāreaga*), negligence; carelessness.

MARARI (*marāri*), the name of a fish.

MARARO, lower; below. Cf. *raro*.

MARAROUIRI, much; very much. Cf. *maroro-uiru*.

MARAU, the name of a fish.

MARAUTAGAROA, the name of a place at Rikitea, near the king's house.

MARAUTUKARO, the name of a fish.

MARE (*māre*), in consideration of; through esteem for.

Maremare (*māremāre*), in consideration of affection, position, relationship, &c. Said of parents, masters, &c., in regard to their children or servants, and *vice-versa*. 2. A spendthrift; a waster.

Akamare (*aka-māre*), to favour; to have favourites.

MAREAKEIRA (*mareakēira*), to usurp the authority of a father; to take without one's father's leave. Mamareakeira (*mamareakēira*), plural of the subject.

MAREKU, feeble; cast-down; dejected.

MARERE (*marēre*), to fall little by little, said of a bag, of a parcel, of a tree. When used in regard to a mountain it means the fall of gravel and stones. Cf. *rere, irere*. Marerere (*marērerēre*), plural of the action; mamare (*mamarēre*), plural of the subject.

Aka-marere, to allow to fall. 2. To infringe; to violate law or custom.

MARI, a quantity of *mei* (bread-fruit). Only used in regard to *mei*.

MARIARI (*marīari*), fresh, agreeable, as the air. 2. Clearness. 3. Glimmering light. *Vai mariari*, a pleasant turf-covered spot.

Akamariari (*aka-marīari*), light of early morning or evening; light from a small fire or feeble luminary. Cf. *mariko* and *marikoi*.

MARIE, well; right; proper. In good terms; in favour. Pertinent; seasonable; fit for the purpose. Cf. *maroi*.

MARIKO, that which is quickly seen; beginning to come in sight. Cf. *marikoi*.

Marikoriko (*marīkoriko*), commencing to appear. 2. The dawn; the morning twilight.

MARIKOI, coming in sight; appearing. Cf. *mariko* and *kot*.

MARIU, to be under an interdict or prohibition.

MARIU (*marīu*), to wander here and there at random. 2. Not to understand.

Mariuriu (*marīuriu*), to wander about very much. The plural of the action. Mamariu (*mamariu*), the plural of the subject.

MARO (*māro*), a small girdle for hiding the sexual parts. Cf. *tuiamaro, maaro*, and *amituamaro*. 2. A small bundle of pandanus leaves. 3. Hard; tough; obdurate. 4. Distance, either at land, sea, or in the air. *E hia maro no te ra*: How high is the sun?

Maromaro (*māromāro*), many little bundles or packets.

MAROI (*marōi*), "So much the better." "It will be welcome." 2. To thank, to express obligation. *Maroi!* "Thank you." "It is well." Cf. *marie*.

Maroiga (*maroiga*), thanks.

MAROKIEKIE (*marokiekie*), textile stuff or native cloth, white and long, stretched by a cord along the ground.

MAROMAROTAKI (*māromārotāki*), a long robe allowed to trail on the ground.

MARORO (*marōro*), the flying-fish. 2. Cloth or fabric with which the head is covered, and which floats down the back.

MAROROUIRI, much; many. Plenty; affluence. Cf. *mararouiri*.

MARU (as a deity, see *mamaru*).

MARU, to tremble on hearing a very loud noise, as of thunder, &c.

Maruraga (*marurāga*), tremblings of fear, caused by detonations or loud noises, as of thunder.

MARURU, tremblings of the earth, or of a thing placed on an unsteady piece of wood. 2. A great noise; redoubled noise. 3. To shake anyone who sleeps, in order to awaken him. Cf. *ruru, heheruru, heruru*.

MARU (*māru*), shadow; obscurity. Leafage; the shade of leaves and trees. Cf. *tumaru*. 2. In the train or retinue of a noble. To have influence over one's chief or leader. 3. To be able to get or obtain anything, said of a person whose skill is in demand, or whose work is in fashion.

Marumaru (*mārumāru*), in the shadow of leaves. 2. To be seductive in person—fair of face and figure.

Akamaru (*aka-māru*), to shade, to overshadow. 2. The name of one of the four inhabited islands of Mangareva.

Aka-marumaru, to shade; to give shadow. 2. To protect; a protector.

Akamarumaru (*aka-mārumāru*), to overshadow (denoting longer action than *aka-maru*). 2. To console; solace; help. Consolation given by a parent to the eldest child.

MARUATU, to disappear; to vanish.

MARUGA (*marūga*), the diaphragm; the large muscle separating the chest from the abdomen.

MARUTOGA (*marutōga*), to have hair standing out widely from the head; not falling on the neck or shoulders. 2. Having hair that is uncombed. Marumarutoga (*mārumārutōga*), plural of the action; mamarutoga (*mamārutōga*), plural of the subject.

MATA (*māta*), the face; the features. The expression of the face. Cf. *raemata*. 2. The eye; the eyes. Cf. *ātumata, matakevo, tarimata, kaukaumata, mataara*. 3. The curved extremity of the fish-hook; the part seized by the fish. Cf. *komatu*. 4. The front of a building. Cf. *mata-hare*. 5. Raw; uncooked. Cf. *akatumata*. 6. (*Mata kupega*) The mesh of a net.

Matamata (*mātamāta*), the first to arrive, said of the first of a party of visitors. Cf. *matahou* and *matahurahura*. 2. Precursor; fore-runner. 3. At the head of a band of men. 4. A drop of water.

Akamata (*aka-māta*), to commence. 2. To set to work.

Akamataga, commencement; the beginning. Origin; cause.

MATAARA (*mātaāra*), not to be a sluggard; to be wide awake; on the watch. Cf. *māta* and *ara*.

MATAERE (*mātaēre*), the name of a fish.

MATAGA-KIKO-ROA, to stretch out at full length; to be spread out.

MATAGATA-NOA, to appear in good health; with clear healthy eyes.

MATAGI (*matāgi*), wind. *Matagi-tuki-a-pau*, a gale; tempest.

MATAGITA, wind turned in another direction by striking against a point of land.

MATAHOU (*mātahū*), new. A novice; an inexperienced person. 2. Newly arrived. Cf. *matahura*, *hou*, and *mata*. **Matamatahou** (*māmātahū*), plural of the action; **mamatahou** (*māmātahū*), plural of the subject.

MATAKEMATAKE (*mātake-mātake*), having different features; unlike in countenance. Cf. *mata* and *ke*.

MATAHU, a crowd; an assembly. Cf. *hu*.

MATAHUA (*mātahūa*), to contend for; to wrangle; to squabble. 2. To be adverse. **Matamatahua** (*māmātahūa*), plural of the action; **mamatahua** (*māmātahūa*), plural of the subject.

Matahuaraga (*mātahūarāga*), a quarrel of children.

MATAHURA (*mātahūra*), the name of a fish.

MATAHURAHURA, the first to arrive. Cf. *matahou* and *matamata* (under *mata*).

MATAHURUPA (*mātahūrūpa*), lazy; weak. feeble of body; fragile.

Matahuruparaga (*mātahūrūparāga*), inactivity; feebleness.

MATAI, by sea. Cf. *ma* and *tai*.

MATAI (*matāi*), to chap; to chink; to open; to gape; to be ajar. **Mataitai**, plural of the action; **mamatai**, plural of the subject.

Akamatai (*aka-matāi*), to cause to gape; to cleave open. **Aka-mataitai** (*aka-matāitāi*), plural of the action; **aka-mamatai** (*aka-mamatāi*), plural of the subject.

MATAIHU (*mātaihū*), a cape; promontory. Plural **matamataihu**. Cf. *ihu*.

MATAIHUTEA, the cape at the eastern extremity of Mangareva.

MATAIORO, a pearl.

MATAKA (*matakā*), the name of a fish.

MATAKA (*matāka*), to open itself, to gape, to expand, said of shell-fish or of flower-buds. 2. To blossom. **Matakataka** (*matākatāka*), plural of the action; **mamataka** (*mamatāka*), plural of the subject.

Akamataka (*aka-matāka*), to open, said of flowers and of bivalve shell-fish. **Aka-matakataka** (*aka-matākatāka*), plural of the action; **aka-mamataka**, plural of the subject.

MATAKAIOUA (*matakaioūa*), to gather fruits before they are ripe.

MATAKAO (*matakāo*), first-fruits. Cf. *kao* and *matikao*. 2. Encroachment of land which at low tides is uncovered.

MATAKATUI (*matakātūi*), a girdle of pandanus leaves.

MATAKAVA (*matakāva*), not to consort with; to avoid the company of anyone, through rudeness or carelessness, To avoid familiarity;

to be timid or rude or sullen. Cf. *mata* and *kava*. *Matakava atu*, *matakava mai*: To have malice one to another.

MATAKEINAGA, an assembly; a congregation of persons.

MATAKEVO (*mātakēvo*), to be dim-sighted. 2. Squint-eyed. 3. One-eyed. 4. An eye of which the pupil cannot be seen. Plural **matakevokevo** (*mātakēvokēvo*). Cf. *mata* and *kevo*.

MATAKIKONU, easy to see; plainly to be observed. Cf. *mata* and *kiko*.

MATAKITE (*mātakīte*), an eye-witness. 2. To be present. Plural **mamatakite** (*māmātakīte*). Cf. *mata* and *kite*.

Matakiteraga (*mātakīterāga*), evidence; witness; testimony.

MATAKOMUA (*matakōmūa*), the first courses (*menses*) of a girl. Cf. *mua* and *matamua*.

MATAKORE (*mātakōre*), to shoot without taking aim. 2. To make a thing or work at anything without giving it proper attention. Cf. *mata* and *kore*.

MATAKU (*matakū*), an exclamation of surprise: "Hillo!"

MATAKU (*matāku*), to be frightened, as of ghosts or dead people. Plural **matakutaku**.

Akamataku (*aka-matāku*), to inspire fear; to make afraid. **Aka-matakutaku**, plural of the action; **aka-mamataku** (*aka-mamatāku*), plural of the subject.

MATAKUTAKUNOA (*matākutāku - noa*), to be fearful; timorous.

MATAKATAUA, drops of rain. Cf. *mata* and *ua*.

MATAMUA, first; premier. Cf. *mata*, *mua*, and *matakōmua*.

MATAMURI, last. Cf. *muri*.

MATANEGANEGA (*mātanēganēga*), a small pole placed transversely in commencing the work of building a roof. It acts as a support for the bottom of the other small poles. Cf. *neganega*.

MATANINININI (*matanīninīni*), to sleep. Cf. *nīnīni*. 2. To have a great desire for sleep; to have the eyelids weighed down with drowsiness.

Matanininiraga (*matanīninīniraga*), want of sleep.

MATAOKO (*matāōko*), bold; unabashed. Looking fearlessly and without casting down the eyes. Cf. *mata* and *oko*.

MATAPARA (*mātapāra*), the name of a fish.

MATAPARAI (*matapārāi*), having a flat face. Cf. *parairai* and *mata*.

MATAPO (*mātapo*), blind. 2. Lacking in penetration and insight. Cf. *mata* and *po*.

Aka-matapo, to blind; to take away the sense of sight. 2. To hide the view.

MATAPOHEPOHE, sore eyes; ophthalmia. Cf. *pohepohe* and *mata*.

MATAPUKUREGA (*matapukūrēga*), a great crowd; an immense assembly. 2. A festival. Cf. *mataka*.

MATAPURA, to have dust or other matter in the eyes. Cf. *pura*.

MATARAU, the name of a fish. See *raurau*, a fish.

MATAREI (*matarèi*), a small shoot or scion of banana, without leaves yet upon it.

Matamatarei (*mätamätarèi*), the same as *matarèi*.

MATARIKI (*matariki*), the Pleiades. A constellation.

MATARUA (*matarüa*), the bone of the nose between the skull and the cartilaginous parts. 2. The fork or division in a bone, as in the cervical vertebrae.

MATARUA, false ("two-faced"). Cf. *rua*.

MATATAGATA, the front of a building; the façade. 2. The front part of anything.

MATATAI (*mätatäi*), one-eyed; a one-eyed person. Cf. *mata* and *tahi*.

MATATAU (*mätatäu*), to suit each other; to agree well together. 2. People in the same condition or circumstance. Cf. *täu*. Plural *matamatatatau* (*mätamätatätäu*).

MATAKA, a great assembly. Cf. *matapukurega*.

MATATERE (*mätatère*), large; gross. Fat; grease.

Matateretere, a wanderer; vagabond. (The radical idea is "floating.") Cf. *korae*.

MATATIARE (*mätatiäre*), a soft glance.

MATATIORA (*mätätöra*), dispersed; not fixed. 2. Looking right and left.

MATATIROTIRO (*mätatirotiro*), one who looks here and there; attentive. Examining; regarding carefully. Cf. *matatirotiroi*, *tiro*.

MATATIROTIROI, to measure anyone; to examine a person's appearance or deportment carefully. To scrutinize; a critical eye. Cf. *matatirotiro*.

MATATU (*matätu*), the name of a fish.

MATATUKE, that which makes the eyes large or wide open, such as anger, &c. *Matatuketuke* has same meaning. Cf. *tukemata*, *mata*, *tu*, and *ke*.

MATAU (*matäu*), a hook; a fish-hook. 2. A hook for catching men on the festival days.

MATAU (*mätäu*), accustomed; used to. Expert; skilled. Cf. *tau*.

Akamatau (*aka-mätäu*), to introduce a custom. 2. To habituate; to accustom.

Akamatautau (*aka-mätäutäu*), to try to understand. *Aka-mataugakore*, a rogue; a thief. Brainless.

MATAUA, to squabble; to wrangle; to dispute.

MATAUIRA (*matäuira*), to walk in front of a person; to precede others on the march.

MATAURURARI (*mataururäri*), elevated; high; lofty; grand. Only said of nobles and chiefs.

MATAVAI, a sentinel; one who watches or waits.

MATAVAIKEU, the same as *matarai*.

MATAVARE (*mätaväre*), bleary-eyed. Cf. *mata* and *vare*.

MATAVERIVERI (*mätavèrìvèrì*), ugly; vile; worthless. Cf. *veriveri*.

MATE (*mäte*), to be sick; ill. Cf. *mateeva*, *mateoge*. 2. Dead. 3. Love; ardent desire. To have passionate desire in a sensual way. **Mamate** (*mämäte*), plural of the subject; **mate-mate-noa** (*mätämäte-noa*), plural of the action. See also below, under *matematenoa*.

Matega (*matèga*), illness. 2. Dead; death.

Akamate (*aka-mäte*), to kill; to slay. 2. To make a person ill; to sicken. 3. To flatter; to cajole.

Akamatemate (*aka-mätëmäte*), to flatter; to tickle; to praise, so as to obtain a thing from the person praised. 2. To court, to make love to a girl. 3. To caress; fondle.

Akamatematega (*aka - mätëmätèga*), flattery; cajolery.

MATEIRUGA (*mäte-èi-rüga*), to wish to be thought highly of; to be ambitious for place or honours. Cf. *mäte* and *ruga*.

MATEEVA (*mäteeva*), the monthly courses (*catamenia*) of women. Cf. *matehokapari*.

MATEHOKAPARI (*mätèhòkàpàri*), menstruation that is after the proper time. Cf. *mateeva*.

MATEKOTEKO (*matèkòtèko*), long and arduous work. Cf. *tekoteko*.

MATEKUKU (*matekükü*), a nail; finger-nail; claw. Cf. *kuku* and *matikuku*.

MATEMATENOA, sick; ill. 2. See under *mate*. 3. Pleasant agreeable conversation. 4. To cajole. 5. To fraternise.

MATENOA (*mäte-nöa*), idle; lazy; slack in duty. Cf. *mate* and *noa*.

MATEOGE (*mäte-öge*), to be hungry; famishing. Cf. *mate* and *oge*.

MATEITO, one who is dead; one who has expired.

MATIHÖ, to spy; to act as a spy, either from curiosity or to try and find fault. Plural *matihotiho*. Cf. *tihotiho*.

Matihoga (*matihoga*), the action of spying on a person; espionage.

MATIKAO (*matikào*), the toes; the fingers. 2. The fore-finger. Cf. *kao*, *matakao*, *matikuku*, *matekuku*.

MATIKE (*matike*), to assuage a malady; to relieve pain. 2. A wicked person who turns to a better life.

MATIKIAPORI (*matikiäpöri*), the name of a small crayfish, resembling *peikea*.

MATIKUKU, a finger-nail; toe-nail; claw; talon. Cf. *matekuku*, *matikao*, *kuku*, *kao*.

Akamatikuku (*aka-matikükü*), to put cuffs below sleeves.

MATINI (*mätini*), formerly; in old times; a long time previous. *Matiniatu*, in times exceedingly remote; ancient. *Matiniatumatiniatu*, the longest conceivable time ago. Cf. *tini*.

MATIRO (*matiro*), to examine; to look closely; to stare; to inspect. *Matirotiro*, plural of the action. Cf. *matatirotiro*, *tirotiro*.

MATIROI (*matiröi*), a hard calabash.

MATITAIARAKURA, one who is flung up very high (in the dance or game of *rama*).

MATORU (*matōru*), thick; gross; torpid; heavy; dull. Cf. *ragimotoru*.

Matorutoru (*matōrutōru*), as *matoru*, but more intense. Thicker, grosser than *matoru*. 2. Cramp; numbness.

Akamatoru (*aka-matōru*), to thicken; to make grosser; to make strong.

Akamatorutoru (*aka-matōrutōru*), to benumb a limb; to dull.

Matoruraga (*matōrurāga*), thickness; grossness.

MATORUARARI (*matōruarari*), to heap up so as to make a very large heap.

MATOU, we (we, excluding the person addressed).

MATU (*mātu*), let us go (especially said by one who proposes following others gone before).

MATUA (*matūa*), a superintendent; overseer. A man of business; a man of the world. Cf. *aimatua*.

MATUAU, to go to the other side of an island or other object; to travel round.

MATUKU, the name of a fish.

MATURAU, the name of a fish.

MAU (*māu*), true; correct. 2. Fixed; firm; stable. 3. To be at anchor. 4. To hold. Cf. *tamau*. 5. To seize. 6. To practise; exercise.

Mauga (*maūga*), all that goes to make a thing firm and stable. 2. The base. 3. Care; fostering attention. 4. Hold; grip.

Maumau (*māumāu*), to hold firmly to.

Mamau (*mamāu*), to be at anchor (only used in the plural).

Aka-mau (*aka-māu*), to fix; consolidate; to assure. 2. To lower the anchor; to anchor.

MAUI, the god who fished up the earth, uplifted the sky, and bound the sun in bonds of hair.

MAUIUI (*mauiui*), a flea.

MAUKAUKA (*maūkaiūka*), food that is hard and difficult to masticate. Cf. *uka*.

MAUKIKIA (*māukikīa*), to hold firmly; to be firm; solid. Cf. *mau* and *kikia*.

Akamaukikia (*aka-maukikīa*), to tie; to fix firmly; strongly; solidly.

MAUMAUIRI, to come together in a crowd.

MAUNU (*maīnu*), dry leaves on a tree that is dead.

Akamaunu (*aka-maīnu*), to dry up; to become dry.

MAUOHO, refreshing; stimulating; said of food.

MAUPU, indigestion.

MAU-RA-KE, another day; another time; later on.

MA-UTA, by land.

MAUTAI, the greater part; the majority. The mob.

MAVAVA (*maṽava*), steam; vapour rising from a native oven. 2. Perspiration. 3. That which has lost its heat. 4. To come out or issue crossways; to deviate. 5. To transpire.

Mavavavava (*maṽavaṽava*), a wind that enters freely into a house through many chinks and crevices.

MAVERA, dazzling. Cf. *vera*.

MAVOVO, to ring in the ears; to resound. 2. Unity of sounds; unison. Cf. *vovo*.

ME (*mē*), and. 2. As; like; so. 3. With; for. 4. What?

MEA (*mēa*) a thing. Cf. *emea*. 2. Such; such an one. 3. Because; on account of. 4. Seeing that; since. 5. As a particle placed before a verb it signifies the past tense or past participle; before a noun it implies a diminutive; before an adjective it corresponds to "It is," as, *mea makuriri*, it is cold: *mea mata*, it is uncooked. 6. *Mea* is also used in place of another word one does not remember or the name of which one does not wish to repeat, in the sense of, "Bring the 'thing' with you," or as we say colloquially "the thingum-a-bob," "What's his name," *mea-meanoa*, it doesn't matter.

Memea (*memēa*), Why? Wherefore?

Aka-mea, "Show him"; "Teach him." Favour; assist him.

Akameaga (*aka-mēagā*), to pretend; to assume the appearance of.

Aka-meagatataga, to make; to do. 2. To resemble.

Akameamea (*aka-mēamēa*), to imitate; to mimic; to simulate. Cf. *aka-tameamea*. 2. To give oneself airs; to assume to be what one is not.

MEAKE (*mēakē*), much; in great quantity. 2. Immensely. 3. In answer to enquiries about persons or things, used in the sense of "Couldn't be better."

MEAMEANO (*mēamēanōa*), it is of no consequence; it does not matter. Cf. *mea* and *noa*.

MEARA (*mearā*), nevertheless; but.

MEGEO (*megēo*), to itch. 2. To long for; a longing. 3. To produce a pricking sensation in the mouth, said of a food or drink. 4. Sharp tasted; piquant to the taste. **Megegeo** (*megēogēo*), plural of the action; **memegeo** (*memegeō*), plural of the subject.

Megeoraga (*megēorāga*), itching.

MEHEA (*mehēa*), to warm oneself; to get more heat. Plural **memehea** (*memeheā*). 2. To purify; to become better in mind. *Ka mehea te manava, e kore e panea puaka*: Purify your spirit and do not go about with the head of an animal (on your shoulders),

Mehearaga, purity; the utmost innocence of mind. Cf. *mehuaraga*.

MEHITI (*mehiti*), to pass from illness to health. 2. To move to another point, as the wind. Plural **memeheiti**. Cf. *hiti*.

Mehitihiiti (*mehitihiiti*), to gush out; to spirt; said of water and other liquids.

Mehitiraga (*mehitirāga*), the passage from sickness to health. 2. A change in the wind.

MEHOMEHO (*mēhomēho*), brown approaching black.

MEHUARAGA (*mehuarāga*), beauty of the soul. Cf. *mehearaga*.

MEI (*mēi*), of, belonging to. *Mei eha koe*: Whence do you come? (Of what place are you?)

MEI (*mēi*), the bread-fruit (*Artocarpus*). 2. A bivalve shell-fish.

Meimei (*mēimēi*), having a nice smell; savory; pleasant to taste.

Akamei (*aka-mēi*), to serve the best dish last. Plural *akameimei* (*aka-mēimēi*). See *aka-mei* under *meimei*.

MEIAPUKU (*mēiapuku*), bread-fruit in January, so named because of the fish *apuku* found at that time in great quantity.

MEIKA (*mēika*), the banana. *Musa paradisiaca*. Cf. *tumumeika*.

Akameika (*aka-mēika*), to cook a large quantity of food. 2. To allow a bunch of pandanus fruits to ripen.

MEIKOPORO (*mēikoporo*), bread-fruit in October or November, so called because of the colour of *koporo* (nightshade).

MEIMANU (*mēimānu*), the name of the royal bay in Mangareva.

MEIMATA (*mēimāta*), tears; weepings. Cf. *māta*.

MEIMATAKURA, a fresh breeze, but with little agitation of the water, and the sea calm.

MEIMEI, to set the teeth on edge; having the teeth on edge. See under *mei*.

Aka-meimei, to set the teeth on edge; to make harsh, bitter.

MEI-PUA-KAKAHO (*mēi-pua-kakāho*), bread-fruit in April when the reeds (*kakāho*) are in bloom. Cf. *mei*, *pua*, and *kakaho*.

MEIRE (*mēire*), the name of a tree, without edible fruit. 2. Precious (a doubtful word).

Aka-meire, a kind of *pehe*, or child's game, which is played with thread interlaced between the fingers (cat's cradle) and forming different figures.

MEITETAKI (*mēitetaki*), beautiful; good. 2. Soft; sweet. Cf. *mēimēi*.

MEITI, to be distinguished; preferred; chosen from among others.

MEITUAVERA (*mēituavera*), bread-fruit in June, so called from the fruit being roughened (burnt) by the wind and want of heat. Cf. *vera*.

MEKANUTOI, to bend; to cause to be curved like a bow.

MEKIKI (*mekiki*), to lean; not to be upright. Cf. *tumekiki*. 2. To be heavy; weighty; said of a bundle. *Mekikikiki* (*mekikikiki*), plural of the action; *memekiki* (*memekiki*), plural of the subject.

Mekikiraga (*mekikirāga*), the slope of a thing that is not upright.

Akamekiki (*aku-mekiki*), to lean; ready to fall.

MENE (*mēne*), to be bent; turned; said of the edge of a blade which has encountered a hard substance; blunted; dulled; crushed; notched. Cf. *gaoa*, *ururari*, &c.

MENEMENE, a small boat or canoe.

MERE (*mēre*), to return in an unlucky way after having set out. 2. To go back on a promise. 3. To persuade a person not to make a purchase. Plural *meremere* (*mēremēre*).

Akamere (*aka-mēre*), to despise; to scorn. 2. depreciate. Plural *akameremere* (*aka-mēremēre*).

Merega (*merēga*), difficulty in speaking to one another on the march.

MEREI (*merēi*), the handsome exterior of a thing. 2. Beautiful. 3. Ripe; mature.

Mereimerei (*merēimerēi*), the same as *merēi* but in a stronger sense. *Memerei* (*memerēi*), plural of the subject.

MEREKU (*merēku*), feebleness; to be weak; broken down by a sudden accident. 2. To throw down; to beat down. 3. To enfeeble. 4. To become muddy. 5. Troubled; confused. *Merekureku* (*merēkurēku*), plural of the action; *memereku* (*memerēku*), plural of the subject.

MEREKUI TEKIRI (*mereku-i-te-kiri*), to cause shivering.

MEREKUNOTEVAKA (*mereku-no-te-vaka*), the largeness of a ship; a big ship.

MERIE (*merie*), to be pitiful; to have compassion or patience. Cf. *rimamerie*. 2. Common, not sacred or prohibited. 3. Affable; familiar. *Rima merie*, liberal; generous; giving freely.

Merieraga (*merierāga*), the action or circumstance of *merie*.

Aka-merie, to render common; not *tapu*; ordinary; general.

MERIGI (*merigi*), to flow; to trickle. To run drop by drop; to drip. Flowing; dripping.

Merigirigi (*merigirigi*) denotes stronger action than *merigi*. 2. The monthly courses (*catamenia*) of women.

Memerigi (*memerigi*), plural of the subject of *merigi*.

Merigiraga (*merigirāga*), action of the verb *merigi*.

MERINO (*merino*), calmness; tranquility. Absolute silence after a great noise. Cf. *merinokura*, *merinotuaapi*.

MERINOKURA (*merino-kura*), a dead calm. Tranquil, without stir or movement whatever.

MERINOTUAAPIPI (*merino-tua-apipi*), a light breath of wind; a zephyr.

METOMETO (*mētōmēto*), yellow; reddish-yellow. Orange.

Akametometo (*aka-mētōmēto*), brilliant red.

MIAMIA, crisped, frizzled, said of hair. *Oho miamia*, crisp, woolly hair. Cf. *miha*.

MIAU, a constricted anus. 2. A malady attacking the posterior parts. Cf. *muna*. 3. Thin in the buttocks; one who is small in the posterior parts. 4. Thin; meagre.

Aka-miau, to cast lots in order to find out who has lately defiled a certain place by going to stool near it.

MIGOKETE (*mīgokēte*), to be without cooked food.

MIGOMIGO (*mīgomigo*), a fold; a wrinkle. To be wrinkled. Cf. *minemine*. 2. A plait; plaited. 3. Stunted. 4. Not joined close, not smooth, equal, said of tissues and cloth.

Aka-migomigo, to plait. 2. To rumple; to wrinkle; to ruffle.

MIHA (*mīha*), frizzy, crisp-curled, said of hair. Cf. *miamia*.

Mihamiha (*mīhamīha*), partially frizzled, inclined to be crisp, said of the hair, but also of a wave or billow; wavy. 2. Said of the water of a brook when it ripples. See *mimiha*.

MIHEA (*mihēa*), to overflow, said of a cup or vessel containing liquid. Cf. *mimi*.

MIHEGA (*mihēga*), a red sore.

MIHI (*mīhi*), to curse anyone; to pronounce imprecations. 2. To menace. 3. To smell an odour. 4. Fine; light. *Ua mīhi*, fine rain.

Mihimihi (*mīhimīhi*), to praise a person frequently for good qualities, &c. 2. To smell an odour. 3. To menace.

Mihiga (*mihīga*), cursing; blasphemy.

Mihimihiga (*mīhimihīga*), the action of *mihimihī*.

Akamihi (*aka-mīhi*), to menace.

MIHORE (*mihōre*), a repast of ripe bananas. Plural *mihorehors* (*mihōrehōre*).

MIMI (*mīmi*), urine. To urinate; to make water. Cf. *mihea*, *mimiha*, *tomamini*.

MIMIHA (*mīmīha*), to overflow; said of streams. 2. To flow in great quantity. Cf. *miha*, *mihea*, and *mimi*.

Mimiharaga (*mimiharūga*), an overflow of waters; a flood.

MINEMINE, wrinkled; rumpled. 2. Folded. Cf. *migomigo* and *kominemine*.

MIO (*mīo*), to be decreased; to die away; calmed. 2. To die down; said of fire, wind, or of a swell on the sea. *Miomio* (*mīomio*), plural of the action; *mimio* (*mīmīo*), plural of the subject.

Aka-mio, to calm; to appease. Cf. *aka-hio* and *aka-gio*.

MIRI, a bundle of *maa* or of fish, whether cooked or uncooked.

MIRI (*mīri*), an odoriferous plant resembling basil. 2. To consider; to regard. 3. To examine; to touch; to handle. 4. To plot; to hatch mischief. Cf. *komirimiri*.

Mirimiri (*mīrimiri*), to consider; to examine attentively. 2. To plot; to conspire.

MIRO (*mīro*), the name of a tree. Cf. *kekomi*.

MITAKA (*mitāka*), to open; to expand; as a flower. 2. To warp; as a board. *Mitakaka* (*mitākakāka*), plural of the action; *mimitaka* (*mimitāka*), plural of the subject.

MITI (*mīti*), to lick. 2. To rub the finger along a dish or plate to remove anything sticking to the article. 3. What has been stopped, lost, or filtered away in percolation through any filtering substance, as mud from water that has passed through gravel.

Mitimiti (*mītimīti*), denotes longer action than *miti*. 2. To draw from water anything held in suspension therein.

MITIKAGA (*mitikāga*), a small portion of cooked food.

MITO (*mīto*), to draw air through the nose into the lungs. 2. To kiss. *Mitomito* (*mītomito*), plural of the action; *mimito* (*mīmīto*), plural of the subject.

Mitoraga (*mītorāga*), expiration of the air through the nose.

MITOIIHA, a bad man; a wicked person.

MO (*mō*), for. It is used in regard to food and women, but when men speak of women they use *ma* and not *mo*.

MOA (*mōa*), a cock; the domestic fowl (*Gallus*). 2. Cooked.

Moaga (*mōaga*), a red beard, or fair beard. 2. The name of a fish.

Akamoa (*aka-mōa*), to cook. Cf. *hamoa*. *Akamoe-marie*, to cook thoroughly.

Akamomoa (*aka-mōmōa*), To cook more; to continue cooking.

Akamomoa (*aka-mōmōa*), plural of material cooked. 2. To preserve; to take care of. 3. To reserve; store up; guard. *Aka-moamomuani*: To guard with tender care.

MOA, to open a hole or pit (food-pit); to take out of the ground.

MOMOA (*mōmōa*), beautiful, good, said either of a person's physical or moral qualities. 2. Young coco-palms on which the nuts are just getting large. 3. To nourish; to nurse. 4. Cotton-plants of which the buds are not expanded. 5. Spoil fruit.

MOAIEURU, the name of a fish.

MOAKE (*mōake*), east. The east wind.

MOAKE (*mōake*), an abbreviation of *moa ake*, "disinter it."

MOANA (*mōāna*), the sea; the ocean.

MOE (*mōē*), to sleep. *Ka moe te mata*, to be inattentive. 2. To be lying down; in bed. 3. To have sexual intercourse. *Moemoe* (*mōemōe*), plural of the action, and intensive of *mōe*; *momo* (*mōmōe*), plural of the subject.

Moega (*mōēga*), the action of sleeping with and having sexual connection. 2. A mat for sleeping on.

Moeraga, the action or circumstance of sleeping; sleep.

Moemoe (*mōemōe*), to appear to sleep; to pretend to sleep. 2. To shut the eyes. 3. To blink the eyes. 4. To sleep for a long time. 5. To steal, to purloin at a distribution of food. 6. The name of a fish.

Moemoea (*mūdemoëa*), a dream; a vision. To dream.

Moemoeraga (*mūdenērāga*), the pretence of sleep.

Aka-moe (*aka-mōe*), to go to bed. 2. To put into the sea a fillet or garland for driving the fish. 3. To let off or fire a gun. Aka-moemoe (*aka-mūemōe*), plural of the action; aka-momoe (*aka-momōe*), plural of the subject.

Momoe (*momōe*), to throw oneself violently upon and seize a certain thing (such as food) without waiting for distribution; to seize with avidity. 2. To form in a crowd round a person.

MOE (*mōe*), an islet (St. Crescent) to the N.E. of Mangareva.

MOE (*mōe*), also *mōhē*, to have deserved it; said of punishment. Cf. *mo* and *he*.

MOEAURA, to admire. Cf. *moehoura*.

MOEGA (*moëga*), see under *moe*.

MOEGAKONA (*moëga-kona*), a bed. 2. Sexual connection. Cf. *moega* and *kona*.

MOEHOURA (*mōehōura*), to cherish; to love tenderly. Momohoura (*momōehōura*), plural of the subject. Cf. *moeara*.

MOEKOHUKOHU (*mōekōhukōhu*), to be in the womb; to have conceived; pregnant.

MOEKOUMEA (*mōekoumēa*), to remember; an agreeable impression on the memory. 2. To remind oneself of past pleasures.

MOEMATE (*mōe-māte*), to go to bed without supper. Cf. *moe* and *māte*.

MOEMOE, see under *moe*.

MOEMOEA, see under *moe*.

MOEMOERAGA, see under *moe*.

MOENUNU (*mōenūnū*), accustomed; habituated; used to.

Moenunuraga (*mōenūnūrāga*), the practice of doing a certain thing; habitude; routine.

MOERAGA (*mōerāga*), see under *moe*.

MOERE, soft; tender; caressing. *Mata moere*: A tender glance. 2. To have a soft exterior. 3. Not to be accustomed to speaking. *Moe-rere* (*mōerere*), denotes stronger action than *moere*; momoere (*momoëre*), plural of the subject.

Moereraga (*mōererāga*), an appearance of softness; having a soft exterior. 2. Unaccustomed to speak in public.

MOEROA (*mōeroa*), to be dead. Cf. *moe* and *roa*. Plural momoeroa (*momōeroa*).

MOERORI, the name of a very large fish. 2. An injurious epithet.

MOETUTURURU, not to be able to think of anything else all night but the loved object, the person desired ardently.

MOGO, to do good work; to do a thing in a masterly way.

MOGUQU, the gills of fish.

MOHANA (*mōhāna*), warm. Cf. *hahana*. 2. Said of new arrivals. See *mahana* and *makariri*. 3. Cooked up again. 4. Clothes.

MOHANI (*mōhāni*), a kind of cage for taking fish. 2. The name of a fish taken in the *Haga* (which see).

MOHANIHANI (*mōhānihāni*), a dull eye that does not show itself well.

MOHE, see *moe*.

MOHE (*mōhe*), to be of the royal family, or of chief's social position.

MOHIA, to be straight; rigid.

MOHINE, a term of tenderness to a young daughter. Cf. *veine*.

MOHO, an exclamation. Tricked! Trapped! Caught out! Cf. *tea*.

MOHO (*mōho*), a victim who has been struck but not quite killed. 2. A man condemned to death. Cf. *mohoki*.

Momoho, to run without looking where one is going.

MOHOKI, the non-existent; that which has gone for ever.

MOHOMOHO (*mōhomōho*), the name of a fish.

MOHORA (*mōhōra*), to be spilt; to be shed. 2. To stretch out, from the smallest extension to the greatest. Momohora (*momohōra*), plural of the subject. Cf. *hohora*.

MOHORAKE-MOHORAKE (*mōhōrake-mōhōrake*), to be present everywhere; stretched out or expanded in every direction (as the air). 2. To overflow, of a river.

MOHORE (*mōhōre*), to peel off; to come off, as the hair. Mohorehore (*mōhōrehōrē*) plural of the action; momohore (*momohōre*), plural of the subject. Cf. *kahore*, *hohore*, *pahore*.

Akamohore (*aka-mōhōre*), to lift up the epidermis; to take off the skin; to peel; to flay. Plural aka-mohorehore (*aka-mōhōrehōre*).

Mohorega (*mōhōrēga*), the action of peeling off.

MOHUKE (*mōhūke*), the name of a foreign country.

MOHURI (*mōhūri*), rolling, as a vessel rolls. Cf. *huri*. 2. To move as an infant when it "quickness" in the womb, about three or four months after conception. 3. To disappear behind an object, said of men, ships, &c. Mohurihuri (*mōhūrihuri*), plural of the action; momohuri (*momohūri*), plural of the subject.

Aka-mohuri, to disappear behind land, as behind a cape, or bend of the coast. Aka-mohurihuri, plural of the action; aka-momohuri, plural of the subject.

Akamohuri (*aka-mōhūri*), to turn oneself; to turn over in bed. To turn as fish do. Plural aka-mohurihuri (*aka-mōhūrihuri*).

MOHUTA (*mōhūta*), to be eager; earnest; ardent. To do a thing with activity and zeal. Mohutahuta (*mōhūtahūta*), plural of the action; momohuta (*momohūta*), plural of the subject.

Mohutaraga (*mōhūtārāga*), the action of being earnest.

MOI (*mōi*), the fruit of the tree *koeriki*.

MOI, a small man; a dwarf. 2. A round calabash or gourd. 3. Said of a person who has a short chin.

MOIMOI (*mòimòì*), the tips of the fingers. 2. Blunt, dull, said of the edge of the pandanus kernel when it is large. Cf. *mamoi*.

MOKA (*mòka*), to cause a fight between two parties by one throwing a stone at the other; to stir up; to provoke fighting. *Mokamoka* (*mokamòka*), plural of the action; *momoka* (*monòka*), plural of the subject.

MOKAKO (*mokùko*), to be flexible; limber; said of a large man who is slender. Plural *mokakokako*.

Akamakoko (*aka-mokùko*), to be large but slender. 2. To make very flexible.

Aka-mokakokako, denotes stronger action than *akamakoko*.

MOKE (*mòke*), a white rat.

MOKEMOKE (*mòkemòke*), the name of a fish.

MOKÌ (*mòkì*), the subject; the occasion. 2. A cause of temptation. 3. To be exposed to; to be liable. *Mokimoki* (*mòkimòkì*), plural of the action; *momoki* (*monòkì*), plural of the subject.

Mokiga (*mokìga*), the action of being exposed.

MOKO (*mòko*), a lizard. 2. A small loaf or bundle of food not yet cooked. Plural *mokomoko*.

MOKOA, an insult; injury. 2. Smooth, not wrinkled.

MOKOHA, sugar cane having a long *potaka*.

MOKOHAKOHA (*mòkòhakòha*), syn. *mokoha*.

MOKOHE, the frigate bird.

MOKOHE (*mòkòhe*), food; *maa*.

MOKOI, to renew one's attempt; to return to the charge.

MOKOKO, war-cries uttered by many persons.

MOKOMOKO (*mòkomòko*), mucus from the nose; to snivel.

MOKOPU (*mòkopù*), native bread cooked by not made into paste.

Mokomokopu (*mòkomòkopù*), plural of *mokopu*.

MOKORA (*mòkùra*), a duck.

MOKORE-ETAHI, unique; singular. Cf. *tahi*.

MOKOREI (*mòkòrèi*), the male flower of the pandanus.

MOKOTO (*mòkòto*), one of the peaks of Manga-*reva*, that nearest to Taravai.

MOKU (*mo-ku*), for me. Cf. *mo*, *ku*, and *maku*.

MOKUI (*mòkùì*), land under cultivation and in crop.

MOKUKURA (*mòkukùra*), to fade, said of flowers.

Akamokukura (*aka-mòkukùra*), not to be green; not vigorous; said of trees or plants whose leaves are turning yellow.

MOKURA, the name of a fish.

MOMI (*mòmi*), voracious; greedy.

Momimomi (*mòmimòmi*), very voracious.

Momiraga (*mòmiràga*), voracity.

MOMIOHOU, small; stunted. 2. Of little importance; of small consequence; said of men.

MOMOA (*monòia*), see under *moa*.

MOMOARI (*monòari*), the point of a lance. *Momoari matatau*, the point of a lance. 2. The name of a crustacean fish.

MOMOARI-TATARORE, the name of a fish.

MOMOE (*monòe*), see under *moe*.

MOMOHO, see under *moho*.

MOMOMOMO (*mìmonòmò*), a chief; a gentleman. 2. A descendant or relative of the king. 3. A master.

MOMONA (*monòna*), grease; fat.

MOMONO (*monòno*), a public granary or store; a general pit or hole in which food is placed.

MOMORI, see under *mori*.

MOMOTU, see under *motu*.

MOMOTU-AHI (*monòtu-ìhi*), a fire-brand. 2. A torch. Cf. *motu* and *ahi*.

MOMUA (*monùia*), before; in front; before all. Heretofore; previously. Cf. *mua*, *matamua*, *matakomua*, &c.

MOMURI (*monùri*), after; behind; in past time.

MONIKURA (*mònikùra*), a liar; a deceiver. (Doubtful).

MONUNU, to suffer in the inward parts of the body. 2. Pain in the internal parts with no external signs.

Akamonunu (*aka-manùnu*), to wound. 2. To bruise or blacken the skin slightly.

MORARI (*moràri*), flat; flattened; said of the bridge of the nose.

Morarirari (*moràriràri*), very flat.

MORARO (*moraro*), below; down; under. Cf. *raro*, *moruga*, &c.

MORE, shoot or sprout from the trunk or branch of which cords are made from the bark. 2. A young plant or young tree that is straight and vigorous.

Moremore (*mòremòre*), a dull heavy pain in the nose.

Akamore (*aka-mòre*), to decapitate; to behead. 2. To cut off pieces of wood, the horns of cattle, &c. Plural *aka-moremore* (*aka-mòre-more*).

MORI (*mòri*), a bastard; illegitimate. 2. A candle; a taper; wax.

Momori, to eat in secret.

Moriga (*morìga*), a simple pattern of a mat in which the tissue is not crossed. 2. A small feast; a minor festival.

Morimoriga (*mòrimòriga*), the ceremony at the birth of the king's first-born.

MORIKI (*moriki*), to sprinkle linen which one irons. 2. Papyrus.

MORO (*mòro*), dry; withered. 2. A term of mockery,

Akamoro, to cause to dry; to dry up.

MORU (*mòru*), invisible; hidden. 2. A fishing net. 3. A louse found on the head.

MORU, secretly.

MORUA, to enlarge itself; to widen; as a wound,

MORUA (*morùia*), to sink (with too much weight); to be lowered. 2. Disappeared; swallowed

up. Cf. *rua*. 3. To plunge, as water over a cataract. 4. Not to be effective; inoperative; said of promises or speeches. 5. To lose vigour; to perish; said of plants. 6. A swelling that has disappeared. *Moruarua* (*moruariua*), plural of the action; *momorua* (*momoriua*), plural of the subject.

MORUGA (*moruga*), upon; above; over. Higher. Cf. *ruga* and *moraro*.

MORUKU, to descend; one who descends. Cf. *ruku*.

MORUKU (*moruku*), to lean; not to be level. *Morukuruku* (*morikuruku*), plural of the action; *momoruku*, plural of the subject.

Akamoruku (*aka-moruku*), to have an acute inclination; a very steep pitch; leaning very much. Plural *aka-morukuruku*.

MOTA, a term applied to the latest-born of a family.

MOTAE (*motæe*), yellow, only applied to the stalk of bread-fruit which is not quite bad but becoming so.

MOTAHA, a desert; a wide uninhabited place.

MOTAHU, any child born after the eldest; a cadet. 2. Royal abortions deified through the greediness of the *akarata* (sorceress).

MOTAMOTA (*mõtamdã*), a small species of coconut palm.

MOTEAKA (*motëaka*), pale; blanched with sickness. Cf. *tea*, *teaka*.

MOTETEA, dashed with white; mingled with white; shaded off from white. 2. A white skin. Cf. *tea*.

MOTIRE (*motîre*), Lord, applied to deity only. 2. The royal staff; sceptre. 3. To crack or yield under the force of the wind.

MOTO (*mõto*), robust; strong; well made; big and fat; said of men. 2. Not to be ripe; raw; green. 3. To mix bread-fruit into a paste. 4. A blow of the fist; to give a blow with the fist. Cf. *tumoto*. Of No. 4 *moto-moto* (*mõtõmõtõ*), is plural of the action; *momoto* (*momõtõ*), plural of the subject.

Motomoto (*motõmoto*), said of good food (*maa*) well prepared and of pleasant savour. Also said of the smooth firm skin of a baby about three or four months old.

MOTOE (*motõe*), to go elsewhere; to travel to some other place; to change one's country or dwelling. *Momotoe* (*momotõe*), plural of the subject.

MOTOI (*mõtõi*), a fishing rod; a stick to which the fishing-line is attached. 2. The name of a running or trailing plant. 3. To bend; to be pliant; supple; said of men. Plural *motoitoi* (*mõtõitõi*).

Aka-motoi (*aka-mõtõi*), to be in the centre of a row or layer; the centre, said of timber, poles, and branches. *Aka-motoitoi* (*aka-mõtõitõi*), plural of the action (and shewing longer duration than *aka-motoi*), it is also plural of the subject.

MOTOI-TAKAO, to slander; to backbite. To spread rumours or gossip.

MOTOKI (*motõki*), the name of a climbing plant.

MOTORO (*motõro*), a natural child of whom the conception is not known until after the marriage of the mother; a bastard.

Motorotoro (*motõrotõro*), one who glides in or steals in at night. 2. A shameful crime. Cf. *aka-torotoro*. 3. To go and seek for.

MOTU (*mõtũ*), an island; an islet. 2. A rock or rocks above a certain height. 3. To be broken; to be cut; said of cords, ropes, thread, &c. Cf. *temotutemotu*, *tomotu*.

Motu, to cut up a piece of meat. *Motumotu*, plural of the action; *momotu*, plural of the subject. 2. A small piece of unworked land between two cultivated plots.

Motua, an exclamation, Broken! Snap!

Momotu, to cut; said of cords, threads, cloth, also of food (*maa*) of which a part is cut off to be taken away in a package. 2. To break into many pieces. *Momotu-ahi*, a fire-brand.

Motua (*mõtũa*), a fire-brand carried for the sake of keeping fire going on a journey, or for making another fire; to carry such firebrand. *Motuamotua* (*motuamõtũa*), plural of the action; *momotua* (*momõtũa*), plural of the subject.

Motuaaga, a small islet.

Motumotuhaga (*mõtũmõtũhãga*), an island.

MOTUA (*motũa*), father. 2. Uncle. 3. See under *motu*. Cf. *motuaagai*, *motuaiti*.

MOTUAAGAI (*motũaagai*), foster-father; an adoptive father. Cf. *motua* and *agai*.

MOTUAITI, an uncle, up to the fifteenth degree. Cf. *motua* and *iti*.

MOTUHARA (*mõtũhãra*), bruised, scratched, said of a member of the body.

MOTUKEROKERO, the name of an islet close to Makaroa.

MOTUO, a silent person; one who will not speak.

MOTUTEIKO, the name of an islet close to Makaroa.

MOTUTUI, one who has nothing to do; a lounge; stroller.

MOTUTURUA, the name of an islet close to Makaroa.

MOU (*mõu*), to quench the thirst. *Ku mou teito toku matevai*: My thirst is altogether assuaged. *Moumou* (*mõumõu*), plural of the action; *momou* (*momõu*), plural of the subject.

Akamou (*aka-mõu*), to quench the thirst; to satisfy. 2. To satisfy one's desires, &c. Plural *akamoumou* (*aka-mõumõu*). *Akamou atu koe eki mea kai ki a tagata ara e, eki oge*: Give a little food to that man, lest he be famished.

MOU (*mõu*), a mountain; a mountain peak. Cf. *maga*.

MOUKU (*mõuku*), a species of scented fern.

MOUNU (*mõunu*), a bait. To bait; to allure. *Mounuunu* (*mõunuunu*), plural of the action; *momounu* (*momõunu*), plural of the subject.

Mounuraga (*mõunuraga*), the action of decoying or baiting.

MOURI (*moûri*), fear; trepidation; apprehension of punishment. Cf. *uri*. Dread of some shameful event happening, of a breach of the law, &c. To fear, &c.; to feel such trepidation. *Mouriuri* (*moûriûri*), plural of the action; *momouri* (*moûri*), plural of the subject.

Akamouri (*aka-moûri*), to frighten; to suddenly startle. *Aka-mouriuri*, plural of the action; *aka-momouri*, plural of the subject.

MUA (*mûa*), a point; extremity. 2. First; premier; before all. Cf. *tamaaomua*. 3. Before. It is placed after verbs, substantives, and adjectives. Before *mai* it means one who has arrived first; before *atu* it signifies to precede. Cf. *momua*, *matakomua*, *matamua*.

Muamua (*mûamûa*), the end; the extremity of the length of a body.

MUAMUAKEGA (*mûamûakêga*), the name of a fish.

MUANI (*muêni*), to arrange; to dispose of. 2. To straighten; to put to rights; to redress. 3. To husband; to economize. 4. To take care of; foster; to pay attention to. 5. To work with carefulness and care. *Muaniani* (*muêniâni*), plural of the action; *mumuani* (*muêni*), plural of the subject.

MUAVEVA (*mûavêva*), to lavish; to waste; not to economize or spare. Cf. *veva*.

MUHU, to frighten the fish; to talk when in the water fishing.

MUHU (*mûhu*), an odour; scent; smell.

Muhumu (*mûhumûhu*), a diminutive of *mûhu*.

Muhumu, to turn the nose towards; to smell.

MUHUTEA (*mûhutêa*), the name of a fish.

MUI (*mûi*), to look at with attention and with importunity. 2. To look at through a window. 3. To surround a person so as to get speech with him; to crowd about a speaker. *Muimui* (*mûimûi*), plural of the action; *mumui* (*mumûi*), plural of the subject. Cf. *amui*.

Aka-muimui, to augment; to exaggerate.

Muiga (*mûiga*), the action of the verb *mûi*. 2. A festival lasting a long time in honour of a dead person.

MUKO (*mûko*), a point; extremity of a thing which diminishes or grows fine towards the point. 2. The highest shoot of a plant, &c. 3. The tip of the nose.

Mukumuko (*mûkomûko*), to grow; increase.

MUKOKOKA (*mukôkôka*), a disease of or accident to the anus.

MUMOHUA (*mumohûa*), to eat coco-nut soaked in water.

MUMU (*mûmu*), a fool; an idiot; imbecile. A booby. Cf. *katamu*.

Akamumu (*aka-mûmu*), to become an idiot. 2. To make a fool of.

MUNA (*mûna*), an affliction of the posterior parts sent by the gods because the offender has gone to stool (evacuated his bowels) near his home. Cf. *mau* and *aka-mau*. 2. A kind of cutaneous disease covering the whole of the skin.

Munamuna (*mûnamûna*), to be timid. 2. Wanting in assurance and hardihood.

Munamuna, one who eats quickly. 2. To feel ashamed; to stammer and stutter.

Munamunaraga (*mûnamûnarêga*), timidity; bashfulness.

MURE (*mûre*), to be finished; to have nothing remaining. Cf. *muri*. *Mure-a-to*, to have no more food left.

MURI (*mûri*), behind; after; in the rear. Cf. *mamuri*, *komuri*, *matamuri*, *aka-tamuri*, *mure*, *okikomuri*.

MURI-ATU, to follow; to go after a person; to come after.

MURI-MAI, to follow; to go or come after the person who speaks.

MURO (*mûro*), to be voracious; gluttonous. 2. To speak little; to cast down the eyes; to love to be alone.

Muromuro (*mûromûro*), to be very voracious; to eat with avidity.

MUTÊ (*mutê*), an indigenous dog-grass or quitch-grass.

MUTOTOHEKE, an injurious expression; a curse. Cf. *toto* and *heke*.

MUTU (*mûtu*), to keep silence; mute. 2. To cease, to leave off (applied in all senses). 3. To drop, said of the wind; to leave off blowing. *Mutumutu* (*mûtumûtu*) is the plural of the action; *mumutu* (*mumûtu*), plural of the subject.

Mutuga (*mutûga*), the action of keeping silence.

Akamutu (*aka-mûtu*), to impose silence. *Aka-mutumutu* (*aka-mûtumûtu*), plural of the action; *akamumutu* (*aka-mumûtu*), plural of the subject.

MUTUMUTUNOA (*mûtumûtu - nda*), to speak rarely; taciturn.

MUUTEA, the name of a fish.

N

NA, a sign of the genitive (possessive), used particularly when it is a question of food or of a woman spoken of by her husband. *Mate i na hu*: Everyone is sick. Cf. *no*. 2. By; of; by the order of; on account of. It designates the author of an action. 3. Because; seeing that; whereas. 4. Placed

before a substantive or personal pronoun, *na* signifies "It is," as *Na mea*: It is the thing.

NA (*nâ*), pronoun in the 3rd person, indeclinable. Him; of him; to him.

NAHA, a bow; a bow for shooting arrows. 2. A trough made of the stem of the coco-nut.

Akanaha (*aka-nāha*), curved; bent. To curve; to bend; to warp.

Akananaha (*aka-nanāha*), to bend; to draw, as a bow.

NAHATUA (*nahātua*), to shun; to avoid. To get at the back of a thing in order to shoot or lance therefrom. Nahanahatua (*nahānahātua*), plural of the action; nanahatua (*nana-hātua*), plural of the subject.

Nahatuara (*nahātuarā*), the action of *nahatua*.

NAHO (*nāho*), to go to stool here and there, fouling the ground with ordure.

NAHO, a shoal of fish.

NAHU, a remainder, remnant.

NAI (or *naai*), who? whom? for whom?

NAKU (*na-ku*), mine; belonging to me. *Naku noti*: It is my own. 2. To take; seize; appropriate. 3. To carry off. Nakunaku (*nāku-nāku*), plural of the action; nanaku (*nanāku*), plural of the subject.

Nakuga (*nakūga*), the action of taking, &c.

NAMUNAMU (*nāmunāmu*), to eat with the lips; to nibble.

NANA (*nānā*), to look at; to view. 2. To suspect. 3. To spy out; to play the spy.

Nanaraga (*nānārāga*), the action of inspecting or regarding.

Akanaha (*aka-nāha*), to see; to look at; to regard attentively. 2. To view with curiosity. 3. To contemplate.

NANA, to pout; to look sour. 2. To be angry; to get into a passion. 3. To be offended. 4. To play a base part. Nananana, plural of the action; nanana, plural of the subject.

Akanana (*aka-nāna*), to hate, with the idea of vengeance or doing harm. 2. To hate another so that it does harm to oneself.

Akanananana (*aka-nānanāna*), to pout; sulk. 2. To take offence; to feel affronted; to take in bad part. One who takes offence.

Nanaraga (*nanarāga*), the action of pouting, &c.

NANA-NOA, useless; good for nothing. 2. Indifferent; without aim or purpose.

NANAO (*nanāo*), to take fish out of a wicker basket.

NANARO, to tighten a cord. 2. A bowstring. 3. To make a plait.

NANATI. See under *nati*.

NANE (*nāne*), to mix, to mingle. Cf. *nani*.

Nanenane (*nānenāne*), to mix up; to mix again. Nanane (*nanāne*), plural of the subject.

NANI (*nāni*), to besmear, to sully; to harm oneself; to get dirty, to soil oneself involuntarily. 2. To mix, mingle. Cf. *nane*. 3. To chew. 4. To put on a salve or plaster. Naninani (*nānināni*), plural of the action; nanani (*nanāni*), plural of the subject.

Naniga (*nanāga*), the action of *nani*.

NANIE (*nanie*), a paste made from bread-fruit that is bad, unripe, or deteriorated.

Akananie, to make poor food (*maa*) from the scrapings of bread-fruit, or with bread-fruits fallen before being ripe.

NANONANO (*nānonāno*), heat; anger. 2. Impatience. 3. To sulk inwardly but making no outward sign of annoyance. Cf. *nunununu*. Plural, nanano. Cf. *toronano*.

NANU (*nānu*), to curse; to imprecate. Nanu-nanu (*nānunānu*), plural of the action; nananu (*nanānu*), plural of the subject.

Nanuga (*nanūga*), a curse; a malediction.

NANUGA-POROTU, a blessing; a benediction.

NANUGA-RIRIA, a curse; execration.

NAO (*nāo*), a mosquito. Cf. *nau*.

NAONAO, the name of a plant.

NAORE (*nāore*), to make smaller, to diminish. Plural *naoreore* (*nāoreore*).

Naoreraga (*nāorerāga*), the action of making smaller.

NAORE, to importune, to beg for a thing.

Akanaore, to importune; to return to the charge again and again.

NAPE (*nāpe*), to put out the tongue; to lick; to take with the tongue into the mouth. 2. Said also of a man who, in a house, burns it.

Napega (*napēga*), the action of licking.

NARA, high spring-tide. Nara o Vehi, the great tide at new moon.

NARO (*nāro*), yawning; a yawn. To yawn, at the same time pulling the arms back. 2. To straighten or put to rights a stick that has been in the fire. Naronaro (*nāronāro*), plural of the action; nanaro (*nanāro*), plural of the subject.

Naroga (*narōga*), action of *nāro*.

NATI (*nāti*), to tie into the form of a running noose. Cf. *nati*.

Natinati (*nātināti*), to make many nooses attached together.

Nanati, to tie with a cord. 2. To strangle, throttle. 3. Plural of the subject of *nati*. See *natikaha*.

NATI, to squeeze; to press. 2. To abuse; to curse. 3. To vow to the gods. Cf. *nāti*.

NATIKAHA, the death of a person by means of a running noose of coco-nut fibre, thrown round his neck by the priest of an idol at the same time as the victim's name was called aloud. Cf. *nati* and *kaha*.

NATO (*nāto*), to be empty, to contain no food (*maa*) or fish. 2. To have strong desire; to be greatly in want of something. Natonato (*nāto-nāto*), plural of the action; nanato (*nanāto*), plural of the subject.

NATU (*nātu*), the colic; violent pains in the bowels. 2. To press wet linen; to squeeze a person, or a sore place. 3. To wash linen; to rub. Natunatu (*nātunātu*), plural of the action; nanatu (*nanātu*), plural of the subject.

Akanatu (*aka-nātu*), to defer commencing an action. 2. Not to be in a hurry; one who does not hurry.

NAU (*nāu*), affable; obliging; kind. 2. A mosquito. Cf. *nao*.

NAUE, a present, a gift. 2. Good news. 3. A happy omen; a pleasant prediction.

Akanaue, to carry a present to a person.

NAUKI (*naŭki*), the name of a grass.

NAUMAI, Come! To come. Cf. *nau* and *mai*.

NAUNAU (*naundu*), the name of a grass.

NAUPATA (*naupata*), the name of a plant.

NEGANEGA, a pole that props up the end of a hut. Cf. *mataneganega*.

NEHE, childishness; infancy; puerility. Cf. *unehe*.

Akanehe, to catch hold of anything to save it from slipping or falling.

NEI (*nēi*), if; in case that; provided that. 2. Is it? Is it so? Really! Do you say so? Cf. *akunei*; *amenei*; *penei*.

NEINEI (*nēinei*), to be on the point of.

Akanei (*aka-nēi*), to make an appearance of rising from a seat; to commence to stand up and then to sit down again. Akaneinei (*aka-nēinei*), plural of the action: akanenei (*aka-nenēi*), plural of the subject.

NEI-RA (*nēi-ra*), Is it not so? Cf. *nei* and *ra*.

NEKA (*nēka*), an injurious expression; a term applied to a hated person.

NEKE. See *akaneke*.

NEKI, to crawl; to creep along. Cf. *akaneke*. 2. To retreat or draw back to some one at a little distance.

Akaneki (*aka-nēki*), to draw back for a moment. 2. To push a thing in drawing near or moving farther off. 3. To draw near; to draw near again. Akanekineki (*aka-nēkinēki*), plural of the action; akaneneki (*aka-nenēki*), plural of the subject.

NEKONEKO (*nēkonēko*), dirty; abominable; loathsome. 2. Tartar on the teeth.

NENAI, yesterday.

NENE, to urge any one; to supplicate; to pray with earnestness.

NENEA (*nēnēa*), to abound. 2. To multiply. 3. To augment. *Takao nenea*, to exaggerate.

Nenearaga (*nēnēaraga*), multiplication.

Aka-nenea (*aka-nēnēa*), to augment; to multiply.

NENUE (*nēnue*), the name of a fish.

NEPANIPA, a handsome dark skin.

NIAO (*nīao*), to be at one's ease. 2. To have plenty to live on; wealthy.

NIGANIGA, the lungs.

Akaniganiga, to gather fruit continually from a tree till it is exhausted; to use up or exhaust such tree.

NIHI (*nīhi*), the name of a crustacean. 2. That which goes or runs quickly; agile.

Nihinihi (*nīhinīhi*), to gesticulate with hands and feet in a dance.

Akanihinihi, to dance a native dance. 2. To doubt.

NIHO (*nīho*), a tooth. Cf. *koniho*, *taritariniho*, *tekonio*. *Niho no te rae*, the gums.

Nihoniho (*nīhonīho*), teeth. 2. Indented; notched; in the form of teeth.

Akaniho (*aka-nīho*), to make a screw. 2. To finish all the food (*maa*). Plural *akanihoniho* (*akanīhonīho*).

NIHOMAMANU (*nīho-mamānu*) toothache. 2. Bad teeth; spoil teeth.

NIHONIHOROROA (*nīhonīho-roroa*), to go and come, said of an orphan who has no proper home. Cf. *nīho* and *roa*.

NIHORE (*nīhōre*), laughing; merry; gay.

NIHOVEHI (*nīhovēhi*), to talk on all sides at an assembly held on account of some person.

NIKAU, the coco-palm. 2. The ramifications or branchings which sustain the bunches of coco-nuts.

NIKIKI, small, little. Cf. *nikoka*, *niku*, and *nīnika*.

NIKOKA, small; very small. Cf. *nikika*, *niku*.

NIKOU, crippled; disabled.

NIKU (*nīku*), small fishes, newly hatched. Cf. *nikoka*, *nikika*.

NIKUNIKUHOU (*nīkunīkuhou*), infants newly born. Cf. *niku* and *hou*, and *nioniohou*.

NINIKA, very small, like a grain of sand. Cf. *nikika*, *niku*, &c.

NINININI (*nīninīni*), to sleep a calm gentle sleep; sweet rest; to slumber. Cf. *matanininini*.

Ninininiraga (*nīninīniraga*), the act of sleeping calmly.

NINITA (*nīnīta*), the papaw tree; papaw.

NINOKA (*nīndka*), very small. Cf. *ninoke*, *niku*, *nīnika*, &c.

NINOKE (*nīndke*), small. Cf. *ninoka*, *niku*, *nīnika*, *ninore*, &c.

NINORE (*nīndre*), small. Cf. *ninoke*, *nore*, &c.

Ninorenore (*nīndrendre*), very small.

NIOI (*nīdi*), the name of a shrub. 2. A species of bread-fruit. 3. Fierce; unsociable; fiery in temper.

NIONIOHOU, small (said of men). Cf. *nikuniku-hou* and *hou*.

NIOONEGO, of little importance (said of things); a trifle; nonsense.

NIORIKI, bread-fruit of ten or twelve inches long.

NIU (*nīu*), to turn upon itself; to pirouette. Cf. *poniunū*. 2. A top; a spinning-top.

Niuniu (*nīunū*), the noise of the wooden mallet falling on the papyrus in making native cloth.

NIUMEA, the coco-palm; the coco-nut (improperly). 2. Like the coco-palm.

NO (*nō*), the sign of the genitive (possessive) for all things except the names of wife and food (*maa*): for these *na* is used. 2. Whence.

NOA (*nōa*), without end; wholly; entirely; to do nothing else. Ex.: *moe noa*, to do nothing but sleep; always asleep. Cf. *nuiuinōa*. 2. Although; though. 3. Without others; unique.

NOA, the name of a man whose canoe arrived on the summit of the mountain between

Gatavake and Mangareva. [This is in an ancient myth. The Biblical Noah is written *Nde*.]

NOHEANEI (*nò-hea-nei*), whence does this come?

NOHO (*nòho*), to remain; to live; to dwell. 2.

To sit down. **Nohonoho** (*nòhondho*), plural of the action; **nonoho** (*nonòho*), plural of the subject.

Nohonoho (*nòhondho*), said of a stone well laid in place; well set.

Nohononoho (*nòhondhondho*), to make a long stay; to remain a long while.

Nohoga (*nòhōga*), the action of sitting down. 2. A chair; a seat.

Akanohō (*aka-nòho*), to cause to sit down. 2. To enter into possession, as a farmer upon his lands. 3. To place a stone or piece of wood in position. **Aka-nohonoho** (*aka-nòhondho*), plural of the action; **aka-nonoho** (*aka-nondho*), plural of the subject. **Aka-noho** joined to the name of a man or woman signifies to be married to, a *e ipu aka-noho*: when joined to that of a powerful noble it means to hold fast; to stick to.

Akanohonoga, marriage. 2. Cohabitation.

NOHOAKUATA (*nòhoakuàta*), to be crouched up, opening the knees and depressing the head. Cf. *noho*.

NOHOARO, dear; beloved; privileged.

NOHOATU-NOHOMAI, to dwell, to reside in together.

NOHOGA (*nòhōga*). See under *noho*.

NOHOIO (*nòho-io*), to seat oneself.

NOHOIONA NOTI (*nòho-io-na-nòti*), to be at home. See *noho*, *noti*, &c.

NOHOITETURI (*nòho-i-te-turi*), to be seated: said of many persons as at a gallery or assembly. Cf. *noho* and *turi*.

NOHONHO. See under *noho*.

NOHONOHONHO. See under *noho*.

NOHOTAHAGA, idle; sluggish; to do nothing. 2. An unmarried person. Cf. *tahaga*.

NOHOTUA (*nòhotūa*), not to be loved; abandoned; forlorn; rejected by parents or guardians.

NOHOTUMU (*nòhotūmu*), to dwell or reside habitually in a place; domiciled; home. Cf. *noho* and *tumu*.

NOHU (*nòhu*), the name of a species of bread-fruit tree. 2. The name of a fish with poisonous spines, found in the sand.

Nohunohu (*nòhu-nòhu*), bread-fruit of which the skin is rough.

NOKO (*nòko*), constant humidity; perpetually damp.

NOKUNOKU (*nòkundku*), fat: only said of a baby or child.

NONI (*nòni*), a lame person; a cripple. To be lame; to limp; to hobble. Limping. 2. To walk in a vacillating way, in a lingering way. **Noninoni** (*nòninòni*), plural of the action; **nononi** (*nonòni*), plural of the subject.

Noniga (*noniga*), the condition of being lame, &c.

NONO (*nòno*), the name of a tree and its fruit.

NOPE (*nòpe*), without strength or force. 2. Flexible; yielding; bending.

NORE (*nòre*), small of body; thin; pitiful. Cf. *tenore*, *kohunore*. 2. Humiliated; contemptible. 3. Small: said of a morsel of food, or of fruit not come to maturity. Cf. *ninore*, small.

Norenore (*nòrendre*), the plural of *nore*, applied to fruit and vegetables.

NORUNORU (*nòrundru*), soft flesh; with relaxed muscles.

NOTEAHA (*nò-te-àha*), what for? why? (generally in refusal).

NOTEMEA (*nò-te-mèa*), because; forasmuch as; wherefore.

NOUMATI (*noumàti*), dryness; drought; weather that is oppressive with heat.

NOUNOU, angry; passionate; to be vexed.

Nounou (*nòunou*), to ardently desire; to wish for passionately; to lust after.

Nounouraga (*nòunòuraga*), ardent desire; covetousness.

Akanounou (*aka-nòunou*), to covet the property of others.

NUHEKE (*nuhèke*), soft: said of fruits.

NUHEKEHEKE (*nuhèkehèke*), the name of a fish.

NUI (*nūi*), great, large. Cf. *ouponui*, *rimanui*. 2. Numerous.

Nunui (*nunūi*), very great; very large.

Akanui, to augment, to add to; to make great or large. 2. To exaggerate. **Akanuinui**, plural of the action; **akanunui**, plural of the subject.

Akanunui, to augment; to exaggerate an account or narrative. 2. To give a large portion or share to some one.

Nuinuinuinui (*nūinūinūinūi*), very great; extraordinarily large or grand.

NUINUINO (*nūinūinoa*), as large as you please. 2. Very large; exceedingly large. Cf. *nui* and *noa*.

NUIPU, a portion; a moiety. 2. To cut or divide into portions.

NUKU, a land; a country. 2. A place.

NUMI (*nūmi*), to press; to squeeze.

Nunumi (*nunūmi*), to squeeze strongly; to press. 2. To stamp; to imprint; to impress. 3. To seal; to seal up.

Nunumiga (*nunumiga*), pressed, squeezed. 2. Impressed; sealed.

NUNE (*nūne*), to sit down hastily, going right down on the heels.

NUNORU (*nundru*), a kind of crayfish, without armour. 2. Soft. 3. New skin that comes when the ordinary skin is abraded.

Nunorunoru (*nundrundru*), soft: used in speaking of the muscles or of the skin.

NUNUI. See under *nui*.

NUNURU, a sprout of the bread-fruit tree in the same skin as the fruit.

NUNUNUNU, to hate in one's heart. 2. passion; anger. Cf. *nanonano*, *nounou*, *akamu*, *verununu*.

O, a sign of the plural pronoun: *I eha o tueine?* Where are your sisters? 2. A mark of the genitive of possession: of; of the. It is used before the names of husband, wife, food, &c.

O (ò), an answering cry or exclamation, used in reply to one who calls.

O, to give. *O atu*, give it to some other person; *o mai*, give it to me. Cf. *oake*.

OA (ða), a friend: said of a man loved by another.

Akaoa (aka-oa), a friend.

Akaoaoa, friends, companions. 2. To frequent; to keep company with.

N OAGA (oðga), a grindstone. 2. A store of fine grain. 3. A round cake made from *taro*.

OAKE (o-ake), Give! Said in the sense that you must give a certain thing to one, superior, either by his dignity or position, or by his superior physique. See *o*, to give.

OARA (oðra), relaxed; a relaxed condition of the body; diarrhoea.

OARATOTO (oara-toto), dysentery. Cf. *oara* and *toto*.

OARI. See the days of the moon, under *marama*.

OE, a war-cry; a cry to rally all the forces of the war-party. Cf. *oekoko*.

OE (øe), to make a whistling sound in breathing.

Oeoe (øøe), to whistle; to hiss.

Oega (øøga), the action of whistling in respiration.

OEKOKO, a cry to call people to a festival or a fight. Cf. *oe*.

OETUA. See days of the moon, under *marama*.

OGA, to abandon. 2. To hate one's spouse for being enamoured of some other person. 3. To waver; to be irresolute. 4. To refuse marriage or conjugal rights; to dismiss one's wife. 5. Active, nimble in getting out of the way of a lance-thrust. 6. To refuse to fight through cowardice or fear.

Ogaoga, to waver, to be irresolute.

Ogaoga (øgaøga), to twirl or swing a cord round, as a skipping rope, so that it does not touch the ground.

Akaoga (aka-øga), a movement of the hands when walking. 2. To wave or flutter a flag. 3. To shake a torch or a piece of cloth instead of a flag. **Akaogaake (aka-øga-ake)**, the superlative expression of *aka-øga*.

Akaogaoga (aka-øga-øga), to hang out linen or stuff to dry. 2. An object carried in the hand suspended by its end.

OGÈ, hunger; famine; to be hungry; famished. Cf. *mateoge*, *oriorioe*, *pakeoge*. **Ogeoge**, plural of the action and subject.

OGI (øgi), to kiss; to embrace. Cf. *teogi*. 2. To smell; to sniff. 3. To turn oneself round; to pirouette. Plural *ogiogi (øgiøgi)*.

Ogiogi (øgiøgi), to kiss often.

Akaogi (aka-øgi), to give a kiss. 2. To spin a top. 3. To spin round: said of the scene as it appears to one who is dizzy. Plural *aka-ogiogi (aka-øgiøgi)*.

Akaogi-atu, to smell; to kiss; to embrace.

Akaogi-mai, to smell; to kiss; to embrace.

Ogiga (øgiøga), the senses of taste and smell.

OGIOGI-KARAKARA (øgiøgi-kàràkàrà), food (*maa*) approaching its end, nearly finished.

OHA (øha), to fall down; to tumble down; to be thrown down. 2. The limbs of a sick person that have fallen down inert and helpless. Cf. *roioha*.

Ohaga (øhàga), the action of falling down.

Ohaoha (øha-øha), a boil, carbuncle, or other external tumour which causes the muscles to droop and dwindle.

Akaoha (aka-øha), suspended; hung up in the air.

Akaohaoha (aka-øhàøha), to hang up.

OHE, an oar; a paddle. To row; to paddle. 2. To labour; work. 3. A cry from a person out of breath. Cf. *ohekaiku*.

OHEKAIKU. An exclamation; a cry of joy.

OHI (øhi), abortive; to miscarry; not to ripen: said of plants smothered in foliage or in deep shadow. Plural *ohiohi (øhiøhi)*.

OHIRU. See days of the moon, under *marama*.

OHO (øho), the head (of human beings). Cf. *opeoho*, *rouoho*. See *upoko*. 2. The hair. Cf. *ohohina*, *ohokura*, *puoho*.

Akaohoho (aka-øhoøho), to consolidate; to fasten strongly together. 2. To answer back; to make a sharp reply, while doing that one has been ordered to do.

OHOATA. See days of the moon, under *marama*.

OH HINA (øho-hina), grey hair. Cf. *oho* and *hina*.

OHOKOHA (øho-køha), straight hair; hair without curl or frizziness.

OHOKOPA (øho-køpa), hair falling on the shoulders without dishevelment.

OHOKURA (øho-køra), red hair. Cf. *oho* and *kura*.

OHOMAATU (øho-maatu), hair that curls naturally.

OHOMIHA (øho-møha or øho-møhamiha), frizzy hair.

OHOPAGU (øho-pøgu), black hair. Cf. *oho* and *pagu*.

OHOPU (øho-pu), not to be well made about the abdomen.

Akaohopu (aka-øhøpu), a slope commencing at the foot of the spine, and destroying the straightness of the back. 2. To walk with the body inclined and bent. Plural *aka-hopuhopu*.

OHOPURA (øho-pøra), bald.

OHORAHIRAHÌ (øho-rahirahi), thin, sparse hair.

OHORO, that which goes quickly; flying or running fast. Cf. *hooro*, *kihoro*, *parahoro*, *oro*, *vavaehoro*.

OHOTARATARA (*oho-tàratàra*), rough, bristly hair. Cf. *taratara* and *ohotitaratara*.

OHOTEA (*oho-tèa*), brown hair; chestnut hair. Cf. *tea* and *oho*.

OHOTITARATARA (*ohotitaratara*), rough, bristly hair. Cf. *ohotaratarà*.

OHOTU, full moon. See under *marama*.

OHOTUNATUNA, very black hair. Cf. *oho* and *tunatuna*.

OHUA.

OHUMA. } See days of the moon, under *marama*.

OHUOHU (*ohuòhu*), well-cooked invalid food.

OI (*oi*), to stir, to move; to shift place. 2. To approach; to draw near. 3. To walk affectedly and disdainfully, or with assumed carelessness. 4. To walk turning backwards now and then; wheeling round. Plural *oioi* (*oiòoi*).

Oioi (*oiòoi*), to grind; to pound; to bray. 2. To rub the eyes.

Oioiga, the action of grinding or rubbing.

OIGA (*oiga*), custom; habitude.

OIKAKO (*oikako*), well-mixed paste (*maa*).

OIREA, any one who dives without going deep.

OKA (*òka*), a stick made of hardwood, used as a digging-tool. 2. To extract with a tool or instrument; to force out. 3. The name of a fish.

Oka, to lunge with the lance; to spear.

Okaoka (*òkaòka*), to dart or poke about in the coral to drive out fish.

OKEOKE (*òkèòke*), the name of a flat-fish.

OKI (*òki*), also; and. 2. To return; to come back. Okioi (*òkiòoi*), plural of the action; ooki (*òòki*), plural of the subject. Cf. *okikomuri*.

Akaoki (*aka-òki*), to send back; to send again; to dismiss. It is used of moral or intellectual subjects as of material things, thus: "to reject a proposition," "not to accept a present," &c. Akaokioki (*aka-òkiòoi*), plural of the action; akaooki (*aka-òòki*), plural of the subject. Akaoki-atu (*aka-òki-atu*), to make some one return or give back a thing to a third person. Akaoki-mai (*aka-òki-mai*), to make some one return a thing to the speaker.

Okiga (*òkiga*), the return of a person.

OKI-ATU, OKI-MAI, to go and come; to pass backwards and forwards.

OKIE (*òkie*), an exclamation of rejoicing to welcome a sea-voyager. Ex.: *Okie! Okie! No Rata, no Rata! Okie! Okie! Behold! Rata arrives. Hurrah!*

OKIHO (for *oki io*), go down; descend. Cf. *oki* and *io*.

OKIKOMURI (*òkikomuri*), to return; to go back to the place from which one started. Cf. *oki* and *muri*.

OKIKOTUA (*òkikotua*), to go back; to draw back; to retreat. Okioikotua (*òkiòkikotua*), plural of the action; ookitua (*òòkitua*), plural of the subject. Cf. *oki*, *tua*, *okikomuri*, &c.

OKO (*òko*), strong; solid; firm. Cf. *okoki*. 2. Hard; obstinate; tough. Cf. *mataoko*. 3. Mature; ripe. 4. To tie a number of coconuts together.

Akaoko (*aka-òko*), to make firm, stable; to render hard. 2. To hunt, chase away; to drive off.

Akaokooko (*aka-òkoòko*), to render very solid; to make very firm; consolidated.

Akaokoga (*aka-òkoga*), the action of tying or fastening together.

OKO, to buy; to sell. 2. To redeem; to compensate. 3. To satisfy.

Okoga (*òkoga*), sale. 2. Redemption; satisfaction. 3. Indulgence.

Okooko (*òkoòko*), to exchange; to barter. To compensate; to give an equivalent. 2. To revenge oneself; to be revenged.

Okookoga (*òkoòkoga*), exchange; barter. 2. Vengeance.

OKOORA, to buy or sell on promise, on credit.

OKOGA. See under *oko*.

OKOGAORA, to buy or sell on credit. Cf. *okoora*.

OKOKI, to be firm and very solid. Cf. *oko*.

OKOKIKO (*òkokiko*), to ransom one's life by presents or labour.

OKOOKO. See under *oko*.

OKOOKOGA. See under *oko*.

OKORUA (*òkorua*), to replace another person; to act as substitute. Cf. *oko* and *rua*.

OKOTAHAGA (*òkotàhaga*), to do nothing but . . . Ex.: *Moe okotahaga*, to do nothing but sleep.

OKO-TAKAO (*òko-takdo*), to reply; to talk back; to make repartee (always said in a bad sense). Plural *ookookotakao* (*òkoòkotakdo*).

OKOTU (*òko-tu*), to deliver up any sold or bartered goods at once. Plural *ookookotu* (*òko-òkotu*).

OMAHARU. See days of the moon, under *marama*.

OMAOMA (*òmaòma*), precipitous; sheer. 2. Profound; deep. 3. Empty; void. 4. To have the stomach empty and sick with hunger.

OMAURE, the moon slightly past the full. See *marama*.

OMO (*òmo*), to suck; to suck the breast.

Akaomo (*aka-òmo*), to suckle; to give suck. 2. To rear, to bring up, to foster.

Omoomo (*òmoòmo*), to suck.

Omoomoga (*òmoomoga*), the action of sucking; suction.

OMOGUTU (*òmogùtu*), to suck the lips.

OMOTOHI. See nights of the moon, under *marama*.

OMOURI. See nights of the moon, under *marama*.

ONE (*òne*), land in general; earth, soil. Cf. *onepatapata*, *onemanu*, *taparuruone*, &c.

ONEKURA (*ònekùra*), red land; soil having red clay mixed with it.

ONEMANU (*òne-mànu*), fertile soil.

- ONENE** (*onène*), to remain a long time bed-ridden and unable to rise.
- Onenega** (*onēnega*), the condition of being bed-ridden for a long time.
- ONEONE** (*onēdne*), food found in the stomach of the squid or octopus. 2. The stomach of the squid.
- ONEONE** (*onēdne*), a very fine thread or filament.
- Akaoneone** (*aka-onēdne*), to spin very fine, as a thread.
- ONEONE**, to vehemently urge to do a thing (only used of an inferior urging a superior). 2. To beg with importunity; to press for again and again.
- ONEPATAPATA** (*inēpatāpāta*), sand that is good for making mortar.
- ONETEA** (*one-tēa*), sea-sand.
- ONETUNA** (*one-tūna*), land covered with stones.
2. Loamy, clayey land.
- ONI** (*onī*), to climb up a tree. Cf. *onīiho*.
- Onioni** (*onīmī*), to climb up a mount difficult of ascent.
- ONIE** (*onīe*), to remain a long time sitting down.
- ONIIHO**, to descend from a tree or pole, embracing it with arms and legs. Cf. *onī*, *ihō*, *okīiho*.
- ONIONI**. See under *onī*.
- ONO** (*ono*), six. 2. The name of a fish. 3. To put end to end; to splice; to elongate. 4. To concoct; to compose a song. 5. To heat, to warm: as *ono umu*, "Heat the oven." 6. To attend to the fire; to poke it up, keep it going.
- Onoga** (*onōga*), the action of poking the fire, &c. 2. A knot. 3. A small bundle of long things, as of branches, rushes, &c., but not of round things. Plural *onoonoga*.
- Onoga**, a knot. 2. A joining; junction. 3. The action of putting end to end.
- Onoono**, the straws or shreds of pandanus used in making a mat.
- ONOTAOTOA** (*onotaotōd*), a great talker.
- ONU** (*onu*), the sea-tortoise; the turtle. Cf. *pakaonu*, *taragaonu*.
- ONUONU**, the name of a crab which dwells in the sand.
- OOTU**, full moon. See under *marama*.
- OPAI**. Used as follows: *opai-mate*, to afflict, to vex; *opai-oge*, to famish; *opai-tiatoga*, to impoverish.
- OPATA** (*opāta*), the end of a piece of land at the foot of a mountain.
- OPATI** (*opātī*), the same as *opata*. Cf. *patipatiga*.
- OPE** (*ope*), the breech, the buttocks, the rump. 2. The end or tip of fruits. Plural (of No. 2) *opeope* (*ōpeōpe*).
- Akaopega** (*aka-opēga*), the end, completion, complement. 2. The rear, posterior. 3. To be behind; not to appear. Plural *Akaopeopega* (*aka-opēpēga*).
- OPEANIU** (*ope-dniū*), a small anus. 2. Having pointed buttocks.
- OPEKURA** (*ope-kūra*), the last of the bread: ruit crop.
- OPEOHO** (*ōpe-ōho*), the back of the head; the occiput. Cf. *ope* and *oho*.
- OPI**, a venereal disease, at its commencement.
- OPIAPA**, a paste of *mei*, made from spoilt fruit.
- OPO** (*ōpo*), to superintend; to inspect. 2. To entertain; to converse with a person; to provide for his necessities or wants; to pay attention to. Plural *opoopo* (*ōpoōpo*).
- Opoga** (*opōga*), attentions; watchful care shown.
- Opoopo** (*ōpoōpo*), to think about some uncompleted work.
- OPOTI** (*opōtī*), soon; shortly.
- OPU**, food (*maa*). 2. Fruit that is soft to the touch. 3. Flexible; pliant. Plural *opupu* (*opūpu*).
- ORA** (*ōra*), life; to live. 2. Health. Cf. *poipoi-ora*. 3. To grow larger and bigger altogether. 4. To heal; to be cured. 5. To escape. 6. To sink, as a ship; to swamp. 7. To drown; to be drowned. 8. To wedge up; to support. Plural *oraora* (*ōraōra*).
- Oraga** (*orāga*), life; existence.
- Oraora** (*ōraōra*), dust or rain falling into the eyes.
- Oraora**, a sea under heavy swell. 2. Flatulence, wind in the stomach.
- Orataga** (*oratāga*), necessary; necessary to life.
- Akaora** (*aka-ōra*), to cause to live; to give life to; to allow a person to live. 2. To save; to give safety. Plural *akaoraora* (*aka-ōraōra*).
- Akaorahu** (*aka-ōra-hū*), a deliverer, saviour.
- Akaoraora**, to pretend to let go; to feign to release: said of children who release fish into pools on the sea-shore.
- ORAKAU**, one of the quarters of the moon. See *marama*.
- ORANOA** (*ōra-noa*), eternal life; life uninterrupted by sickness, &c. Cf. *ora* and *noa*.
- ORAORA**. See under *ora*.
- ORAPAHU** (*ōrapāhu*), to be very green and vigorous: said of trees. Cf. *ora* and *pahu*.
- ORATAGA**. See under *ora*.
- ORE** (*ōre*), to dig out, to excavate: said of water which excavates the soil, as in flood.
- Oreore** (*ōreōre*), to smooth off; to level the inequalities of land.
- Oreore**, soft; amiable; pleasant; agreeable. 2. Of good character.
- ORI** (*ōrī*), an outcry; shouting. 2. A search; a quest. 3. Ori-ma, to change the leaves of a pit of *maa*.
- Oriori** (*ōrīōrī*), the sweet sound of a musical instrument made of papyrus.
- ORIORIOGE**, the beginning of a famine. Cf. *oge*.
- ORO**, an exclamation giving the idea of promptitude. Cf. *horo*, *ōdoro*, *kihoro*, *hooro*, *ohoro*. 2. Then; at that time. 3. After that? What next?
- ORO**, to wash; to rub; to wash with rubbings. Cf. *oroi*. 2. To make friction. 3. To whet; to sharpen. 4. To sweep. 5. Joined, united; fitted together. Plural *ororo*.

Ororo, to rub ; friction.

Akaoro, to swim under water. 2. To grope ; to feel one's way. 3. To feel ; to touch once. 4. To walk about gropingly.

Akaororo, to touch, to handle frequently. 2. To cause to slip.

ORO (*oro*), a falling in ; a falling down ; a land-slip. Cf. *horo*. 2. To swallow, to swallow down. Cf. *oropu*. 3. To eat one's words ; to pocket an affront. 4. To pass along quickly : said of a ship. 5. The small bones in the fingers and toes ; a phalanx.

Akaororo (*aka-ororo*), to touch ; to feel ; to handle. 2. To tattoo frequently. 3. To cause to slide or glide.

Ororoga (*ororoga*), a steep slope ; steep ; a high-pitched roof.

OROTARAREGA (*orotararega*), a long uninterrupted speech or discourse.

ORO-A-TOKI, to speak very quickly, precipitately.

ORO-A-RUA (*oro-a-rua*), a fall of seeds or berries coming down here and there like rain. 2. A rolling sound on the drum ; to make such sound.

OROGA, the name of a running plant. 2. A kind of very fine net.

OROHE (*orøhe*), a whaling-ship.

OROI, anything used as a wiper after washing ; a towel, handkerchief. Cf. *oro*, to wash. 2. To rub the eyes.

Ororoi, to wash the hands. 2. To graze ; to glance ; to slide.

OROKURA (*orøkura*), fishes arriving in shoals during low tides to deposit their roe or eggs. 2. An abundance of fruit, &c.

ROMOKO, to eat fish raw when it is unusual to eat such fish uncooked.

ROMONUNU (*romonunu*) superficial ; a disease affecting only the outer skin. 2. To slip on the skin : said of a blow.

ORONANI (*oronani*), to pronounce badly ; to construct one's phrases badly. *Oronanani* (*oronaninani*), plural of the action ; *orooronani* (*orooronani*), plural of the subject.

OROROI. See under *oroi*.

OROROVAI (*ororovai*), the name of a fish.

OROPU, obedient. 2. The preparation of soaked papyrus to be beaten into cloth.

OROPU, to swallow without mastication ; to swallow at a gulp ; to bolt. Cf. *oro*.

ORORO. See under *oro*.

ORORO (*ororo*), a term of execration, of passion, or of indignation. 2. A curse ; an imprecation. 3. A cry of joy, of welcome. Cf. *oro*.

OROROGA. See under *oro*.

OROVATA (*orovata*), paste (*maa*) badly kneaded.

ORU (*oru*), the noise of a branch that is entangled, or loaded down. 2. To abound ; to be glutted. 3. To overflow ; to run over.

Oruru, conflict. 2. Confluent ; running together ; agitated, as two streams meeting.

Moanaoruru, a tossing sea.

ORUA (*orua*), the entry of a pair of fish of the same kind into a basket sunk in the sea ; said also of two persons answering a question or call at the same time. Cf. *rua*.

OTA (*ota*), raw ; uncooked. Cf. *kaiota*. 2. To eat raw. Plural *otaota* (*otaota*).

OTANE. See days of the moon, under *marama*.

OTI (*oti*), the end. Finality ; finished ; to be ended. 2. At last ! Enough ! *Otioti* (*otioti*), plural of the action ; *ooti* (*ooti*), plural of the subject.

Akaoti (*aka-oti*), to finish, to bring to an end ; to achieve.

Otiga (*otiga*), the end ; termination.

OTITU (*otiti*), soon ended ; promptly finished.

OTO, an arrow. 2. A venomous bone with which the point of a lance is armed. Cf. *akamoehoto*. 3. A coco-nut without husk. 4. Timber suitable for a vessel's masts.

OTOMANU (*otomanu*), the lower part of the spinal column. 2. The backbone.

OTUOTU, the season when winds, fish, bread-fruits arrive.

Akaotu, the spring-time.

OTURU, one of the quarters of the moon. See under *marama*.

OU, a great abundance of fruit ; a splendid prospect.

OUAUA (*ouaua*), to carry a large bundle.

OUMAMA (*oumama*), to swell, to puff up ; to inflate.

OUOU, a drill ; a borer ; to pierce with a drill. 2. To try and discover the cause of a noise.

OUA (*oua*), the name of a small fish.

UPARU, a dirty mat ; soiled matting.

OUPO (*oupo*), the heart. Cf. *oupoiti*, *ouporeka*.

OUPOHITIHI (*oupoihitihi*), to be smothering ; short of breath ; puffy ; broken-winded. 2. fatigued ; weary.

OUPOITI (*oupoiti*), idle, lazy : without industry or courage. A feeble man. Cf. *oupo*, *iti*, and *ouponui*.

OUPOKAVA (*oupokava*), a malicious man ; wicked. Cf. *oupo* and *kava*.

UPONUI (*ouponui*), laborious. 2. Stout-hearted ; courageous. Cf. *oupo*, *nui*, *oupoiti*.

UPOREKA, valiant ; warlike. Cf. *oupo*, *ouponui*.

UPORU, a coward ; a frightened person. Cf. *oupo* and *ru*.

UPOTEA (*oupotèa*), to crush, to overwhelm ; to oppress a person with too much work.

OURUA, the running of water when uninterrupted (not drop by drop). To run freely. 2. To go swiftly and pass out of sight without going behind a headland, &c.

OURUPE (*ourupe*), a soft thread not well twisted.

OUTU, to dive ; to plunge, as a cascade falls.

OVE, a war-cry. 2. A shrill cry. To give out sharp cries, or war-cries.

OVEIO (*ovèio*), to remain ; to dwell. 2. To give leave, to allow, permit ; to give.

OVEO, very cold. Intense cold.

P

PA (*pà*), an interjection, used as a call to attention: Look here! Listen!

PA (*pà*), an enclosure; a fenced place. Cf. *papaga*, *pakahiu*, *pakai*. 2. A hedge. 3. Rows of men in many ranks. See *papaga*, under *papa*. 4. A wall. *Pa-kupega*, the sides of a net; *pa-kaiga*, a boundary, a limit. 5. Sterile: said of a woman. (*Aka-paraga*, the last infant a woman can bear in her life.) 6. To prattle: said of children. 7. To touch; to strike; to strike home. Cf. *rimapa*, *paha*, *pake*, *pakika*, *pakipaki*, *patu*, &c. 8. To touch, in the sense of two bodies that touch each other without any space between.

Paraga, the action of touching roughly. 2. To leave a confined or narrow place. 3. Child-birth.

Akapa (*aka-pà*), to raise the hand for striking, but not to do more. 2. To touch a thing, but only to touch or feel. 3. To fly or soar in the air without moving the wings. 4. To take hold or handle very cautiously. 5. To kill any one. 6. To threaten with the hand.

Papa (*pàpà*), to beat, to strike. 2. See under *pàpà*.

Akapapa (*aka-pàpà*), to touch, to handle a long time. 2. See under *pàpà*.

Akapapapapa, to humiliate; to bring low.

PAMANIA, to skim over; to graze. 2. Involuntary: said of words and actions.

PATETERIGA (*pà-te-tèriga*), Good! Word for word! said of a speech that pleases the ears.

PAE (*pàe*), a widow. 2. Unmarried.

PAE, to float at the mercy of the waves; to drift. Cf. *pàa*, *kopaepae*. 2. To follow the course of the water that carries one away. 3. To place in a row or rank. Of foregoing verbs, *paepae*, plural of the action; *papae* (*pàpàe*), plural of the subject. 4. To construct; to build. *Pae umu*, to make a native oven.

Paega (*pàega*), a rank, row; order. *Paega-iti*, a verse; a sentence.

Paepae (*pàepàe*), a pavement; to place with regularity the stones of a wall, or leaves horizontally in a hole (as food-covering).

PAEA (*pàea*), to walk with difficulty, bending with weakness. Cf. *pae*, to drift. 2. To proceed (i.e., be thrown) in a slanting or oblique way: said of a lance not going straight, end on. *Paeaea* (*pàeàea*), plural of the action; *papaea* (*pàpàea*), plural of the subject.

PAGAGA (*pàgàga*), an assemblage of things. 2. A village; a town. Cf. *pa*, a fenced place; *papaga*.

PAGARI (*pàgàri*), a light slap; a blow of no weight. Cf. *pa* 7. 2. Bruised, black and blue.

PAGOA (*pàgà*), a small hole in the ground, or in a stone.

Akapagoa, to excavate a small hole in which to place food (*maa*). Plural *akapagoagoa*.

PAGU, black. Cf. *kiripagu*.

Akapagu (*aka-pàgu*), to blacken. Plural *akapagupagu* (*aka-pàgupàgu*).

Pagupagu (*pàgupàgu*), deep black; intensely black.

PAGUMEHEREPO, to be black with some sickness, or with being worn out.

PAHA (*pàha*), the generic name for inhabited bays, or for a tribe. 2. A cove; a creek; a little bay. 3. To hatch out, as young birds; to emerge; to come out. To come up or appear, as fruits, or as a fountain springing from the earth. 4. To touch or handle roughly. Cf. *pa*. 5. To burst; to crack. 6. To come forth from the bosom of the mother. **Pahaha** (*pàhàha*), plural of the action; **papaha** (*pàpàha*), plural of the subject.

Akapaha (*aka-pàha*), to squeeze a sore place to express the pus. **Akapahapaha** (*aka-pàha-pàha*), plural of the action; **akapapaha** (*aka-pàpàha*), plural of the subject.

Pahapaha (*pàhapàha*), a confused noise of animated conversation.

Paharaga (*pàharàga*), the action of emerging, &c.

PAHA, the props or supports of the boards on which offerings to the gods are placed.

PAHAHA (*pàhàha*), clearly articulated: said of words spoken. Cf. *haha*. 2. See under *paha*.

PAHAKA (*pàhàka*), to be healed or nearly healed or cured: said of a sick person.

Akapahaka, to be convalescent. 2. To have the neck wrinkled by sickness. **Akapahakahaka**, plural of the action and subject.

PAHAPAHA. See under *paha*.

PAHARA (*pàhàra*), to escape; to evade pursuit. 2. To miss one's mark; to miss your man (in fighting). **Paharahara** (*pàhàrahàra*), plural of the action; **papahara** (*pàpàhàra*), plural of the subject. Cf. *hara*.

PAHAU, vigorous; strong-growing: only said of *taro*.

PAHEKE (*pàhèke*), slippery. To slip; to slide. **Pahekeheke** (*pàhèkehèke*), plural of the action; **papaheke** (*pàpàhèke*), plural of the subject.

Akapaheke (*aka-pàhèke*), to make slippery. Plural *akapahekeheke* (*aka-pàhèkehèke*).

PAHERE (*pàhère*), a comb. To comb one's hair. Plural *paherehere*.

PAHI (*pàhi*), a vessel, a ship. 2. To be flattened in falling: said of ripe fruit. Plural *papahi* (*pàpàhi*).

PAHIETOTO (*pàhii-e-toto*), a gush of blood. Cf. *toto*.

PAHORE (*pàhòre*), a cut; a chop; a slice. To slice, to cut; to cut off. 2. To rough-hew; to chop superficially. Plural *pahorehore* (*pàhòrehòre*). Cf. *kahore*, *mohore*, *hohore*.

Pahoreraga, the action of cutting off, &c.

PAHU (*pàhu*), a drum. 2. To rush, dash; to precipitate oneself upon a person. Plural *papahu* (*pàpàhu*).

Pahupahu (*pāhupāhu*), to be vigorous: said of bananas. Cf. *orapahu*. 2. To call names, as a fool or idiot does.

PAI. See *aka-pai*.

PAKA (*pāka*), a crust; a cake. Cf. *pake*. 2. A scab; scurf. Cf. *roupaka*. A kind of itch; a cutaneous disease. 3. A scale; a shell; a chipping. Cf. *pakaonu*. 4. Pieces of flat wood, such as shingles. 5. A fragment. Cf. *pakaatutiri*.

Pakapaka (*pākapāka*), burnt, nothing but crust: said of food (*maa*). 2. A term of disdain or abuse.

Akapaka (*aka-pāka*), to cook so that the surface of the food forms a crust. 2. To season, ripen: said of timber, &c., placed in water. Plural akapakapaka (*aka-pākapāka*).

PAKAANO (*pāka-ano*), a kind of salutation uttered at parting: Go then! Farewell!

PAKAARA, to do well, to succeed in anything. Cf. *pakaora*.

PAKAATUTIRI, hail; hailstones. Cf. *paka* and *atutiri*.

PAKAHIU, a fort; a wall of hard stones; a rampart. Cf. *pa*.

PAKAI, an enclosed cultivation; a garden. Cf. *pa* and *kai*.

PAKAKINA (*pāka-kina*), to crack; to make a noise as of striking or breaking. Plural pakapakakina (*pākapāka-kina*).

PAKAKORE, small feet; small hands.

PAKANI (*pākāni*), habituated; practised; used to.

PAKAOKAO (*pākāokāo*), the name of a long bread-fruit. 2. The side; on a side; a side wind. 3. One who has received a blow on the side. 3. To increase in years but not in size: said of a child.

PAKAONU (*pāka-onu*), the shell of a turtle; carapace.

PAKAORA (*pāka-ora*), to be victor; victorious; superior. Pakapakaora, plural of the action; papakaora, plural of the subject. Cf. *ora* and *pakaara*.

Pakaorara (*pākaorara*), a victory.

Akapakaora (*aka-pākaora*), to render victorious.

Akapakapakaora (*aka-papakapakaora*), to make an assault; to storm; to prepare to carry off. 2. To draw lots.

PAKAPAKA. See under *paka*.

PAKAREPOTARO, the crust of soil in a taro plantation.

PAKATAI (*pāka-tai*), a tree growing on the coast. Cf. *tai*.

PAKAUITARO, a plant having an edible bulb.

PAKE (*pāke*), hard. 2. To strike anything. Cf. *pa*.

Pakega (*pākēga*), the action of striking.

Pakepake (*pākepāke*), a reprimand; to reprove. 2. Advice, counsel, exhortation; to advise, to preach at. 3. To excite by speech; to rouse. 4. To strike with little blows.

Pakepakega (*pākēpākēga*), reprimand; reproof; exhortation.

PAKEHE (*pākēhe*), the name of a fish. 2. Disobedient; dull; insensible; to disobey. Pakehekehe, plural of the action; papakehe (*papākēhe*), plural of the subject. Cf. *pakie*.

PAKEHETUTU (*pākēhe-tūtu*), to be obstinate; firm in disobedience.

Pakehetutututu (*pākēhe-tūtututu*), to habitually disobey.

PAKEPAKE. See under *pake*.

PAKEPAKEGA. See under *pake*.

PAKERIKERI (*pā-kērīkērī*), to be very rich; to have a large quantity of *maa*.

Pakerikeriraga (*pākērīkērīraga*), the circumstance of having wealth.

PAKIA (*pākia*), bread-fruit ripened by the south wind, and flattened out by falling on the ground. Plural papakia (*papakia*).

PAKIAKA (*pākiaka*), dry, drying, withering: only said of winds.

PAKIE, the name of a bearded fish. 2. Disobedient. Cf. *pakehe*.

PAKIHI (*pākihi*), the name of a plant, a kind of purslain.

PAKIKA (*pākika*), to deal a blow when hewing timber. Pakikakika (*pākīkākika*), plural of the action; papakika (*papakika*), plural of the subject. Cf. *pa*.

Pakikaraga (*pākīkarāga*), the action of the preceding verb.

PAKIKA (*pākika*), to fall over; to lose one's equilibrium.

PAKIPAKI (*pākipāki*), to slap; to strike with light blows. Cf. *pa*, *pakika*, &c. To break: said of waves, but also of a spear.

Papaki (*papāki*), to slap. 2. To pummel. 3. To break: said of the sea. Cf. *pakakina*.

PAKIRIKIRI (*pākīrikīri*), an enclosure on the reefs made for taking fish. Cf. *pa* and *kīri-kīri*.

PAKITURA (*pakitura*), to be yellow; weak; burnt up by wind and sun: said of trees and plants. Plural pakipakitura.

PAKO (*pāko*), to swim on the back. 2. To exhaust every mode of attempt to live in time of famine. Cf. *pakooge*. Pakopako (*pākopāko*), plural of the action; papako (*papāko*), plural of the subject.

Pakoga (*pākoga*), the action of swimming on the back.

PAKOIOHI, soft shell-fish. 2. Thread-like seaweeds. Syn. *pakoukoi*.

PAKOITARA, the name of a running plant having a bulbous root.

PAKOITI, the name of a fish.

PAKOKO (*pākōko*), the male flower of the bread-fruit.

PAKOUGE (*pāko-oge*), to search for food in time of famine. Cf. *pako* and *oge*.

PAKOPAKO (*pāko-pāko*), the name of a soft fish which dwells among stones. 2. See under *pako*.

PAKOPAKOURUTU, to be fatigued with searching.

PAKOTI (*pakōti*), scissors for cutting cloth; to cut with scissors. Cf. *koti*.

PAKOTUA (*pakotua*), deserted, abandoned; an orphan. Plural *pakopakotua*.

PAKOUKOI. Syn. *pakoiohi*.

PAKOUKOU, the name of a fish; also called *tainoka*. It can be caught with a hook. See *tarapakoukou*.

PAKU, the covering of the roof; thatch. The ridge or coping of a building. 2. A cloudy sky; overcast weather. Cf. *ragipaku*. 3. Stuff; native cloth. 4. A piece of old roofing.

Pakupaku (*pākupāku*), an overcast sky; cloudy. 2. A funeral ceremony where the corpse is not present. 3. The base, prop, support.

Papaku (*papāku*), the base, foundation. Cf. *papa*. 2. Slightly raised; a slight elevation.

Akapaku (*aka-pāku*), that which entirely covers the sky, such as heavy clouds.

Akapakupaku (*aka-pākupāku*), that which covers the sky at intervals, as passing clouds, allowing the sun to be seen now and then.

Akapapaku (*aka-papāku*), to dig a hole, but not very deep.

PAKUHIVI (*pakuhīvi*), the shoulder. 2. The point of a paddle. 3. To raise a bundle or burden from the ground. 4. A name given to a nephew.

PAKUKUKUKU (*pakūkukūku*), rough, uneven: said of a road.

PAKUPAKU. See under *paku*.

PAKUTEA (*pakutēa*), the countenance; a fair complexion.

Akapakutea (*aka-pakutēa*), to be pale; to have lost colour.

PAKUUMU (*pāku-ūmu*), the savour of an oven. 2. The black smoke or lamp-black from an oven. Cf. *pāku* and *umu*.

PAMOA (*pamōa*), cooked on the hot coals without an envelope; to grill. Plural *pamoamo* (*pāmōamōa*). Cf. *akamo* (under *moa*).

PANA, to talk together; to confer, but to say little.

Panapana, heaviness of body; torpor; dullness. *Panapana i te oho*, headache.

PANA (*pāna*), to push or touch any one lightly as a sign. *Panapana* (*pānapāna*), plural of the action; (*papāna*), plural of the subject.

PANAPANAUAKI, a handsome ruddy face.

PANAUEA, a bread-fruit slightly larger than a turkey's egg.

PANE (*pāne*), the forehead; the upper part of the face. The term is also applied (as "brow") to mountains, rocks, high lands, &c. Cf. *anoakoupane*, *kiripane*.

PANEHU (*panēhu*), to fade; to wither.

Panehunehu (*panēhunehu*), quite faded.

PANEMAGA (*pāne-māga*), rocks upon a mountain. Cf. *pane* and *maga*.

PANEMANEGA (*pānemanēga*), the white of an egg; albumen.

PANEOKO (*pānēoko*), wild, bold, audacious.

PANEU, grey, dirty; covered with dust.

PANI (*pāni*), to anoint, to oil. *Panipani* (*pāni-pāni*), plural of the action; *papani* (*papāni*), plural of the subject. Cf. *tapanipani* and *koropani*.

Paniga (*panīga*), unction; anointing.

PANIA (*pania*), a woman married by a widower; a second wife. 2. Children by a second marriage.

PANINA, to go out. 2. To slip, slide.

PANIO (*panio*), to take paste (*maa*) with the thumb and first finger, or with a piece of wood. Plural *panionio*.

Panioga (*panīdga*), the action of *panio*.

Akapanio (*aka-panio*), to take food (*maa*) between finger and thumb in helping one's self. Plural *akapanionio* (*aka-panionio*).

PAO (*pāo*) or PAU, to be blamed, admonished. 2. To be turned away. 3. To be beaten; to be put to death. Cf. *paoua*. 4. To be finished; to be without remainder. 5. Fallen down. *Paopao* (*pāopāo*), plural of the action; *papao* (*papāo*), plural of the subject.

Paoga (*pāoga*), the action of *pao*. The end. 2. Scolding, chiding.

Akapao (*aka-pāo*), to grumble at, mutter at; reprimand.

Akapaoao (*aka-pāopāo*), to often grumble at; to continually reprimand.

PAOA (*pāoa*), to be poor; wandering; vagabond. Cf. *ragipaoa*.

Paoraga (*pāorāga*), poverty; without property or standing.

PAOAHI (*pāoahi*), to burn one's self: said of men. *Paopaoahi*, plural of the action; *papaoahi*, plural of the subject.

Paohiraga (*pāōhirāga*), the action of burning one's self.

PAOKO (*pāoko*), the name of a fish.

PAOKONOHORUA (*pāoko-nōho-rūa*), one who has only a small piece of ground.

PAORA (*pāora*), warmth; noontide heat. 2. To get a sun-stroke. 3. To be darted at by sun-rays; to feel the effects of radiant heat. *Paopaora* (*pāopāora*), plural of the action; *papaora* (*papāora*), plural of the subject. Cf. *pao* and *ra*.

PAOUA, all is finished; all have been exterminated. Cf. *pao*.

PAPA (*pāpā*), a plank; a board. 2. A flat rock in the sea; a rock standing out of the ground. Cf. *papaku*. 3. The hard bottom of a hole. 4. A bed or layer of *verota* stone. 5. A base, foundation. 6. A plant resembling a bean.

Papaga (*papāga*), in rows or ranks. Cf. *pa*. 2. A layer; a story (of a house); a tier. 3. A border, margin. Cf. *paega*, *pagaga*.

Papapapa (*pāpapāpa*), low; of slight elevation. Cf. *papaku* and *papa*.

Akapapa (*aka-pāpa*), to heap up objects. 2. To accumulate. 3. To put in line, in ranks. 4. To exterminate. Cf. *aka-pa* (under *pa*). 5. To put an end to; to finish. 6. To classify things or people. 7. To establish a genealogy,

by commencing with a father and repeating back along the line of ancestry. 8. To fold; to make folds. 7. To set down the different lands, &c., of a tribe.

Akakapapapa, to bring low, to humiliate

PAPA, to clap, crack; to shine out, glitter: said of flints, &c., struck together. 2. To shed its beams: said only of the moon, newly risen.

PAPAAHA, a stranger in Polynesia: used of a European or American.

PAPAEKE. See under *paheke*.

PAPAH. See under *pahi*.

PAPAHUORO, to reprimand strongly; to reprove vehemently. Cf. *papa*.

PAPANA. See under *pana*.

PAPAIORO, a fragment of pearl-shell (nacre).

PAPAKA, a kind of crab (crustacean). Cf. *papakatea*, *papakapuahutu*. 2. An ornament for the roof of a house (the *ka* in a lozenge).

PAPAKA (*pāpāka*), paste, porridge. 2. A malady in the flesh.

PAPAKAIA, to pursue the gods (in certain magical ceremonies) with leaves of *ti*.

PAPAKAPUAHUTU (*pāpākapiuahutu*), the name of a crustacean, a kind of crab. Cf. *papaka* and *papakatea*.

PAPAKATEA (*papakatāa*), the name of a crustacean, a crab.

PAPAKI. See under *pakipaki*.

PAPAKIKA. See under *pakika*.

PAPAKU. See under *paku*.

PAPAPAPA. See under *pāpā*.

PAPAPOTOPOTO (*papapōtōpōto*), short: said of the trunk of a tree. Cf. *papa*, *poto*, *paparoroa*.

PAPAPUKU (*papapūku*), the hinder part of the thighs near the buttocks. Cf. *puku*, *kakipuku*, *kopuapuku*, &c.

PAPARA. See under *para*.

PAPARAHUE (*paparāhūe*), an elongated bundle of small cooked fish.

PAPARARI (*papārari*), flexible, pliant, supple; without stiffness.

Akakaparari (*aka-papārari*), to crush a fruit, &c., by allowing it to fall to the ground.

PAPARE. See under *pare*.

PAPARENTEITI (*papārentēiti*), the name of a bird.

PAPARIGA, the cheek. 2. The side, flank.

PAPARIGAVERARA, a place having little verdure.

PAPAROROA (*paparōra*), long: said of the trunk of a tree. Cf. *papa*, *roa*, *papapotopoto*.

PAPAVAI (*pāpavāi*), to remove earth from under water.

PAPEKAPEKA, (*papēkapeka*), a cut or wound that heals rapidly.

PAPIKI, to make a hiding-place.

PAPU, to turn up a garment at the bottom; to roll up to the knee.

Akakapapu (*aka-papāpu*), to weave badly, coarsely. Plural *akakapapapapu* (*aka-pāpapāpu*).

PAPUHE (*pāpūhe*), to leap into the sea; to leap from a high place to a low.

PARA (*pāra*), ripe, matured. Cf. *tupara*. 2. Herbs or leaves dried in the ground. 3. Repetition. Plural *papara* (*pāpāra*).

Akapara (*aka-pāra*), to ripen fruit in the earth. 2. To prepare in water the papyrus, branches, and bark, or bread-fruit trees, filaments of coco, &c. 3. To make better, to improve morally.

Parapara (*pārapāra*), an uncultivated portion of land belonging to the same person as the cultivated land. Cf. *parahura*.

Akakapapara (*aka-pārapāra*), the sides, the flanks, from arm-pit to hip.

PARAA, the rest, remainder.

Akaparaa (*aka-parāa*), to leave off a tale for another to continue. 2. To repeat; repetition. 3. To say a thing too late.

PARAGA. See under *pa*.

PARAGIA (*paragia*), feebleness through want of sleep (not from sickness). 2. Distaste, dislike; to feel distaste. 3. Bored; boredom; ennui. Paraparagia (*paraparagia*), plural of the action; *pararagia* (*paparagia*), plural of the subject.

PARAHA (*parāha*), to sit down on the ground with the legs thrust out. 2. To lie down on the stomach. 3. To sit as a hen; to brood, to hatch.

PARAHAPU (*parāhapu*), to wish to obtain the work or occupation of some other person. 2. To push one's self boldly into the midst of an assembly or knot of persons. Paraharahapu (*parāharāhapu*), plural of the action; *paparahapu* (*paparāhapu*), plural of the subject.

PARAHORA (*parahōra*), lands lying between mountains and bays. Cf. *parapara*.

PARAHORO, an avalanche; a landslip. 2. The name of lands in Akamaru.

PARAHU (*parāhu*), to be spoilt, damaged. Plural, *paparahu* (*paparāhu*).

Parahuraga, the condition of being spoilt.

PARAI (*parāi*), to walk about; to do nothing but walk about. Paraparai (*paraparāi*), plural of the action; *paparai* (*paparāi*), plural of the subject.

PARAIRAI (*parāirai*), flat; even; level. Cf. *paraurau*. 2. Fine, small. 3. Said of the clothes as to mode of fitting on the shoulders. Cf. *mataparairai*.

Akapairai, flat; flattened. Cf. *akaparaira*.

PARAKAHA, to make a tight ball in winding thread. Cf. *kaha*.

PARAKAI, remains of food (*maa*), sticking to the leaves, envelopes, or wrappers. Cf. *para* and *kai*.

PARAKATIKI, the name of a fish.

PARAKAU (*parakāu*), to collect all the people together about one for the purpose of display or pride.

PARAKAVA (*parakava*), a husband who does not remain with his wife, or *vice versa*.

PARAMOA, a fabulous object supposed to cause sleep; a sleeping-charm or amulet.

PARAMOKOHE (*paramokōhe*), sparks and burning leaves, &c., carried by the wind.

PARAPARA. See under *para*.

PARAPARAKAU, rags, tatters; an old garment.

PARAPU, north-west; the north-west wind.

PARAPU-PA-TIU (*parapu-pa-tiu*), west-north-west.

PARAPU-PA-TOKORAU, north-north-west.

PARARA (*pardra*), to cook on the top of a native oven, on the coals covering the wrapped up food. Plural *pararara* (*parārara*).

PARARAE, beardless; or having the beard just sprouting.

PARARIMA, the back of the hand. Cf. *rima*. 2. The part kept by the worker for himself out of the thing worked at.

PARATA, a mat of coarse texture.

PARATAHI, a very fine mat. Cf. *paretahi*.

PARAUGA (*parauga*), an imperfect resemblance, not alike.

PARAUrau (*paraūrau*), a flat bottomed boat or vessel; a barge. Cf. *parairai*.

PARE (*pāre*), a covering for the head, a cap. 2. A roof. 3. The top or cap of a pillar. 4. The side, the flank; the slope of a mountain. 5. A square beam used to support the floor of a house.

Parepare (*pārepāre*), to shut or close firmly. 2. That which closes an aperture (hence a window, if of glass or other solid). 3. Having the wind astern.

Papare (*papāre*), a gate, a door; the thing used to fill up an opening. 2. A lid, cover. 3. The handle of a thing.

Akapare (*aka-pāre*), to make a head-dress or hat. **Akaparepare** (*aka-pārepāre*), plural of the action; **akapapare** (*aka-papāre*), plural of the subject. 2. To close; to shut; to stop.

Papareraga (*papārerāga*), the action of shutting or closing.

PAEAREO (*pāredro*), the front of a house. Cf. *paretua*.

PAEHAHAE (*pārehahāe*), a declaration of war by tearing a head-dress to pieces. Cf. *pare* and *hæ*. 2. To tear a head-dress.

PAEITIRA (*pareitira*), the upper part of the leg, the calf.

PAEMARU (*paremāru*), the sides of the calf of the leg.

PAEPARE. See under *pare*.

PAEPAREKITEHARE (*parepāre-ki-te-hāre*), food arriving from some other place but not a constant supply.

PAEPARE TE RUAika (*pārepāre te rūa-ika*), not to return home; not to come back to one's parents.

PARERA (*parera*), a piece of coral, generally circular and flat. 2. To throw horizontally without raising the arm. **Parerarera** (*pa-*

rērārera), plural of the action; **paparera** (*pa-pārera*), plural of the subject.

Pareraga (*pārerāga*), the action of throwing, &c.

PAREREKI, a piece of clean papyrus used for adorning the head. Cf. *pare*.

PARETAHI (*pāretāhi*), a finely-woven mat. Cf. *paratahi*.

PAETUA (*pāretua*), the back of a house. Cf. *parearo* and *tua*.

PAETUAKAO (*pāretuakāo*), the palate of the mouth.

PAEU (*parēu*), the girdle, loin-cloth. 2. An apron.

PARI, a wave, a breaker; a wave that strikes upon a rock and breaks into foam with a noise. 2. A low grumbling, roaring sound. 3. To hum a lullaby, to soo to a child, to nurse.

Pari (*pāri*), to run: said of blood. 2. To roll; to roll and break, as a swell or billow. **Paripari** (*pāripāri*), plural of the action; **papari** (*papāri*), plural of the subject.

Pariga (*pariga*), the sides: said of hills, boxes, and things generally.

Paripari (*pāripāri*), to come on board: said of waves that break into a canoe.

Paripari, a place where the sea breaks with a loud noise.

Akapari (*aka-pāri*), irregular menstruation in women.

PARO (*pāro*), to waste, to spoil; to throw away: said of food. **Paroparo** (*pārōpārō*), plural of the action.

Akaparoparo, to affect to disdain; to pretend to reject.

PARORE (*pardre*), small fish similar to *paimeime*, but larger.

PARO-TE-KAI, having plenty of food (*maa*).

PARU (*pāru*), spittle, saliva; to spit. Cf. *ouparu*. 2. To punish, to chastise; to reprimand, reprove. 3. To eat a thing by mistake for something else.

Paruparu (*pārūpārū*), to spit often. 2. To chew a certain substance that is to be spat into the sea to attract fish. 3. To pull out a fish by introducing a hook into its place of refuge. Plural *paparu* (*papārū*).

Paruga (*parūga*), } punishment, chiding,
Paruraga (*pāruraga*), } reprimand, &c.

PARUA, to have a collision, run foul of: as one canoe of another. Syn. *tutakirua*.

PARUAI (*parūai*), monstrous, hideous, horrible to the sight.

PARURU (*pāruru*), the helm, the rudder of a ship.

PARURUHI (*parurūhi*), to disdain; to treat with haughtiness.

Akaparuruhi (*aka-paruruhi*), to reject; to refuse.

PATAI (*pātāi*), to barricade. 2. The edge of the bulwark of a canoe, or a temporary protection to heighten the side against waves.

PATAKA (*patāka*), to roast or grill food (*maa*) on hot coals. 2. Food so cooked without a

- wrapper. Patakataka (*patākātāka*), plural of the action; papataka (*papatāka*), plural of the subject.
- Patakaraga (*patakārāga*), the action of roasting a thing on hot coals.
- PATAPATA (*pātāpātā*), large, big; gross. Cf. *tupata*.
- PATARI (*patāri*), to pay; to reward; to recompense.
- Patariga (*patariga*), price; payment.
- Patariraga (*patarirāga*), the action of paying or recompensing.
- PATATU (*patātu*), a small mat of coarse texture.
- PATAU (*patāu*), to carry a thing on the shoulders; placed horizontally on the shoulders. Plural patautau (*patāutāu*).
- Akapatau (*aka-patāu*), to put the hands across on the shoulders of another person. 2. To carry a child or bundle on the shoulder.
- PATIKI (*patiki*), to have the habit of sitting down on the roads.
- PATI-NOUMATI, dryness, drought.
- PATIPATIGA (*patipatiga*), the foot of the hills.
- PATITI (*patiti*), a small instrument used in making papyrus cloth.
- PATITO (*patito*), to leap over anything; to jump a brook.
- Akapatito (*aka-patito*), to pass one thing over another; to make someone or something pass over an object. Plural akapatitotito.
- PATITO (*patito*), a little horn or spine on the forehead of a fish.
- PATU (*pātu*), an exclamation or imperative word: Let us go! Set out!
- Patuga (*patuga*), an unexpected event. 2. A step; the action of the foot in walking.
- PATU (*pātu*), to give a blow to any one; to strike. Cf. *pa* and *tu*. Patupatu, plural of the action; papatu (*papātu*), plural of the subject.
- Patuga, war; battle; strife. Two peoples at war.
- PATUAU, an exclamation: Let us go! Cf. *patu*.
- PATUETUA, to die suddenly; sudden death. Cf. *patu* and *etua*.
- PATUGA and *patuga*. See under *patu*.
- PATUKI, the name of a fish.
- PATUPO, a night attack.
- PATURIOKI, to be obstinate, self-opinionated.
- PAU. See *pao*.
- PAUA (*paūa*), the name of a fish.
- PAUAKOREVA (*paūakorēva*), a fish resembling the *paua*.
- PAUMA (*paūma*), not to be perpendicular, not to be in equilibrium.
- Akapauma, to be leaning; aslant. 2. To be larger at the bottom than the top: said of walls. 3. To be larger at the top than the bottom: said of ditches, &c.
- PAUNU (*paūnu*), not to get along; not to pass: said of a ship, of time, of a calm, &c.
- Paununu (*paūnunu*), denotes longer action than *paunu*.
- PAVAKAVAKA, the meeting between two persons approaching each other on a road.
- PE. See *pee* and *aka-pe*.
- PE (*pē*), a conjunction: as; the same as; also.
- PATOI. Syn. *manogi*.
- PEAHU, a wave of the sea, a billow. Cf. *peau*.
- PEAU, a wave of the sea. Cf. *peahu*.
- PEE, macerated. *E ika pee*, a fish that begins to stink.
- PEEA (*pe-ēa*), How? How many? In what manner? Who knows how many?
- PEHAU (*pehāu*), a wing; a bird's wing.
- Pehauhau (*pehāuhāu*), to beat the air with the wings.
- PEHE, a child's game played with thread and the fingers; cat's cradle.
- PEHEHIHI (*pehēhīhi*), interlaced, crossing: said of branches of trees. Cf. *pehe* and *hihi*.
- PEHETU, that which has succeeded; resulting well; admired.
- PEHI, a ship.
- PEHIHI, to gush out, to spirt: said of liquids.
- Pehihiraga (*pehīhirāga*), the action of *pehihi*.
- Akapehihi (*aka-pehīhi*), to cause water or mud to spirt.
- PEHU (*pēhu*), to cover, to shade, to shadow.
- Pehuga, the action of *pehu*.
- Pehupehu (*pēhupēhu*), to soil one's self; to become dirty.
- PEI (*pēi*), a native dance; to dance with an accompaniment of singing. 2. To throw up little balls into the air with the hands. *Peipei* (*pēipei*), plural of the action.
- Peipei (*pēipei*), near, near at hand; to approach, to draw near.
- Akapei, to cause to approach; to draw people or things together.
- Akapeipei, to approach another person.
- PEIAHA (*peidha*), the jaws or jawbones of fish. 2. The fins of fish.
- PEIKAHI (*peikāhi*), a fan; to move a fan to and fro. 2. To call any one by making a sign with the hand or handkerchief. 3. To give air by using a fan. Plural *peikahikahi*.
- PEIKEA, the name of a small crayfish.
- PEIPEI. See under *pei*.
- PEKA (*pēka*), a heavy pole; a lever. 2. A cross. 3. Across; athwart. 4. To cross, to go across, as across a plain.
- Pepeka (*pepēka*), sloping, leaning: said of long sugar-canes. 2. Spiny, spiky; ground full of fish-bones or sharp flints, &c. 3. Thick: only said of a number of shoots or sprouts in a close bunch. 4. A long sugar-cane.
- Akapeka (*aka-pēka*), to make a cross; to hold out the arms horizontally.
- PEKEPEKE (*pēkepēke*), the tentacles of the polypus or octopus retracted and condensed close up to the head. Cf. *tapeke*.

Akapeke, to bend double. 2. To fold. 3. To collect, to gather. Plural Akapekepeke (*aka-pèkepèke*).

Pepeke (*pepèke*), feeble, weak; bent with toil; bowed (of the legs). 2. To crouch down, through weakness.

Akapekepeke, to bend the arms or legs.

Akapekepeke (*aka-pèkepèke*), said of different movements made and positions taken by persons in painful illnesses.

PEKEPEKE, a species of crab (crustacean).

PEKINI (*pekini*), briefly; in a few words. 2. Small; tiny.

Pekinikini (*pekinikini*), insufficiently.

PENA (*pèna*), so; like that: said of objects at some distance off. Cf. *peni*, *nei*, *na*, *pera*.

PENA. See *akapenapena*.

PENEL (*penèl*), thus; like this: said of near objects. Cf. *nei*, *amenei*, *akunei*, *pena*, *pera*.

PENIHI (*penihi*), the edge of a road. 2. The length of a road.

PENUPENU (*pènupènu*), to gesticulate with the hands and feet in measured dances or rhythmic procession.

PEPA (*pèpa*), to talk badly; to stammer; to stutter; to hesitate. 2. To substitute one word for another, or one letter for another (*aphasia*). Plural *pepapepa* (*pèpapèpa*).

Peparaga (*pèparàga*), the action of *pepa*.

PEPE (*pèpe*), to lard or baste meat or fish when being cooked. 2. To stuff, or cook one thing inside another; to make stuffing.

PEPE, to crouch down on the heels. Cf. *pepeke* (under *peke*).

PEPEKA. See under *peka*.

PEPEKE. See under *peke*.

PEPEKOIKO (*pepekoiko*), a variety of taro.

PEPEPEPE (*pèpepèpe*), slow of growth: said of plants and trees.

PEPERE. See under *perepere*.

PEPERU (*pepèru*), to repel, to drive back. 2. To send to a distance. 3. To silence a person. 4. To bring about agreement; to palliate; to moderate; to mediate. See *pereperu*.

PERA (*pèra*), so; like that; as. Cf. *peni*, *pena*, &c.

PERAHOKI, like; as; also; the same thing. Cf. *pera* and *hoki*.

PERATAHI, as, like that; all the same. Cf. *pera* and *tahi*.

PERE, to play, to deal, to move in a game. [It is doubtful whether this is the modern word "to play," or the Polynesian *pere*, to cast, to throw.] Cf. *tupere*.

PEREAKINA (*père-a-kina*), to accost or come alongside a person who does not wish one to do so. *Perepereakina* (*pèrepèreakina*), plural of the action; *pepereakina* (*pèpèreakina*), plural of the subject.

PEREI (*perèi*), a coconut shell used as a vase or container.

PEREMO (*perèmo*), to be drowned. Cf. *perepere*. *Pereremo* (*perèrèmo*), plural of the subject.

Peremoraga (*perèmoràga*), the condition of being drowned.

Peremorero (*perèmorèro*), to sink and come to the surface again and again.

PEREPERE (*pèrepère*), to put to soak: only used of linen or garments. 2. To appease one's self when angry; to cool down.

Pepere (*pepère*), to calm one's self. It denotes less force than *perepere*.

Pepereraga (*pepèreràga*), the action of ceasing from anger.

Akapepere (*aka-pèpère*), to lower the voice when in noisy conversation.

PEREPERU (*pèrepèru*), to destroy a slander; to alter an opinion; to change one's advice. See *peperu*.

PERERAU, a wing.

PEREUE (*pereùe*), a garment resembling a great-coat.

PERO (*pèro*), a basket made of coconut leaves.

PETA (*pèta*), a bunch of bananas.

PETI (*pèti*), short. 2. Not to remain. 3. To set out: said of people walking away, or of passing clouds. 4. To disappear, and never to return again.

Petipeti (*pètipèti*), short: said of a garment.

Akapetipeti (*aka-pètipèti*), to shorten the hair or clothes.

Pepeti (*pepèti*), plural of the action of *peti*.

PEUEUE (*peueùe*), not to be able to steer a ship.

PI (*pì*), to be full. 2. To complete. *Pipi* (*pìpi*), plural of the action.

Piraga (*pìràga*), plenitude, abundance.

Akapi (*aka-pì*), to fill; to fill up. *Akapi-marie*, to entirely fill.

PIA (*pìà*), arrowroot.

PIAOI, the abode of punishment for the dead in the ancient native belief.

PIERE (*pìère*), a cake made of soft bread-fruit, with or without pulp.

PIGAO (*pìgao*), the name of a winged insect. Cf. *tapigao*.

PIGIPIGI (*pìgipìgi*), to twist one way, uniformly: said of ropes. Threads or perfect filaments.

PIHE (*pìhe*), a war-cry; a cry of joy. 2. The war-dance. 3. To give forth cries; to dance, uttering cries. *Pihipihe* (*pìhepìhe*), plural of the action. Cf. *tuoropihe*.

PIHEPIHE (*pìhepìhe*), the name of a fish.

PIHI (*pìhi*), the remnant of food (*maa*) left in a pit.

PIHIKORE (*pìhikòre*), not to leave any food behind in a hole. Cf. *pìhi* and *kore*.

PIKI (*pìki*), to mount, to go up; to climb. *Piki-piki* (*pìkipìki*), plural of the action; *pipiki* (*pìpìki*), plural of the subject.

Pikiga (*pìkiga*), the action of mounting; ascension. 2. A stair; a ladder; a step. 3. The generations of ancestry.

Akapiiki (*aka-piki*), to cause to mount; to aid to ascend. 2. To finish off a mat. **Akapiikipiki** (*aka-pikipiki*) plural of the action; **akapiipiki** (*aka-piipiki*), plural of the subject.

Akapiikiga, one who has spirit, resource; talent.

Akapiikigakore, a scoundrel, a vagabond; without brains, without sense.

Akapiikipiki (*aka-pikipiki*), to plait the edges of mats; to finish off borders.

PIKITUA (*pikitua*), a superintendent; overseer; vizier; an officer in charge of anything. 2. a favourite. Cf. *piki* and *tua*.

PIKO (*piko*), to be crooked; twisted, athwart. Cf. *kopikopiko*, *tapiko*. 2. To be false, deceitful. 3. To be bent; warped, as timber; out of line. **Pikopiko** (*pikopiko*), plural of the action; **pipiko** (*pipiko*), plural of the subject.

Pikoga (*pikoga*), falseness, duplicity.

Akapiko (*aka-piko*), false; to make false; to speak falsely; not just or upright in one's actions.

Akapikopiko, to put athwart or across.

Pipiko (*pipiko*), a small shoot or scion of bananas.

PIKOE (*pikoe*), to make a loaf, small, but very long in shape.

Pikohekohe, to make small loaves of an elongated shape.

PINAKO (*pinako*), matter, or pus, mingled with blood.

PIO (*pio*), to put out, to extinguish: said of fire, and the eyes. **Piopio** (*piopio*), plural of the action; **pipio**, plural of the subject.

Pipio, to die; to cease to be.

Akapio, to extinguish, quench.

Akapiopio, to extinguish. 2. To be careless, nonchalant. Cf. *aka-piraurau*.

PIOGO (*piogo*), the name of a herb, the dandelion.

PIOIOI (*piioi*), to open the eyes of dead persons.

Akapiioi (*aka-piioi*), to be weak in constitution; feeble through want of nourishment.

PIPI, small shell-fish in the shape of a mussel; 2. A boaster, babblers.

PIPIKO. See under *piko*.

PIPIPIPI, very young mother-of-pearl.

PIPIRI (*pipiri*), the season about June. 2. The cold season; the winter, the season when all things rest. 3. See under *piri*.

PIPIRIRI, twins: said of fruit growing on the same stalk. Cf. *piri*.

PIRAGA. See under *pi*.

PIRAMA (*pirama*), the milk of animals. *Pirama-pu*, cheese.

PIRARI (*pirari*), the honey or nectar of flowers.

PIRAU (*pirau*), rotten. Cf. *piro*. 2. To suppurate, to collect pus in a sore. **Pirapirau** (*pirapirau*), a diminutive of *pirau*. **Pipirau** (*pipirau*), plural of the subject.

Pirauraga, the action of suppuration; festering.

Akapirau (*aka-pirau*), to cause to fester; to make to suppurate.

Akapiaurau (*aka-piraurau*), soft; languid; lazy; nonchalant, careless. Cf. *akapiopio* (under *pio*).

PIRI (*piri*), a very large bundle or packet of *maa*. 2. Said of six toes when two are stuck together. **Piripiri** (*piripiri*), plural of the action and diminutive. Cf. *tapiri*.

Piripiri (*piripiri*), to dirty, to soil: only said of clothes or linen soiled by pus or matter from a sore.

Pipiri (*pipiri*), stuck; fastened; to stick two things together. 2. Fitting close, as a joint. Cf. *toupiri*.

Piritaga (*piritaga*), an ambuscade. 2. A hunt, chase. 3. A shelter, a cover.

Piritaga, to prop up, to stay, support.

PIRIETAU, the name of a wood.

PIRIKEI (*pirikei*), the upper part of the breech or buttock.

PIRIMA, a quantity of *maa*, a load sufficient for two or three men.

PIRIPIRI. See under *piri*.

PIRITAGA. See under *piri*.

PIRITAKE (*piritake*), to join two rafts together into a single body. Cf. *piri* and *pipiri*.

PIRITIA, a species of shell-fish. 2. To be cooked on one side; half-cooked. 3. Packed close, like sardines in a tin. **Piripiritia**, an augmentative. Plural *piriritia*.

PIRO (*piro*), a stench, a bad smell; to smell badly. Cf. *pirau*. **Piropiro** (*piropiro*), a diminutive. Plural *pipiro* (*pipiro*). Cf. *pirokoueva*, *piroumuahi*, &c.

PIROKOU EVA, sweat that smells like the *koueva* (seaweed).

PIROUMUAHI, sweat that smells like the odour of the oven. Cf. *umu*.

PITAKA, to open. 2. To feign, to sham. 3. To form in rings.

PITE (*pite*), to run: said of a soft body like paste escaping from its wrapper. 2. To scatter about in shreds or fragments. 3. To carry off an object by force or overwhelming power. Plural *pitete* (*pitete*).

PITO (*pito*), the navel. 2. The end, the extremity of a thing. 3. The boundary of a piece of land; the point where one starts to describe the boundary. Cf. *kopito*, *aka-pitore*.

Pitopito (*pitopito*), a button; to button.

Akapito (*aka-pito*), to button a single button; to do one single thing.

Akapitopito (*akapitopito*), to button several buttons; to put buttons or fastenings on a garment.

PITORE, the orifice of the *anus*. 2. A buckle; a ring.

Akapitore (*akapitore*), to make a noose; a running knot. **Akapitoretore** (*akapitoretore*), plural of the action.

PITOTOTAL, a family in which the members have great affection for each other.

PIU (*piu*), to gather ripe and unripe fruit at the same time. 2. To kill, to massacre.

Piuraga (*piuraga*), a harvest of ripe and unripe fruit. 2. A massacre.

PO (*pō*), night. 2. Obscurity, darkness. Cf. *porotoroto*, *pouri*, *aponei*, *aupo*, *kokoepo*, *kopeapo*, *matapo*, &c. 3. Life or existence in another (supernatural) world. *Po-porutu* and *pouaru*, the heaven of happiness; the Elysian Fields. *Po-garepurepu* (*po-garepurepu*) and *po-kino*, the heaven of darkness, of fear and dread. (*Po-aruaikaia* is a more modern expression for this.) 3. Depth; profundity. 4. Bread-fruit fermented into *maa*. 5. Hidden by design among other objects. 6. To commence to appear. 7. *Po atu*, *po mai*, to mingle together.

Popo, *pōpo*, to-morrow. Cf. *apopo*. 2. Rotten; breaking under the touch. 3. Reduced to powder. 4. Ancient. 5. See under *popo* (in alphabetical position).

Popopopo (*pōpopōpo*), entirely rotten; decayed.

Poga (*pōga*), a piece of; a fragment; a portion.

Pogaga (*pōgaga*), an assembly of from eight to ten persons.

Pogapoga (*pōgapōga*), with a short brittle fibre: said of wood. 2. A crumb.

POA (*pōa*), bait; to bait. To allure. Oil cast on the water to attract fish. *Poapoa* (*pōapōa*), plural of the action; *popoa* (*pōpōa*), plural of the subject.

Poaga (*pōaga*), the action of baiting; the bait, lure.

Akapoa (*aka-pōa*), to bait; to throw the bait. 2. To communicate a smell of flesh to the water to attract the fish. Plural (of 1 and 2) *akapoapoa* (*aka-pōapōa*). 3. A sickening feeling in the stomach.

POAHUAHU, slender of body; slight; slim.

POATU (*pōatu*), a stone; stone. Cf. *hare-poatu*, *atu*.

POE (*pōe*), a berry of a necklace or chaplet. 2. To tie one piece of wood to another. *Poepoe* (*pōepōe*), plural of the action; *popoe* (*pōpōe*), plural of the subject.

Poepoe (*pōepōe*), to sew a torn garment without putting in a new piece or patch.

POGA. See under *po*.

POGAGA. See under *po*.

POGAKE, an eye-tooth. Figuratively, a small man.

POGAKEHARA (*pōgake-hara*), pandanus fruit near up to the stem.

POGAPOGA. See under *po*.

POGI, a heathen ceremony, also found in existence in Noumea.

POGI (*pōgi*), quick; quickly.

Pogipogi (*pōgipōgi*), very quickly.

POHA (*pōha*), open: said of any aperture not closed.

POHATAHATA (*pōhatahata*), large well-opened eyes. Cf. *hatahata*. 2. The wide part of a bread-fruit near the stalk.

POHAUHAU (*pōhauhau*), to drag along; to be kept back, delayed: spoken of things regarded impatiently as not advancing quickly enough.

POHE (*pōhe*), to put fire to; to put to the fire. *Pohepohe* (*pōhepōhe*), plural of the action; *popohe* (*pōpōhe*), plural of the subject.

POHEPOHE (*pōhepōhe*), to wink the eyes; to blink from weakness or sickness. 2. Eyes that are deep-sunken with sickness. Cf. *matapohepohe*.

POHO (*pōho*), to proceed out of the mouth: said of words.

POHO, to rise: said of the stars. Cf. *pooho*.

Akapoho, to be rare, unusual; rarely, seldom. Plural *akapohopoho* (*aka-pōhopōho*). 2. To discuss, to dispute; to make reproaches.

POHOKEPOHOKE (*pōhōke-pōhōke*), Beautiful! Immense! It is used as an exclamation for great, in large quantity.

POHORE (*pōhore*), to escape; to get away from a person or a place. *Pohorehore* (*pōhōrehōre*), plural of the action; *popohore* (*pōpōhōre*), plural of the subject.

POHORETUA (*pōhōretua*), the back. 2. The back of the hand.

POHOU (*pōhou*), to come to another place; to be a stranger. Cf. *hou*.

POHUE (*pōhūe*), the name of a running plant with large leaves; it grows by the sea-side.

POHURI (*pōhūri*), small scions of banana growing at the foot of a large banana palm.

POHUTUHUTU, the smell of old *maa*.

POIHIKO, that which commences to appear in the distance. Cf. *aka-poikiki*, to appear at a distance. 2. *Tagata poihiho noa*, a handsome man.

POIKE, to point, to dot. 2. To appear suddenly. *Aia e poike ake te kaiga*, The land commences to appear. Cf. *poihiho* and *akapoikiki*. *Poike-ike*, plural of the action; *popoike*, plural of the subject.

POIKOIKI, to dazzle. 2. To fascinate. Cf. *poi-hiko*, 2.

POIPOIORA, to receive favourably; to welcome; to felicitate. Cf. *ora*.

POIRE (*pōire*), an arrow.

POITIPONUI (*poitiponui*), to make great attempts and excursions to discover thieves.

POKA. See *akapoka*.

POKAGAHARE, a village, a settlement. Cf. *hare*.

POKAI (*pōkai*), an anchor. 2. To pass the day in walking about. Cf. *epokai*. *Pokaikai* (*pōkaikai*), plural of the action; *popokai* (*pōpopokai*), plural of the subject.

POKARA (*pōkara*), stains, soilures.

Pokarakara, plural and diminutive of *pokara*.

POKARA, a beating together of the hands, clapping them loudly and softly alternately.

POKE (*pōke*), bread-fruit or *taro* pounded and mixed with coconut milk.

POKE, the noise of a thing falling. Cf. *poku*, *pokihī*.

Pokeke, the noise one makes in walking. Cf. *keke*. 2. The plural of *poke*.

Akapoke, to cause the noise of *poke*.

Akapoke (*aka-poke*), to make a noise by striking two hard substances together; to make a short sudden noise.

Akapokeke (*aka-pokèke*), to make a noise of short duration repeatedly and promptly

POKEA (*pokèa*), the name of a plant, purslain.

POKEKE. See under *poke*.

POKERE, to slam the door to; to close the door sharply.

Pokerekere (*pokèrekère*), the plural of *pokere*; to slam the door many times.

POKI (*pòki*), a case, chest (not Ang. "box"). 2. A cover, a lid. 3. To cover. said of things not made by men. 4. Cloudy weather; an overcast sky.

Pokipoki (*pòkipòki*), to cover: said of things made by men. 2. To shut the eyes often. 3. To make excuses.

POKI, to cover; to make a thatch for the two sides of a house.

Popoki, to cover over, to hide.

Akapoki, to finish making a covering.

POKIHI, the noise of hands beating the sea to frighten the fish. Cf. *poke*.

POKIHIKIHI (*pokihikihì*), the name of a small fish.

POKINO, Hell, or the abode of unhappy souls hereafter. See *po*.

POKIOKIO, the name of a fish.

POKIRI (*pòkiri*), the weight of a fishing-line; a sinker. 2. To make false reports about a person; to calumniate.

Pokirikiri (*pòkìrikìri*), round; to make round.

Akapokirikiri (*aka-pòkìrikìri*), to round off; to make round.

POKO (*pòko*), to dig; to excavate; to hollow out. 2. To dig deeply; to search into, to examine. **Pokopoko** (*pòkopòko*), plural of the action; **popoko** (*popòko*), plural of the subject.

Popoko (*popòko*), said of some sore or disease affecting the skin, of long duration and difficult to heal. 2. To hollow out. *E maki no koe e popoko na te pirau*, Your sore reaches deep because of the matter (pus).

Pokopoko (*pòkopòko*), to dig, to excavate. 2. Deep; difficult; not to be reached or got at. 3. Habituated; used to.

Akapokopoko (*aka-pòkopòko*), to make deep; to excavate or hollow out profoundly.

POKOKINA (*pòkokina*), resonant; clear; well articulated: said of the voice, or of speech. Plural **pokopokokina** (*pòkopòkokina*).

POKOKINA AVAROA (*pòkokina-ava-roa*), to disappear; to be absent; lost for ever.

POKONE (*pòkone*), the name of a small fish.

POKOPOKO. See under *poko*.

POKOPOKOKINA. See under *pokokina*.

POKORUA (*pòkorua*), small holes in the ground or in stones. Cf. *poko* and *rua*. Plural **poko-**

pokorua; the plural is also used for ground full of little holes.

POKOUVAI (*pòkouvai*), a root that has rotted in the ground.

POKU, a noise like that of a cannon-shot. To make such a noise. Cf. *poke*. **Pokuku**, plural of the action; **popoku**, plural of the subject.

Akapoku, to make a loud report, or a noise like the report of a cannon.

POKUKU-ATUTIRI, a thunder-clap. Cf. *poku* and *atutiri*.

POKUKU-PUPUI, the report of a gun.

POKUKU-KUTIA, the noise made by walking in shoes.

POKURU (*pòkuru*), sap-wood; alburnum.

PONA (*pòna*), a rock, a stone. 2. A knot; to knot. 3. To make the two ends of a chain touch each other and become united.

Ponaga (*ponaga*), the action of knotting.

PONIHONIHU (*ponihoniho*), the name of a fish.

PONINI (*ponini*), to allow one's self to become defiled.

PONIU (*poniu*), to become dizzy; to have vertigo. To have the feeling of turning round and round. Cf. *niu*. **Poniuniu** (*poniuniu*), plural of the action; **poponiu** (*poponiu*), plural of the subject.

Poniuniu (*poniuniu*), to turn round quickly.

Poniuraga, the condition of feeling vertigo; swimming in the head.

Akaponiu (*aka-poniu*), to dazzle. 2. To have the sight impeded or troubled by sickness. 3. To spin a top. 4. To cause vertigo.

Akaponiuniu (*aka-poniuniu*), to keep turning round and round. 2. To turn one's self as on a pivot. 3. To feel giddy; dizzy.

PONO. See *popono*.

PONOGA, the part of the body between the shoulders.

PONOPONO, the bosom of one who is pregnant.

PONOU, bulky, large; only said of corpulent persons.

POOHO, to appear. Cf. *poho*. *Pooho i tua*, to appear on the other side of the island.

POORETUA, the back. Cf. *tua*.

POPA (*pòpa*), a waster, spendthrift. 2. An obstinate fellow who deals out blows at random and without reason. 3. A glutton, who eats with avidity. 4. To eat fast, ravenously. 5. To often throw stones one at another. 6. To give many slaps or blows of the fist as quickly as possible. 7. To strike; to strike without cause.

Popapopapopa, a glutton.

POPO (*pòpo*). See under *po*. 2. To clap the hands. 3. To attend to or take care of a fishing-net. 4. To press food (*maa*) with the hand so that it separates into portions. 5. The name of a fish called *arua* when grown.

POPOA. See under *poa*.

POPOHORE. See under *pohore*.

POPOI, the food of the natives; a paste made of *maa*, kneaded and cooked.

POPOIKE. See under *poike*.

POPOKAI. See under *pokai*.

POPOKI. See under *poki*.

POPOKO. See under *poko*.

POPOKU. See under *poku*.

POPOMATATAUA, the name of a very small fish.

POPONIU. See under *poniu*.

POPONO, an excuse, pretext. 2. To ransom the dead from punishment by offerings; to redeem. 3. To recompense a person for hiding that which one wishes to have kept secret; to pay hush-money.

POPOPO. See under *po*.

POPOROAKI. See under *poroaki*.

PO-PUPUNI (*po-pupūni*), said of a place the public are not allowed to enter.

PORĀ (*pōra*), the name of mats generally. Cf. *tapora*. 2. The scaffolding or skeleton of a raft. 3. The raised seat of the chief on a raft.

PORAGO (*porāgo*), to dream; dreams that come true.

PORAGOKAKE, to be lying on the reef. Cf. *kake*.

PORAKIANO, to be in abundance; plenty.

PORATA (*porāta*), an habitual thief; a robber by profession. Cf. *porota*.

POREHO (*porēho*), a sonorous stone that serves the purpose of a bell.

PORI (*pōri*), the lower belly. 2. The rotundity of the belly. 3. The centre of a drag-net. 4. The circumference, outer edge of a rounded body. 5. To bend into an arch or arc. 6. To rise: said of the wind. Cf. *porimatagi*.

Akaporī (*aka-pōri*), bent, curved. To bend, to bow. 2. To make hooked. 3. To centre; the centre.

PORIMATAGI, a strong wind; a gale. Cf. *pori* and *matagi*.

PORI-PU, the centre of a thing; the middle of a space. Cf. *pori* (3).

PORI-RUEHINE, the name of a plant.

PORO (*pōro*), to call, to name. Poroporo (*pōro-pōro*), plural of the action; poporo (*popōro*), plural of the subject. Cf. *porogata*, *poroaki*, *tiporo*.

Poroga (*porōga*), an order, commandment.

POROAKI (*pōroaki*), to send word; to deliver an order. Poroporoaki, plural of the action; poporoaki, plural of the subject. Cf. *poroga* and *porogata*.

POROGATA, to make one call out for another often; not to obey the first summons. Cf. *poroga* (*poro*), *poroaki*.

PORORE (*pōrōre*), to let slip; to let fall out of the hands: said of objects. 2. To become loosened, detached; to break away; to come off. Pororerore (*porōrerōre*), plural of the action; poporore (*popōrōre*), plural of the subject.

Pororeraga (*porōrerāga*), the action of *porore*.

POORORI, small bread-fruit, smaller than others through some natural defect. Plural, *pororori*.

PORORO (*porōro*), the season of the year about July; the time leaves fall. 2. A sudden squall of wind. *Pororo i rāgi*, a squall coming from above.

Pororororo (*porōrorōro*), plural and diminutive of *pororo*, a squall.

POROTA, an habitual thief, a robber by profession. To steal habitually. Cf. *porata*.

POROTOROTO (*porōtorōto*), obscurity, deep shadow under thick foliage of trees. Cf. *po* and *roto*. 2. A place that is very green and full of shadow. 3. The centre of a bay.

POROTU (*porōtu*), beautiful, fair, lovely. 2. Good, pleasant; all that can be desired.

Poroturaga (*porōturāga*), beauty. 2. Goodness; kindness; favour.

Akaporotu (*aka-pōrōtu*), to make good; to render perfect. 2. To beautify a garment or any thing. 3. Having a good address; able to talk well. 4. To better; to ameliorate.

Akaporoturu (*aka-pōrōturu*), expresses longer action than *akaporotu*.

POROU (*porōu*), filaments of coco-fibre; to twist fibres of coco with other threads to strengthen them. Porourou (*porōuru*), plural of the action; poporou (*popōrou*), plural of the subject.

Porouraga (*porōurāga*), the action of twisting coco-nut fibre threads.

POTA, a kind of radish.

POTAKA (*potāka*), the name of different parts of the spinal column considered separately. 2. A knot in a sugar-cane. 3. Turned upside down; all spilt or shed. 4. Round. 5. A wheel. 6. A turning toy of children. 7. The knots joining the meshes of a net. 8. To make a circuit; to go round. 9. Dissipated, scattered, brought to nothing: said of a belief, a custom, a sickness, or an action. Plural, *potakataka*.

Akapotaka, to go round; to make a circuit; to encompass.

Akapotakataka, to turn round and round; to wind; to wheel round.

POTAKAIO-POTAKAAKE, to take a turn round; all that encloses or encompasses.

POTEA (*potēa*), the name of a shell-fish.

POTI, a canoe, a boat. [Generally taken as English word "boat," but cf. *tipoti*, and Maori *poti*, a basket.]

POTIHA (*potihā*), the last fruit on a bread-fruit tree. Plural, *potihatiha*.

POTIKI (*potiki*), support, sustenance, nourishment: said of children with reference to their parents. 2. A joker, a wit. 3. A hard head, as of a nail; hard-headed, said of children.

Potikitiki (*potikiki*), having the hair cut short. 2. To make a head on a thing.

POTIPOTI (*pōtipōti*), the name of an insect. 2. A closely-woven mat.

POTIRI, distribution.

Potiritiri, to distribute; to give portions.

POTO (*pōto*), short. Cf. *papapotopoto*. 2. Short of stature. Potopoto, very short. Popoto (*popōto*), plural of the subject.

Potoga (*potōga*), a small piece of land; a small piece of cloth, &c. 2. A half-fathom; a yard. 3. Part of one of the tentacles of a squid or octopus.

Potogatoga (*potōgātōga*), a diminutive of *potoga*.

Akapoto, to diminish; to lessen; to shorten; to abridge.

Akapotopoto, to make very small.

POTU (*pōtu*), a long famine when nothing edible remains. 2. Sinister, of evil augury.

POTURUA (*pōtu-rua*), the two sides of a roof. 2. A double mat. Cf. *potutai* and *rua*.

POTUTAI (*potu-tai*), one of the sides of a roof. Cf. *tai* (*tahi*) and *poturua*.

POU (*pōu*), a column, a pillar. A post. Cf. *poutu*. 2. To plant herbs, &c. **Poupou** (*pūpū*), plural of the action; **popou** (*popū*), plural of the subject.

Poupou (*poupū*), a mast.

Pouga (*pōuga*), a custom, a habit.

POUARU, the Elysian fields of the soul when the *Tirau* has been made.

POUE, the name of a running plant. Cf. *pohue*. 2. The name of a reef.

POUGA. See under *pou*.

POUHARE, an offering of first-fruits, dedicated to a god.

POUHU, the name of a fish.

POUHUKAKA (*pōuhukaka*), to come and go often on the same day.

POUKAKARE-KI-TE-HERE, to pass the time in walking about, in going and coming.

POUKAPA (*poukapa*), a singer or chanter of in cantations, songs, &c.

POURI (*pōuri*), obscurity, darkness. Cf. *tupouri*. 2. A late hour. Cf. *po* and *uriuri*.

POUTO (*pōuto*), the tassel of a cord. Cf. *pou*.

POUTU, a pile used as a support; a stay, a prop. 2. A person who sustains or supports another. 3. The shaft of a lance. 4. Capital; principal.

Akapoutu, to make a stake or pile; to dress or hew a stake. 2. To prop, to support; to stay. **Akapoutu aiai**, to adjourn or put off till evening.

PU (*pū*), a marine shell. 2. A fine handsome garment. 3. Suddenly. Cf. *tomopu*. 4. Precise; distinct; exact. 5. The middle; in the midst. 6. Used concerning the head of an octopus or squid; of the head in a hat; of the top of a shrub; of a liquid with which one has filled the mouth and then swallowed; of food pulped, to give to a child or sick person. *Vaka i te pu*, the canoe in which the king (or chief person) is.

Puga (*pūga*), a kind of madrepora (coral). Cf. *varepuga*. 2. Bread-fruit of which the flesh is scirrhous. 3. Bed-ridden. 4. A long convalescence, said only if eight or ten or more persons are concerned.

Pugapuga (*pūgapūga*), shaved. *E oo pugapuga*, a shaven head. 2. Pains in the interior of the body; colic,

Akapuga (*aka-pūga*), to shave the head entirely. A sign of war. 2. To make clean; to make plain; to make a fair copy. 3. To exhaust, to drain; to spend; to use up. 4. To sweep clean off. **Akapugapuga** (*aka-pūgapūga*), plural of the action; **akapupuga** (*aka-pūpūga*), plural of the subject.

Pupu, said of a bushy, branchy place.

Pupu (*pūpu*), to grow, to come out of the ground.

Pupu (*pūpū*), a bundle; a package. 2. To unite, to gather together, as an assembly. 3. To collect, to gather, as objects or things. 4. To hide.

Pupupupu (*pūpūpūpu*), thick, said of trees, &c., planted close.

Pupuraga (*pūpurāga*), an assembly; a congregation. A herd of animals. 2. A statement, an account. 3. A defence, a protection.

Akapu (*aka-pu*), to thicken paste (*popoi*) by adding other paste. 2. Not to make paste very liquid; to keep it stiff.

Akapupu (*aka-pūpū*), to collect persons; to reunite. *Aka-pupu-mai*, to collect, heap up; to harvest.

PUA (*pūa*), a flower. Flowers generally. To flower, to bloom. Cf. *meipuaakakaho*. 2. Turmeric. 3. Fecula (starchy matter) of the yellow *Erege*—hence (mod.) soap. Cf. *hātipua*, *pūha*.

Akapua (*aka-pūa*), to go to stool; to eject fæces. 2. See under *aka-pua*.

PUAGU (*pūagu*), to cry loudly, to call out often; to make a great outcry; to bawl; to clamour. **Pupuagu** (*pūpūagu*), plural of the subject. Cf. *agu*.

Puaguagu (*pūguagu*), to breathe; to sigh.

PUAHA (*pūaha*), a belch, an eructation of wind from the mouth. Cf. *aha*.

PUAHEVA (*pu-ā-hēva*), to feel a sudden movement. **Puahevaheva** (*pu-ā-hēvahēva*), plural of the action; **pupuaheva** (*pupu-ā-hei-ā*), plural of the subject.

PUAHU (*pūahu*), the young growth of reeds or sugar-cane. 2. To grow vigorously: said of sugar-cane.

Puahuahu (*pu-āhu-āhu*), a great growth; strongly growing, only said of bananas.

Puahuahunui, a young man full of life and spirit.

Puahuhou, *idem*.

PUAKA (*pūka*), a beast; an animal generally. 2. A pig.

Puaka (*pūaka*), a very injurious and insulting expression.

Akapuaka, to be indecent; to cause indecency.

PUAKA, an exclamation of surprise: *Puaka!*

PUAKAHIKAHIKA (*pūaka-hika-hika*), to have the face reddened, tanned by the sun, or hot with fighting.

PUAKAKAO (*pūakakao*), the flower of the reed. See *kakao*.

PUAKE, perfumed air; scent. To smell good, or smell bad.

PUAKURA (*pūākura*), to be precious, valued: only said of persons.

PUAPUAMERINO (*pūapūamerino*), the name of a grass or herb.

PUARA (*pūāra*), the right side of a tissue or cloth.

PUARAMAI, to come suddenly into one's thoughts.

PUAREUANO (*pūāreūa-nā*), very sweet, charming: only said of persons.

PUATA, hollow: only said of trees. Cf. *pu* (middle) and *ata*, *pūhata*.

PUATIHO, an epithet applied to a worthless fellow.

PUAUTU, to whiten, to blanch.

PUE, to swell, to swell out; inflated.

PUEHU (*pūehu*), to break, to wear out, to snap; to be torn. 2. To come to nothing, to be abortive: said of a design or of a conversation that has no effect. 3. To melt away, to dissipate itself: said of an assembly that disperses. Plural, *pupuehu* (*pupūehu*).

Puehuhu (*pūehuēhu*), to deviate, to err, to turn aside. 2. To stretch one's self out; to sprawl. Plural, *pupuehu* (*pupūehu*).

PUEHUKE-PUEHUKE (*pūehuēke-pūehuēke*), to disperse, some on one side, some on another: said of a crowd.

PUEKE, the pouch of the squid or octopus (*eke*). 2. Bread-fruit spoilt on one side.

PUEUEU (*pūeueu*), the trunk of the banana when the fruit has been taken.

PUEVAEVA (*pūvāvā*), old, used up; in rags; only said of clothes.

PUEVAI (*pūvai*), soft; effeminate; lazy; of little vigour.

PUGA. See under *pu*.

PUGAPUGA. See under *pu*.

PUGATARA, the name of a shapeless fish that lives in the sand. 2. A five-sided figure.

PUGATEA (*pūgatea*), bread-fruit, the exterior of which is discoloured with resin.

PUGAVEREVERE (*pūgavērevēre*), the spider.

PUGERE (*pūgēre*), hoarse: said of the hoarse voices of old people. Cf. *gere*. Plural, *pugeregere* (*pūgēregēre*).

PUHA (*pūha*), a large native oven. 2. A chair without a back. 3. Soap. See *pua* (3). 4. A hollow in a rock whereinto the sea entering makes a noise. Cf. *pūhakoutu*.

Akapuha (*aka-pūha*), to encircle trees with some slippery substance to prevent rats from ascending them.

Puhapuha, a raft that is broken up.

Akapuhapuha (*aka-pūhapūha*), to overflow; to be spilt, shed abroad. 2. To spilt, to shed. 3. To put on garment upon garment.

Akapuhapuha, to scatter, to strew. To spoil or waste food or clothes.

Pupuha (*pūpūha*), to foam: said of the wake of a ship. 2. To blow out smoke from nose or mouth,

PUHAKE, to smell very strong; to exhale a very strong odour. Plural, *pūhakehake* (*pūhākehāke*).

PUHAKOUTU, a hollow place in a cape into which hollow the sea roars. Cf. *pūha*.

PUHAPUHA. See under *pūha*.

PUHAPUHAKEU (*pūhapūhākeu*), to often seek occasion for a quarrel.

PUHARA (*pūhāra*), the pandanus tree: the screw-palm Cf. *hara*.

PUHARA (*pūhāra*), to think with pleasure or regret of some past error or fault. *Puharahara* (*pūhārahāra*), plural of the action; *pupuhara* (*pupūhāra*), plural of the subject.

PUHATA (*pūhāta*), to be hollow. Cf. *puata*, *hatahata*.

PUHEKE (*pūheke*), bald.

PUHERO (*pūhēro*), to give in very small quantity. 2. To have very small stools (ejections of faecal matter) when suffering from looseness of the bowels. *Puherohero* (*pūhērohēro*), plural of the action; *pupuhero*, plural of the subject.

PUHI (*pūhi*), to blow; to breathe. *Pūhipuhi* (*pūhipūhi*), plural of the action; *pupuhi*, plural of the subject. Cf. *pūipui*.

Puhia (*pūhiā*), blown by the wind; carried by the wind along the surface of the sea. *Puhiahia* (*pūhihiā*), plural of the action; *pupuhia* (*pupūhiā*), plural of the subject.

Puhiahia (*pūhihiā*), to be shaken by the wind, said of garments, the hair, &c.

PUHI (*pūhi*), the sea-eel (*Murena*) that bites and tears.

PUHIRAU, the name of a place in Akena.

PUHOE (*pūhōe*), the sound of a far-off conversation reaching the ear. Plural *pūhōehōe* (*pūhōehōe*).

PUHU, sweat; suffocation; to be suffocating with sweat. Cf. *pūu*.

PUI (*pūi*), to put on a garment; to clothe one's self. A garment, a robe. 2. To cover, to envelope. A wrapper; covering. *Puipui* (*pūipūi*), plural of the action; *pupui* (*pupūi*), plural of the subject.

Puipui, sea-water spirting in foam and spray. Cf. *pūhi*.

Akapui (*aka-pūi*), to clothe any one; to give a garment to put on. 2. To cover with cloth or stuff. Plural, *akapui* (*aka-pūipūi*).

PUI, a gun (modern). *Puipui*, to smoke a pipe (modern).

PUITAHAGA, an exclamation expressive of pleasure: How nice! How pleasant!

PUINEKA, an injurious term, an expletive: You old scoundrel!

PUIPUI. See under *pūi*.

PUKA (*pūka*), a blister; suppuration under swollen skin. Cf. *pukane*.

Puka, pain in the mouth from blowing too hard. Cf. *pukaha*.

Pukapuka (*pūkapūka*), to have the mouth filled till the cheeks are distended. 2. The name of a kind of banana.

Akapukapuka (*aka-pukapuka*), to eat with voracity. 2. To raise the head so as to seize something with the mouth.

PUKAHA, asthma; asthmatic. Cf. *puka*.

PUKAMAGA, the name of a tree that grows on the mountain.

PUKANE (*pukāne*), great heat of the skin; feverishness. 2. Great heat in the hole where *maa* is placed. 3. To ferment. 4. To be warm. Plural (of 4) *pukanekane* (*pukāne-kāne*).

PUKAO (*pukāo*), the foot of the mountain. 2. Iron. 3. An axe, a hatchet. 4. A univalve shell-fish. 5. A hillock on the slope of a mountain. 6. A tree or plant which has grown from a cutting.

Pukaokao (*pukāokāo*), the name of a shell-fish. 2. Said of the sides of a badly-woven mat.

Akapukaokao (*aka-pukāokāo*), to carry on one side of the tissue of a mat when weaving it and neglect the other side.

PUKAOMAGA (*pukāomaga*), a small hill on the slope of a mountain.

PUKAPUKA. See under *puka*.

PUKATA, the highest summit of a hill; peak. Cf. *pukoto*.

PUKAVA, the name of a plant. 2. A wicked person.

PUKE (*pūke*), a heap, a pile. 2. A raised place. The peak or nipple of a mountain. 3. To pile up, to heap up; to amass. 4. To assemble, to bring together. Plural, *pukepuke* (*pūke-pūke*).

Pukega (*pukēga*), the action of heaping up, collecting, &c.

Akapuke (*aka-pūke*), to heap up.

Akapukepuke (*aka-pūkepūke*), to make a huge heap; to collect all the small heaps into one.

PUKEREKERE (*pukerekere*), to grow, to augment.

PUKEROKERO (*pukerokero*), to be just visible only, on account of the distance.

PUKETE (*pukēte*), a pocket; a basket; a bag. Plural, *puketekete* (*pukētekēte*).

PUKOHE (*pukōhe*), to play the flute or flageolet; to make sounds by blowing into a bamboo. Plural, *pukohekohe*. 2. A trumpet.

PUKOHE-RAU-TI, a trumpet made with the leaf of the *ti* tree.

PUKOTO (*pukōto*), the summit of a mountain. Cf. *pukata*. 2. The plume of a warrior. Cf. *puoto*.

Pukotokoto (*pukōtokoto*), an augmentative of *pukoto*.

Pukotokoto, a hood for the head.

PUKOU (*pukōu*), a headless tree. 2. Rotting in the ground, but of which the root is living.

PUKOUNU (*pukōunu*), to swim, holding up a thing in the hand above the surface of the water.

Pukoununu, denotes more prolonged action than *pukounu*.

PUKU (*pūku*), a knot in wood. Cf. *papapuku*, *kopuapuku*, *kakipuku*. 2. Inequalities of the soil. 3. The clitoris of females. 4. To be unripe.

Pukupupu (*pūkupūku*), paste (*popoi*) not well diluted or slackened. 2. Knotted; rough; uneven; harsh. 3. Full of little lumps or pieces. 4. The plural of *puku*, a knot.

Akapukupuku (*aka-pūkupūku*), not well diluted, as paste (*popoi*).

PUKUA (*pūkua*), to be suffocated, as by anything that sticks in the throat.

PUKUHOU (*pūkūhou*), the age of puberty. 2. A person about sixteen or eighteen years old.

PUKUPUKU. See under *puku*.

PUKURU, a tree from which the centre branches have been cut. 2. A male tree.

PUKUTEA (*pukutēa*), a man from about thirty-nine to forty-nine years old.

PUNA (*pūna*), a source, a spring. Cf. *punavai*. 2. To boil. **Punapuna** (*pūnapūna*), plural of the action; **pupuna** (*pupūna*), plural of the subject.

Punapuna (*pūnapūna*), to emerge, as a spring or fountain does. 2. To spirt or jet out, as water.

Akapuna (*aka-puna*), to cause to boil over; to cause to gush out.

PUNARUA (*punaria*), father-in-law. 2. A step-mother who does not love the children born to the first wife.

PUNAVAI, a spring of water. Cf. *puna* and *vai*. 2. A fire whose flames ascend.

PUNI (*pūni*), to achieve; to finish; to complete. Generally employed in the passive form. **Punipuni** (*pūnipūni*), plural of the action; **pupuni** (*pupūni*), plural of the subject. **Puni-a-kohiko**, all has been well done, completed. **Punikotoa**, to finish totally.

Puniga (*pūniga*), a hiding-place.

Pupuni, to hide one's self. 2. Finished, completed; many things done.

Akapuni (*aka-pūni*), to finish; to terminate.

Akapunipuni (*aka-pūnipūni*), to finish different things; to end many affairs. 2. To make haste to finish off.

Akapuniraga (*aka-pūniraga*), the action of finishing, of completion.

PUNIONIO, shell-fish.

PUNIPUNIKINO, to do evil; to commit a wrong. Cf. *puni* and *kino*.

PUNOHO, a buoy; a float. Cf. *punou*.

PUNOHU (*pundūhu*), to grow, to increase: said of trees.

Punohunohu (*pundūhundūhu*), said of the stiffened papyrus cloth that does not stick to the skin.

PUNOU, a buoy. Cf. *punoho*.

PUNU (*pūnu*), not to be hungry. 2. That will not enter, that will not pierce: said of a lance, arrow, &c. Cf. *tepunu*.

PUNUA (*pūnua*), the young of animals. Plural, **punupunua** (*pūnupūnua*).

PUNUATAHA (*punūataha*), the name of a bird that has a great deal of down. 2. Down; the wool of birds.

PUNUI (*punui*), a village, a town; the chief settlement or capital. 2. A cloak; a large piece of *tapa*.

PUNUPUNU (*pūnupūnu*), to grow fast, and have the flesh soft at the same time.

PUNUPUNUA. See under *punua*.

PUOHO (*puōho*), to have a large head of hair. Cf. *oho*.

PUOKIE (*puōkie*), to turn back the clothes: said of the wind. Plural, *puokiekie* (*puōkiekie*).

PUOPO (*puōpo*), to vaunt one's self, to boast with arrogance.

PUOROTARO (*puōrotaro*), a dish made with *taro*, bread-fruit, and coco-nut juice.

PUOTO (*puōto*), a plume, a bunch of feathers. Cf. *pukoto*. 2. To wrap up the banana-shoots as they commence to appear. Plural, *puotooto* (*puōtooto*).

PUOU (*puōu*): said of the flower of the bread-fruit, when it is partly flower and partly fruit.

Puouou (*puōuou*), to be large: said of eyes that have wept a long time.

PUPARE, a wooden shape used for making head-dresses or hats.

PUPU. See under *pu*.

PUPUHA (*pūpūha*), the name of a large sugar-cane. 2. To foam: said of the wake of a canoe or ship. 3. To blow out smoke through the nose or mouth.

PUPUHI. See under *puhi*.

PUPUNA. See under *puna*.

PUPUNI. See under *puni*.

PUPUPUPU. See under *pu*.

PUPURAGA. See under *pu*.

PUPURAPURA. See under *pura*.

PUPURE. See under *pure*.

PUPUTA (*pūpūta*), a cake made of bread-fruit and *taro*, mixed with other things.

PURA (*pūra*), to have something in the eye, such as dust. Cf. *matapura*. Plural, *purapura* (*pūrapūra*).

Purapura, grains, berries. 2. Descendants. 3. Race, extraction, origin.

Pupurapura, descendants. 2. The family or line from which one has descended.

PURA (*pūra*), bald; hairless. Cf. *ohopura*, *roropura*. 2. Having a piece of cloth on the head. 3. A handkerchief or wipe. 4. A sand-bank; an islet of sand.

PURAATEA (*pūra-ātea*), a bank of white sand in the sea.

PURAGANUI (*puraga-nui*), an assembly, a festival.

PURARA (*purāra*), to botch; to piece; to mend; to patch. *Purararara* (*purārārāra*), plural of the action; *pupurara* (*pupurāra*), plural of the subject,

PURE (*pūre*), a prayer; to pray. Cf. *harepure*. 2. Any remarkable action. 3. A distribution; an apportionment of food, &c. *Purepure* (*pūrepūre*), plural of the action; *pupure* (*pūpūre*), plural of the subject.

Purega (*purēga*), a prayer; an incantation.

Akapure (*aka-pūre*), to pray; to repeat an incantation.

PURENA (*purēna*), a rent, a tear. To tear, to rend, to hook, to catch upon. *Purenarena*, plural of the action; *pupurena*, plural of the subject.

Purenaraga, the action of making a rent, &c.

PUREPURE (*pūrepūre*), printed stuff, such as chintz, calico, &c. 2. The face of a man covered with spots or stains.

Akapurepure, to colour, to paint in different colours.

PUREREHUE, a small kind of butterfly. 2. Any small animal, such as a small turtle.

PUREVA (*purēva*), roe; the eggs of fish. 2. Yellow scum floating on the sea from about the 17th to the 21st of February, and this yellow substance is eaten by fish. 2. Summer.

PURI (*pūri*), papyrus; the plant from which native cloth is made.

PUROKU (*purōku*), to cover; to cover the head, as with a hat, &c. 2. To hide one's designs or motives. *Purokuroku* (*purōkuroku*), plural of the action; *pupuroku* (*pupurōku*), plural of the subject.

Akapuroku (*aka-purōku*), to cover a thing with. 2. To throw blame on another person. Plural, *akapurokuroku* (*aka-purōkuroku*).

PURORO (*purōro*), the fruit of the *taumanu* tree.

Purorororo (*purōrorōro*), large, rounded cheeks.

PURU (*pūru*), to wrap up the kernel of the coco-nut and pandanus.

PURUA (*purūa*), to double. Cf. *rua*, *putahi*, *putoru*, &c. 2. To repeat an action. 3. To put on two garments, &c.

PURUAMU (*pūrudmu*), in a masterful way; to speak as a master, as a sovereign; to speak abruptly, rudely. 2. Definitely. *Purupuruamu* (*pūrupūrudmu*), plural of the action; *pupuruamu* (*pupūrudmu*), plural of the subject.

PURUHI (*purūhi*), to sweep; to clean. Plural, *purupuruhi* (*pūrupūruhi*).

Puruhiraga, the action of sweeping.

PURUKAHA (*purukāha*), a thread of coco-nut fibre prepared for weaving or plaiting. Cf. *kaha*.

PURUPURUHI. See under *puuhi*.

PUTA (*pūta*), a hole; an opening; a gap; a pierced part in anything. 2. To go out from. 3. That which pierces; that which appears through a hole. *Putaputa*, plural of the action; *puputa* (*pūpūta*), plural of the subject. 4. A stone anchor. 5. Until; even; as far as.

Putaputa (*pūtapūta*), a tree-trunk pierced with many holes.

Akaputa (*aka-puta*), to make a hole. 2. To pierce, to make an opening, a mortise, 3,

To announce bad news to any one; to utter an unlucky word. Akaputaputa (*aka-pūta-pūta*), plural of the action. Akaputaiti (*aka-puta-a-iti*), to put closer together; to set with very small spaces.

Akaputaputa (*aka-pūtapūta*), to pierce. 2. To rend, to tear.

Putaga (*putāga*), an avenue, an exit, a place of issue. 2. The reins, the loins, the kidneys. 3. Depression; hypochondria.

PUTAAKARAURAU (*putāākarāurāu*), to arrive from all sides.

PUTAGA. See under *puta*.

PUTAGAKORE (*putāga-kore*), to be without resource, without support or maintenance.

PUTAHI (*putāhi*), to have only one garment. Cf. *tahi*, *puruā*, *putoru*, &c. 2. Sole, single; not double, as a garment. Puputahi (*pupu-tāhi*), plural of the subject.

PUTAHU, the nostril. Cf. *puta*, *ihu*, *putakokaro*.

PUTAKOKARO, the anus. Cf. *puta*, *kokaro*, *puta-hu*.

PUTA-MAI, to follow on; to be the effect of.

PUTAPUTA. See under *puta*.

PUTARA (*putāra*), a spiral shell having a large opening.

Putaratara (*putāratāra*), a kind of shell-fish. 2. Rough; knotty; spiny; hairy.

PUTEA (*putēa*), white. 2. To have a white skin. Cf. *tea*.

PUTEGATEGA (*putēgātēga*), amplitude, largeness: said of garments.

Akaputegatega (*aka-putēgātēga*), to make a large garment. To be ample, full: said of clothes.

PUTEI (*putēi*), to be higher than others: said of trees. 2. A raised place; the peak of a hill. Cf. *teitei*.

Puteitei (*putēitēi*), to lift itself above all else: said of a hill, &c.

Puteitei, a raised place; a mound; a peak.

PUTINI, often; many times.

Putinitini, to repeat an action indefinitely. Plural, puputinitini.

PUTOGA (*putōga*), exceedingly good native cloth of papyrus. Cf. *toga*.

PUTOGATOGA, crisp, frizzy: said of hair. *Oho putogatoga*.

PUTOKA (*putōka*), round coral: said of coral limestones.

PUTOKA, bad. *Manava putoka*, a wicked heart.

PUTORU (*putōru*), to repeat an action three times. Cf. *toru*, *puruā*. Puputoru, plural of the subject.

PUTOTA (*putōta*), bleeding; a great outflow of blood. See next word.

PUTOTO (*putōto*), bleeding; a great outflow of blood. Cf. *toto*, *putota*.

PUTU (*pūtu*), a gathering of fishes; a shoal; a school of fish. 2. A game of clapping the hands; clapping hands; the dull sound of clapping hands. 3. To "ball" or make round the paste (*popoi*) which one wraps up in leaves. Putuputu, plural of the action; putuputu, plural of the subject.

Putuputu (*pūtupūtu*), close, tight, compact; approaching near or contiguous. 2. A closely-netted fishing-net. 3. Often; frequently.

Akaputuputu (*aka-putuputu*), to make thick; to place close together; to make compact.

PUTUGA (*putūga*), the reins, the kidneys. Cf. *putaga* (under *puta*). 2. An injury.

PUTUGA-NUI, a glutton; one who eats after the others have finished.

PUTUKI, a hank, a skein. 2. Hair knotted or tangled. 3. Having a wrapper or envelope attached. 4. Part of a garment attached by a thread.

PUTUKI (*putūki*), to draw together the edges of a bag or net in which to confine the hair. Putukituki, plural of the action; puputuki, plural of the subject.

Putukiga (*putukiga*), the action of *putuki*. 2. A knot of hair worn at the back of the head by women.

PUTUKURA, a kind of *kumete* (trough).

PUTUPUTU. See under *putu*.

PUU, sweat, perspiration; to perspire. Cf. *puhu*.

PUVAVA, to be easily cooked.

PUVEHIE (*puvēhie*), bread-fruit that has remained too long on the tree so that the flesh is lumpy.

PUVOVO, the noise of a fire, of burning wood. Cf. *vovo*. 2. To repair a *rau* by patching or weaving in more leaves.

PUVOVO-RUA, the largest of the *maa* pits. 2. The principal cultivator.

R

RA (*rā*), an interrogative and reflexive particle. *Ko koe ra?* Is that you? *Ko au ra kō oro*, But as for me, I ran. 2. A preposition of place: by, through, from. Ex.: *Ra raro*, *ra ruga*, *ra tai*, &c. 3. A demonstrative pronoun: *Te ra*; *e ra*. That; those.

RA (*rā*), the sun. Cf. *rakaiga*, *rara*, *raoa*. 2. A day. Cf. *raharaha*, *ratutututu*. 3. A sail.

Akara (*aka-ra*), to appear suddenly and unexpectedly; to surprise by arriving suddenly. Plural, *akarara* (*aka-rara*). Cf. *akarapu*, *akaratāi*.

RAANAANA, a fierce sun; great solar heat. Cf. *anaana*.

RAE. See *akarae*.

RAEMATA, the face, the countenance. Cf. *mata*, *akarae*, *korae*, *tukerae*. *Raemata marumaru*, a bewitching countenance.

RAGA (*rāga*), to swim or float on the surface of the water; to skim along the water. 2. To be travelled across by the rain. 3. Easy to understand. 4. To become good. 5. To heap up on a low base or foundation. *Ragaraga*

(*rāgarāgā*), plural of the action; *raraga* (*ra-rāgā*), plural of the subject.

Akaraga (*aka-rāgā*), to water; to moisten. 2. To add water to the paste (*popōi*). 3. To cause to swim on the surface; to make to float. 4. To float; to swim on the surface. Akaragaraga (*aka-rāgarāgā*), plural of the action; akararaga (*aka-rarāgā*), plural of the subject.

Ragaraga (*ragarāgā*), to be quite watery. Cf. *ragaua*. 2. To have the belly inflated or distended.

Raraga (*rarāgā*), to weave, to plait; to make mats. Plural, *rararaga* (*rararāgā*).

RAGAI (*ragāi*), to approach, to advance towards one another. *Ragaigai* (*ragāigāi*), plural of the action; *raragai* (*raragāi*), plural of the subject.

RAGARUGA, easy to understand; simple. 2. Of small importance. 3. Of little courage.

RAGATIRA, a master; a chief; a lord. Cf. *tira*, *tirataku*. 2. A tenant or cultivator under a great chief.

RAGAU (*rāgā-ūa*), to be perfectly saturated with the rain. Cf. *raga* and *ua*. *Ragaragaua* (*rāgarāgāua*), plural of the action; *raragaua* (*raragāua*), plural of the subject. 2. The carrying of a corpse with its head and breast exposed.

RAGI (*rāgi*), the sky, the heavens. 2. Weather; the appearance of the atmosphere. Cf. *ragi-ua*, *veroragi*, *ragipaoa*, *tumuragi*.

Ragiragi (*rāgirāgi*), to be covered with clouds: said of the sky.

Akaragiragi (*aka-rāgirāgi*), to be overcast, to be covered with clouds; a dull overcast sky.

RAGIA (*ragiā*), precious; beautiful; dear, beloved. 2. Unspoiled by accident.

Ragiragia (*rāgirāgiā*), an appearance of sickness and weakness in a person's complexion or attitude.

Akaragia (*aka-ragia*), precious; valued; dear.

RAGIKOROURI (*rāgi-korōuri*), a fine sky; good weather; cloudless. Cf. *ragi* and *korouri*.

RAGIMANEGA (*rāgi-manega*), an azure sky.

RAGIMATORU (*rāgi-matoru*), thick weather; a cloudy overcast sky. Cf. *ragi* and *matoru*.

RAGINA (*ragina*), sacrilege; breaking the law of prohibition or *tapu*. To commit sacrilege; to profane; to defile. *Raragina* (*raragina*), plural of the subject.

RAGIPAEPVARU, a tempest; a time of storm and gale.

RAGIPAKU, cloudy weather. Cf. *ragi* and *paku*.

RAGIPAOA (*ragi-paoā*), very dry weather; drought.

RAGIRAGI. See under *ragi*.

RAGIRAGIA. See under *ragia*.

RAGIRAHIRAH (*ragi-rāhirāhi*), a sky covered with light floating clouds; clouds containing little moisture.

RAGITU (*ragitu*), to throw down all the coconuts. *Ragiragitu* (*rāgirāgitu*), plural of the action; *raragitu*, plural of the subject.

RAGIUA (*rāgi-ūa*), rainy weather. Cf. *ragi* and *ua*.

RAGO (*rāgo*), a beam of floor or ceiling; a cross-beam; a pole laid across.

Ragorago (*rāgorāgo*), a cross-piece laid on the rafters of a roof.

Akarago (*aka-rāgo*), to lay or dispose the leaves or material with which to envelope a bundle or package. 2. To catch or receive anything thrown down from a higher position. Plural, *akaragorago* (*aka-ragorāgo*).

RAHARAHA (*rāharāha*), to see an object clearly and distinctly. Cf. *ra*.

RAHATI (*rahāti*), a branch broken off by the weight of its fruit. Cf. *hati*.

RAHI (*rāhi*), the name of a fish.

RAHIRAHI (*rāhirāhi*), the name of a fish.

RAHIRAHI (*rāhirāhi*), fine; slender; supple. Cf. *ragirahirahi*.

Rahirahiga (*rāhirāhiga*), the temples of the forehead.

RAHO (*rāho*), an assembly; a congregation of the people.

RAHU (*rāhu*), devoured by insects: said of leguminous plants.

RAHUI (*rahūi*), to keep off, to defend; to prohibit, to forbid. Cf. *tarahui*. *Rahuihui* (*rahūihūi*), plural of the action; *arahui* (*arahūi*), plural of the subject.

Rahuiraga (*rahuirāga*), the action of *rahui*.

RAI (*rāi*), to walk; to promenade. To wander. *Rairai* (*rāirāi*), plural of the action; *rarai* (*rarāi*), plural of the subject.

RAI, small, little.

Akarairai (*aka-rāirāi*), to make small; to fine down. 2. To flatten.

RAKA, soiled, profaned, defiled. To profane; to treat sacred things with irreverence. *Tapu rakahia*, a *tapu* profaned.

RAKAHI (*rakāhi*), profaned, polluted: said of holy things. Cf. *raka*. *Rakarakahi* (*rākārakāhi*), plural of the action; *arakahi* (*arakāhi*), plural of the subject. Cf. *turakaga*.

RAKAIGA (*rākāiga*), an eclipse of the sun. Cf. *ra* and *kai*.

RAKAU (*rakāu*), wood; timber; a tree; trees in general. 2. Medicine; a remedy. To give medicine; to prescribe. 3. An object. Ex.: *E tīnī rakau no koe*, That is a curious thing you have there.

Akarakau (*aka-rakāu*), a root. 2. A man made stiff by some malady; rigid.

RAKAUKIKIRIA, inaccessible.

RAKAUMAKI (*rakāu-maki*), a salve, ointment an outward application. Cf. *rakau* and *maki*.

RAKAUMATE (*rakāu-mate*), a medicine to be taken inwardly.

RAKEI (*rakēi*), to ornament, to adorn. An ornament; a garland, chaplet, decoration.

RAKEIHEGA (*rakēihēga*), the name of a fish.

RAKERAKEGA (*rakērākēga*), a place where the land slopes rapidly towards the sea.

RAKO (*ràko*), the name of the *tumai*, having a ribbon bark. 2. Of different tints; spotted, speckled, mottled. Cf. *rakoa*. 3. With a white face and a black tail. 4. To bleach cloth or stuff in the sun.

Rarako (*raràko*), to move from place to place or shift one's position constantly.

RAKOA (*rakda*), the name of a spotted fish. Cf. *rako*.

RAKOTOAUA (*ràkotoàua*), a space of time, from about noon till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAKURAKU (*ràkuràku*), to scratch one's self, to scrape. Plural, *raraku* (*raràku*).

Raraku (*raràku*), to scratch one's self in token of disapproval or of negation.

RAMA (*ràma*), the nuts of the native walnut. 2. To give light; to lighten. 3. To go fishing with torches. 4. A dance executed by women. See *tohutohu*.

Ramarama (*ramaràma*), to often visit.

Rarama (*raràma*), to go to see; to visit.

Raramaga (*raramàga*), to visit again; to visit anew.

Ramaga (*ramàga*), to visit a person at his home for the first time.

RAMAPIKO, the name of the mountain road from Vaituatae to Apeakava.

RAMARAMA. See under *rama*.

RAMATOGA, a nut easy to open without breaking the shell.

RAMEA, a crime, a fault. *Ku ramea koe*, You have committed a crime.

RA-MOTIRE, Sunday (Mod.).

RAMU (*ràmu*), the name of a fish.

Ramuramu (*ràmuràmu*), small fish of the *ramu* kind.

RANU (*rànu*), mud, sediment. 2. Scum, froth. Cf. *ranutai*. 3. Saliva, spittle. 4. Bubbles of water filled with air, denoting that the sea is rising.

Ranuranu (*rànurànu*), plural of *ranu*.

RANURA (*rànura*), the first or last rays of the sun as it rises or sets. Cf. *ra*, *ura*.

RANUTAI (*rànutai*), sea-scum; froth of the sea; sea-foam. Cf. *ranu* and *tai*.

RAPA (*ràpa*), greasy, fatty.

Raparapa (*ràparàpa*), of a flat shape. Cf. *raparapahoe*. 2. Green.

Rarapa (*raràpa*), land well looked after, without grass or weeds.

RAPAHOU (*ràpahou*), to be brought to bed (with child) for the first time. Cf. *hou* and *akarari*.

RAPAKAU (*rapakau*), deception; deceit; imposition. 2. Hurtful; noxious.

Rapakau (*ràpakau*), to deceive; to cheat; to do hurt to; to harm. **Raparapakau** (*ràparàpakau*), plural of the action; **rapapakau** (*raràpakau*), plural of the subject.

RAPARAPA. See under *rapa*.

RAPARAPAOE (*ràparàpahoe*), the flat of a paddle. Cf. *rapa* and *hoe*.

RAPARAPAKOUEREI (*ràparàpa-kouerè*), a coconut palm. Cf. *kouerei*.

RAPOI (*rapdi*), to dress a piece of wood only on one side. **Rapoipoi** (*rapdipdi*), plural of the action; **rapoi** (*raràpdi*), plural of the subject.

RAPU (*ràpu*), to knead. 2. To bray in a mortar. 3. To dilute. 4. Burnt, or broken by the wind. 5. To kill; to beat many times. **Raparapu** (*ràparàpu*), plural of the action; **rapapu** (*raràpu*), plural of the subject.

Rarapu (*raràpu*), to swim on the back.

Akarapurapu (*aka-ràpuràpu*), to adorn one's self in a luxurious manner. 2. To marry within the forbidden degree. 3. To injure, to spoil. 4. To be inconstant, wavering, unfixed.

RARA, an unfrequented place; lonely. Cf. *rara-ikoroa*. 2. See under *ràra*.

RARA (*ràra*), a branch of a tree. Cf. *raramèi*, *rararakau*. **Rarakore**, a metaphor, used to signify without sickness, without fault, without sin. Cf. *kore*. 2. To pass wood through the fire to straighten it when warped; to pass leaves through a fire to soften them; to put linen or stuff by the fire to dry. Cf. *ra*. 3. To hurl a lance without hitting the object aimed at, to throw crookedly. **Rararara** (*ràrardàra*), plural of the action; **rarara** (*raràra*), plural of the subject.

Rara, to leave by the fire. 2. To show to the fire: that is, to cook in haste.

Akarararara. See in place under *aka*.

RARAGA. See under *raga*.

RARAGINA. See under *ragina*.

RARA IKOROA, to withdraw to some lonely place; to dwell solitary. Cf. *rara*.

RARAKO. See under *rako*.

RARAKORE. See under *rara*.

RARAKU. See under *raku*.

RARAMA. See under *rama*.

RARAMAGA. See under *rama*.

RARAMEI, a dry branch of the bread-fruit tree. Cf. *rara* and *mei*.

RARAPA. See under *rapa*.

RARAPU. See under *rapu*.

RARAPUMAGO (*ràpu-màgo*), to swim on the back of a shark. Cf. *rapu* and *mago*.

RARARAKAU, a branch. Cf. *rara* and *rakau*.

RARARA. See under *rara*.

RARAVE. See under *rave*.

RARE (*ràre*), to change one word for another in speaking. 2. To speak with difficulty, without being easily understood.

Rarega (*rarèga*), a remainder, as of food, garments, &c.; a reserve supply.

Rarerare (*ràreràre*), to speak with great difficulty, with words wrongly pronounced through some impediment in the speech.

Akararerare (*aka-ràreràre*), to lie; to deceive by words.

RARI (*ràri*), food (*maa*) spoilt by the sun, or through not having been covered up. Cf. *urari*, *ururari*. 2. Moist; humid; muddy.

Rarirari (*ràriràri*), wet; moist; soft; dirty; muddy. Mud; dregs. Cf. *torari*.

Akarari (*aka-ràri*), to have no pungency; flat, insipid. 2. To make the first sketch of a design; to make the first outline of a carving; to rough-hew. 3. The first child-bed of a woman. Cf. *rapahou*.

Akararirari (*aka-ràriràri*), to soften, to moisten; to make muddy; full of mud.

RARO (*ràro*), under; beneath; the part lying under. Cf. *moraro*, *tararo*, *tukukiraro*.

Akararo (*aka-ràro*), to bend down to look. 2. Leaning towards one side. 3. To pass under. **Akararoraro** (*aka-ràroràro*), plural of the action; **akarararo** (*aka-raràro*), plural of the subject.

RAROA (*ràrò*), a place where the sun shines both in the morning and evening. Cf. *ra* and *roa*.

RARU (*ràru*), to be cooked. 2. Ended, finished: said of a piece of work. 3. Full: said of a food-pit. **faruraru** (*ràruràru*), plural of the action; **rararu** (*raràru*), plural of the subject. **Raruga** (*rarùga*), the action of *raru*.

RARUA (*rarià*), to look behind one. Plural, **rarua** (*rarià*).

RATA (*ràta*), to frequent, to resort to; to keep company with. 2. To welcome.

Akarata (*aka-ràta*), to speak as if inspired. 2. To counterfeit; to copy; to mimic, to ape. 3. To imitate or give forth the words of a god. 4. A prophet; a sorcerer; an oracle; a man possessed with a demon. *Manava rata*, a heart given to luxury.

RATARATAKINA (*ràtaràtakina*), a clap of thunder. 2. To crack with the teeth. 3. To crackle in the fire; to snap, as reeds when burning.

RATONGATAI (*ràtongatà*), to be equal; on an equality: said always of more than two persons. See *tai* and *raugatai*. Cf. *matatai*.

RATUTUTUTU (*ràtùtutùtu*), a burning sun, a stinging glare, the herald of rain. Cf. *tutu-tutu* and *ra*.

RAU (*ràu*), a hundred. *E tahi amea a rai rau*, There are not quite a hundred. 2. A leaf. Cf. *rauheihei*. 3. A garland of coco-nut leaves used in fishing. See *aturau*. Plural, **raurau** (*ràuràu*).

Rauga (*ràuga*). Said of a man to whom an object belongs, in distinction to one who does not possess it. 2. A man of prudence and discretion. 3. There is; there are.

Akarau (*aka-ràu*), to fatten a person in retirement, to keep one in the house without doing anything. 2. To fatten or cram animals.

Akararau (*aka-raràu*), to fish a man or an object of any kind out of the water. 2. To clean the teeth or gums with the tongue. 3. To push a finger down the throat to remove an obstruction therein.

RAUA (*ràua*), they two; those two.

RAUEREI, the name of a plant.

RAUGA. See under *rau*.

RAUGAKORE (*raugakòre*), a man who by comparison with another has not that which the other has. 2. A man without prudence or propriety; a man who has no deportment or good manners; uncultured. **Raugakore**, plural of the subject. 3. "There is nothing there." Cf. *rauga* and *kore*.

Akaraugakore (*aka-raugakòre*), a vagabond; a spy; a scoundrel. 2. Brainless; foolish.

RAUGATAI (*ràuga-tai*), to be equal; to be alike: said of two persons. Cf. *ratogatai*.

RAUGOA (*raugò*), the dry branches of a shrub.

RAUHEIHEI (*rauheihei*), leaves of the great fern. Cf. *rau*.

RAU, to defend; to keep off; a defence.

RAUKATAHA, the name of a plant.

RAUPAPA, rubbish, fragments, as of a broken wall, &c.

RAURAU, plural of *rau*, a leaf, a garland. See under *rau*.

RAURAU, the name of the fish *matarau* when small.

RAURJA (*ràurù*), fine native cloth of papyrus.

RAUTA (*ra-uta*), to go by the high road, the land road. Cf. *uta*.

Akarauta (*aka-rauta*), to cause to go by the inland roads.

RAUTEA (*ràutèa*), the name of a kind of bind-weed.

RAVATAI, to find a thing.

RAVATI (*ravàti*), to prohibit for some days the using of such and such things as food. **Ravativati** (*ravàtivàti*), plural of the action; **ravavati** (*ravavàti*), plural of the subject.

RAVATUA (*ravàtua*), the flesh of the middle part of the body of a fish. 2. The shelving ridge of a road. 3. Poles placed in a thatched-roof and attached to a cross-pole to keep the roof secure.

Ravaravatu (*ravaravàtua*), lands on high elevations, on shelving ridges.

Akaravatu (*aka-ravàtua*), to make a ridge or lump: said of the set of a garment.

RAVE (*ràve*), to take; to acquire possession. Cf. *raveika*. 2. To pierce, to bite: said of good tools.

Rarave, difficult; presenting obstacles; hard to get.

Akarave, the stone which serves as anchor or weight to a net.

Akararave (*aka-raràve*), to be difficult of execution. 2. To be difficult to pronounce. 3. Hard to retain. 4. To embarrass; to present obstacles; obstructions.

Raveraga (*ràveràga*), the action of *rave*.

Ravehaga (*ràvehàga*), to be a worker; addicted to labour. Plural, **ravehaga**.

RAVEIKA (*ràveika*), a fisherman; to fish. **Raraveika** (*ràràveika*), plural of the subject. Cf. *rave* and *ika*.

REAGA (*rèaga*), the repetition of an action.

- REAREA** (*rèarèa*), the extremities of the toes and fingers.
- REE**, the name of a fish. (Also *rehe*.)
- REGA** (*règa*), a bulbous plant resembling a carrot. 2. Turmeric (*Erega*). Cf. *tamarega*, *vairega*.
- Regarega** (*règarèga*), yellow, yellowish. Cf. *kura-regarega*. 2. The name of a fish.
- Akaregarega** (*aka-règarèga*), to have the jaundice. 2. The pallor of a corpse. 3. One who draws near to death. 4. To make yellow.
- REGO** (*règo*), white scabs on the skin of the head. Plural, *regorego*.
- REHAREHA** (*rèharèha*), a pain in the stomach producing an impediment to breathing. It is induced by eating bad fish.
- REHAU** (*rèhau*), thin, meagre.
- REHE** (*rèhe*), the name of a locality in the large island of Mangareva (St. Michel).
- REHE** (*rèhe*), the name of a fish. Also *ree*.
- Reherehe** (*rèherèhe*), the young of the fish *rehe*.
- REHO** (*rèho*), the name of a shell-fish.
- Rehoreho** (*rèhorèho*), the young of the shell-fish *reho*.
- REHOREHO** (*rèhorèho*), deep, profound: said of deep places in the sea and of abysses in land.
- REHOTARA** (*rèhotàra*), the name of a shell-fish.
- REHU** (*rèhu*), a cinder; ashes. Cf. *tarehu*.
- REHUREHU** (*rèhurehu*), that part of the day from before the rising of the sun till 10 o'clock in the morning.
- REI**, a whale's tooth. Cf. *akareimaru*, *reituiroto*, *retoru*, *tareiaira*.
- Akarei**, to make a chain so as to pass along things one to another. It is only used for heavy things, not for passing papers, knives, &c.
- REIORUA** (*reiorua*), a fish larger than others of its species.
- REIRA** (*rèira*), there: said of some certain place.
- REIRUA** (*rèirua*), rejoicing; a day of rejoicing and of idleness or rest.
- REITUIROTO** (*rèituiroto*), to cherish, to love tenderly and with ardour. Cf. *rei*.
- REITUOROTO**, having a brilliant interior, resembling the red colour inside a certain shell-fish.
- REKA** (*rèka*), therefore; accordingly. 2. Indeed? Certainly! See there! 3. Rather; sooner. 4. Really; in reality. 5. Or; either; else.
- REKAREKA** (*rèkarèka*), joy; pleasure; to have pleasure; to take pleasure; to rejoice; to please one's self. 2. An itching, longing. (The higher joy, spiritual pleasure, is *koakoa*.)
- Akarekareka** (*aka-rèkarèka*), to cause to laugh. 2. To cause to enjoy; to make things pleasant; to brighten up. 3. To rejoice; to be glad.
- REKE** (*rèke*), the large end of a kneading-trough. 2. The end of the fish-hook that is attached to the line. Cf. *rekireki*.
- Rekereke** (*rèkerèke*), the large end of a kneading-trough carved on the outside.
- Akareke** (*aka-reke*), to make a *reke*; to fasten in a notch the tie that holds the hook on.
- REKIREKI** (*rèkireki*), the end: used for the end of a thing on which one is seated, or when one holds the end of a thing. Cf. *reke*.
- REKIREKI-TAHAGA** (*rèkireki-tahàga*), an exclamation: How delightful! 2. To be easy, unembarrassed; without burden or impediment. *Rekireki-tahaga* (*rèkireki-tahàga*), plural of the action; *rereki-tahaga* (*rèrèki-tahàga*), plural of the subject.
- REMAI** (*rèmai*), to emerge from a prison; to recover from a sickness; to be delivered from an evil.
- REMUREMU** (*rèmurèmu*), small black fish that dwell among the marine plants.
- RENA** (*rèna*), to stretch, to widen. 2. To scatter abroad. 3. To look at. 4. To open wide: as to lift up the eyelids.
- Akarena** (*aka-rèna*), a waterspout.
- REO** (*rèo*), a sound. 2. The voice. 3. Speech; the language of the country. 4. An order. 5. To utter, to tell. *Reoreo*, plural of the action; *reero*, plural of the subject. 6. Shell-fish.
- Reoreo** (*rèorèo*), a confused noise heard from afar off; to hear such noise. 2. To speak; to make any one hear.
- REOAVA**, a mute, a dumb person. 2. A stammerer. Cf. *reo* and *ava*.
- ROGERE**, a voice both high and deep. Cf. *reo* and *gere*.
- ROHAHA**, to have a difficulty in repeating particular words. 2. A spoken word. Cf. *reo* and *haha*.
- ROHATI** (*rèo-hàti*), a slip of the tongue. Cf. *reo*, *hati*, *reotopa*.
- REOREO**. See under *reo*.
- REOTOPA**, a slip of the tongue. Cf. *topa*, *reo*, *reohati*.
- REPAREPA**, tattooed. Cf. *marape*. 2. The flesh beneath the beak of a fowl.
- REPAREPA** (*rèparèpa*), cooked *pia* (arrowroot). 2. The orifice of the oesophagus.
- Akareparepa** (*aka-rèparèpa*), the name of the coco-nut when the kernel commences to form.
- REPO** (*rèpo*), dirt; ordure; filth; dirty; soiled; to be dirty. *Reporepo* (*rèporèpo*), plural of the action; *rerepo* (*rèrèpo*), plural of the subject. 2. A man of coarse habits, of bad manners.
- Akarepo** (*aka-rèpo*), to dirty; to sully; to spot.
- REPOTARO**, a taro plantation.
- RERE**, the multitude; every one: *No reira te kiki te rere*, That is why everybody is there.
- RERE** (*rère*), to fly. 2. To leap. Cf. *tirere*. 3. To precipitate one's self from a high place. Cf. *irere*, *marere*. *Rererere* (*rèrerère*), plural of the action; *rerere* (*rèrère*), plural of the subject.
- Rerererega**, the place where one casts himself down. 2. The action of casting or of flying.
- Akarere** (*aka-rère*), suddenly; in an instant. 2. Entirely. 3. To cause to fly; to cause to

leap. Akarererere (*aka-rèrerère*), plural of the action; akarerere (*aka-rèrère*), plural of the subject.

|| REREA, to scrape; to grate; to file; to rasp.

Rererere, filed; sharpened; pointed like a needle. 2. A peak, summit. 3. Trenchant, sharpened; cutting well.

Rerererega (*rèrerèrèga*), a peak that one cannot climb; inaccessible.

REREAPIA, to scrape arrowroot. Cf. *pia* and *rerea*.

REREIHUTU (*rèrèihutu*), the name of a fish. 2. White spots or patches on a dying person.

REREIOGA (*rèrèioa*), to feel the stomach empty through hunger.

REREKI, papyrus stuff of which the bark has not been washed.

RERERE. See under *rere*.

REREREGA. See under *rere*.

RERERERE. See under *rere*.

RERERERE. See under *rerea*.

REREVA. See under *reva*.

RERI (*rèri*), to quiver on being touched, as a jelly or any soft body.

Rerireri (*rèrirèri*), to quiver very much (as signified by *rerì*). 2. The movement of the muscles when one runs.

REU (*rèu*), a cinder, a coal. 2. Charcoal. 3. Ashes.

REUA (*rèua*), very sharp to the taste; acid. 2. The name of a sea-fish.

REUREU (*rèurèu*), morning.

REVA (*rèva*), a flag, an ensign. 2. A signal. 3. To cross, to pass across quickly. Cf. *arareva*. 4. The name of a tree (*Aleurites*). 5. A mountain in Mangareva. 6. Coco-nut milk not coagulated by cooking. 7. To leave its place: said of the pupil of the eye.

Rereva (*rèrèva*), the development of the female breast.

Revaga (*rèvaga*), departure; setting out. A passage; the action of passing or crossing over.

Revareva (*rèvarèva*). Said of a cake which has more bread-fruit in it than of the old *maa* paste.

Akareva (*aka-rèva*), to cause to pass; to convey across. To carry from person to person or from place to place; to transport. Akareva-reva (*aka-rèvarèva*) plural of the action; also to transport constantly; to keep on taking people across. Akarereva (*aka-rèrèva*), plural of the subject.

REVAGA. See under *reva*.

REVARÉVA. See under *reva*.

RI (*rì*), a tie, a ligature; a string; a girdle. Cf. *rioge*, *ripukao*. To tie together; to bind; to attach. Plural, *riri* (*rìrì*).

Akari (*aka-rì*), to present with the hand, but not close; to present from a little distance.

RIA, slow, tardy. 2. Blear-eyed.

RIahi (*riahi*), to fatten, to become corpulent. Cf. *riaki*.

RIAKI (*riaki*), to grow fat, sleek. 2. To become beautiful. 3. A gale, a tempest. 4. To heave a great sigh.

Riariaki (*riariaki*), to often heave great sighs. Plural, *ririaki* (*ririaki*).

Akariaki (*aka-riaki*), to draw long breaths, as after a race, or when one is dying. Plural, *akariariaki* (*aka-riariaki*).

RIGA, small, little. 2. Dear, darling. Cf. *rioge*.

RIGI (as "to flow"). See *merigi*.

RIGIRIGI (*rigirigi*), an absolution or justification from wrong-doing granted by a (heathen) priest. Cf. *rigi*.

Rigirigi, a prayer of one lately arrived. 2. A prayer for the sanctification of a priest.

RIGORIGOA (*rigorigoa*), weariness of the limbs which makes one restless when lying on the bed. Cf. *rigigoa*. 2. To struggle, to writhe with grief or pain. 3. To be pestered by a blockhead who torments one while sleeping.

RIKA (*rika*), to awake and get up suddenly. 2. To admire anything greatly; to wonder at. Rikarika (*rikarika*), plural of the action; ririka (*ririka*), plural of the subject.

Rikaraga (*rikaraga*), the action of awaking, arising, &c.

Rikarika (*rikarika*), to slumber; to sleep.

Rikarikaraga (*rikarikaraga*), the circumstance of sleeping.

Akarika (*aka-rika*), to awaken a person. Akarikarika (*aka-rikarika*), plural of the action; akaririka (*aka-ririka*), plural of the subject.

RIKAAKEITEAO, to awake from sleep; to arise.

RIKI (*riki*), to distribute in small portions. Cf. *toriki*, *tuariki*.

Rikiriki (*rikiriki*), small, little. 2. Very small.

Akarikiriki (*aka-rikiriki*), to make small; to minimise.

RIKO. See *ririko*.

RIKOI, to disappear, coming and going; intermittent. 2. To change place.

RIKOI (*rikoi*), to perceive only the shadow of. Rikorikoi (*rikorikoi*), plural of the action; ririkoi (*ririkoi*), plural of the subject.

Rikorikoi, to appear at intervals, as when passing among trees.

RIMA (*rima*), the arm. 2. The hand. 3. A finger. 4. The paw of an animal. Cf. *kapurima*, *kaverima*, *kokumurima*, *kourima*, *pararima*. 5. Five.

Rimarima, having a termination or end in the shape of the hand, or resembling a hand.

Akarimarima (*aka-rimarima*), to carve; to hand-work. 2. The three branches or divisions of a certain ancient piece of native furniture.

RIMAITI (*rima-iti*), the little fingers. Cf. *rima* and *iti*. 2. To give little; to divide up into small portions. Plural *ririmaiti* (*ririmaiti*).

RIKAKAIGA (*rika-kaiga*), to be always liberal, generous, and sympathetic. Ririmakaiga (*riri-kaiga*), plural of the subject. Cf. *rima-merie*.

RIKAKAVA (*rīma-kāva*), to be miserly; stingy shabby, niggard. Plural *ririmakava* (*rīrīma-kāva*).

RIAMAGA (*rīamagā*), the name of a plant.

RIAMERIE (*rīma-merīe*), to be generous, liberal; pitiful. Plural, *ririamerie* (*rīrīma-merīe*). Cf. *rīmakāga*, *rīma*, *merīe*.

Akarīmamerīe (*aka-rīmamerīe*), to give in charity; to assist others with food, clothes, &c.

RIANUI (*rīma-nūi*), the thumb. 2. To give largely, bountifully. Plural *rirīmanui* (*rīrīma-nūi*). Cf. *rīma* and *nūi*.

RIAPAPA, to strike with the hand; to slap. Cf. *rīma*, *pā*. Plural, *rirīmapa* (*rīrīmapā*). 2. Heavy-handed; one in the habit of striking or slapping.

RIARIMA. See under *rīma*.

RIARIMATINAKU (*rīmarīma-tināku*), to be egotistical; self-centred.

RIATEA (*rīmatea*), not to take advantage of an occasion offering to procure food, fish, &c., when others do so. Plural *rirīmatea* (*rīrīmatea*).

RIATIPANGA, a kind of dance (of Upaupa).

RI MU (*rīmu*), moss. *Rīmu-poatu*, moss on stones; *rīmu-rakau*, moss on trees.

Rimurimu (*rīmurīmu*), a small variety of moss.

RINO (*rīno*), to twist a thread between forefinger and thumb. 2. To roll or coil coco-nut fibre to make a plait or line. *Rīnorino* (*rīnorīno*), plural of the action; *ririno* (*rīrīno*), plural of the subject.

Rīnorino (*rīnorīno*), hair rendered supple and glossy with grease. 2. To make *kaha* or coco-nut-fibre rope. 3. To put end to end: used of the *keiara*.

RIOGE, dearest; darling; little pet. Cf. *rīga*. 2. The girdle of a corpulent woman. Cf. *rī* and *oge*.

RIOGE (*rīoge*), extremely dear; loved with the greatest tenderness.

RIPO (*rīpo*), to undo, to take asunder; to put out of place; disordered, disarranged. *Rīporipo* (*rīporīpo*), plural of the action; *riripo* (*rīrīpo*), plural of the subject.

Akaripo (*aka-rīpo*), to spoil; to waste; to destroy. 2. To be impious; wicked; to do wickedness. Plural, *akarīporipo* (*aka-rīpo-rīpo*).

RIPOGAKOROPOE (*rīpōgākīropōde*), to work in obscurity; to labour in the dark.

RIPUKAO (*rīpukao*), a chain; a shackle; a cord. Cf. *rī*, *rioge*.

RIRE, } To welcome, to greet with affection.
RIRERIRE, } Well-beloved.

RIRI. See under *rī*.

RIRI (*rīrī*), to be angry, in a passion; anger, passion. 2. To hate. 3. To do with violence; to do passionately. Cf. *aurīrī*. 4. An exclamation: *E riri!* You wretch! Villain! *Rīrīrīrī* (*rīrīrīrī*), plural of the action; *ririri* (*rīrīrī*), plural of the subject.

Riria (*rīrīa*), wicked, bad. Naughty: said to children. 2. To refuse to do a thing.

Akariria (*aka-rīrīa*), to depreciate; to make out to be bad; to say that such-and-such persons are no good. 2. To make a thing useless. 3. To carry on evil conversation.

RIRIA. See under *rīrī*.

RIRIAKI. See under *riaki*.

RIRIATEA, to be habitually penurious and niggardly.

RIRIGI, to work well and with good taste or good result. Cf. *rigirigi*.

RIRIGOA, entirely dried up. Cf. *rigorigoa*.

RIRIKA. See under *rika*.

RIRIKINO (*rīrīkīno*), to bite, to scratch, to claw, with rage or in quarrel. Cf. *rīrī* and *kīno*. *Rīrīrīkīno* (*rīrīrīkīno*), plural of the action; *rirīkīno* (*rīrīkīno*), plural of the subject.

RIRIKO, to shine, to glitter.

Akaririko (*aka-rīrīko*), to cause to sparkle or glitter.

RIRINO. See under *rīno*.

RIRIO (*rīrīo*), to shut, to close up: said of dry leaves. To perish, to waste away: said of men.

RIRIPO. See under *riipo*.

RIRIRI. See under *rīrī*.

RIRIRIRI. See under *rīrī*.

RIRO. *Marama-riro*. See under *marama*.

RIRO (*rīro*), to pass away to others; carried off; taken away. 2. To become; to be made. *Rīroriro* (*rīrorīro*), plural of the action; *ririro* (*rīrīro*), plural of the subject.

Akarīroriro (*aka-rīrorīro*), to carry; to carry off; to carry off things one after another on the shoulders. 2. To try to lift up a thing.

RITO (*rīto*), clear, fresh: said of water. Bright, fresh: said of a leaf newly unfolded.

Ritorito (*rītorīto*), a brilliant green; of a beautiful green colour. 2. Beautiful, striking, claiming attention. 3. Verdant: said of trees, &c. 4. Clean; clean-made; well-made: said of men of good presence. 5. Pure; without moral stain; innocent: said of the heart or conscience.

Akarito (*aka-rīto*), to cleanse, to purify; to freshen. 2. To whiten, to bleach: said of clothes. 3. To polish one's self; to become polite and elegant. Plural, *akarītorito* (*aka-rītorīto*).

RIU (*rīu*), to proceed by the edge of the sea in doubling a cape, or in going round a thing. 2. To go by land without passing through the mountain country. 3. To double a cape: said of a canoe. Cf. *koriū*. *Riuriu* (*rīuriū*), plural of the action; *ririu* (*rīriū*), plural of the subject.

Akariu (*aka-rīu*), to put a thing in front of something else; to set face to face. 2. To be everywhere; universal. 3. To go and come. 4. To go round; to encircle, circumnavigate. 5. A circle; a round. *Akariuriu* (*aka-rīuriū*), plural of the action; *akaririu* (*aka-rīriū*), plural of the subject.

RIVI, lateral stakes or posts of a house. 2. A tie or ligature used upon a net when the fish are taken.

Rivirivi, a ligature on a net when fish are enclosed.

RIVITAI (*rivitāi*), to be wholly given up to one occupation or thing. 2. To love once, and only one person. Rivirivitai (*rivirivitāi*), plural of the action; ririvitai (*ririvitāi*), plural of the subject.

RO (*rò*), an ant. 2. A weaver's comb (? Modern: French *ros, rot*). 3. An exclamation: Ho! always used before a substantive and never alone.

RO, a euphonic particle; it takes the article. Ex.: *Te ro e kai. E ro kai. E ro te kai o mea*, the food of a thing.

ROA, a bone stuck in the throat. 2. The remains of charcoal from an oven.

Akarororua (*aka-ròarò*), to make efforts to remove a bone stuck in the throat.

ROA (*rò*), long; far; stretched out in length. Extended: said of a prolonged time or epoch. Cf. *kumeroa, moeroa, torororua*. Roarorua (*ròarò*), plural of the action.

Rorua (*ròrò*), long.

Roarorua (*ròaròrò*), very large; greatly extended; very long.

Akarua (*aka-rò*) to elongate; to prolong. Akarorua (*aka-ròrò*), plural of the subject, and denoting longer action than *akarua*.

Akarorororua (*aka-roarororò*), to stretch out very greatly.

ROAU (*roù*), to grow lean, to become thin.

ROGA (*ròga*), food (*maa*) deteriorated by exposure to the air.

Rògaroga (*rògaròga*), has same meaning as *roga*.

ROGO (*rògo*), the god Rongo. 2. The rainbow. 3. A deputy.

ROGO (*rògo*), to hear; to understand; to perceive; to comprehend. To know. Rogorogo (*rògorògo*), plural of the action; rorogo (*ròrògo*), plural of the subject. Cf. *rogoatera*.

Rogorogo (*rògorògo*), to hear aright; to understand perfectly.

Akarogo (*aka-rògo*), to cause to know; to instruct. 2. To carry news; to report. 3. To listen. 4. To say, to tell. Akarogorogo (*aka-rògorògo*), plural of the action; akarorogo (*aka-ròrògo*), plural of the subject.

ROGOATERA (*rogoàtera*), to learn or find out from others.

ROGOROGO. See under *rogo*.

ROGOROGO-AKA-TE-ITI, a prayer or chant for one newly arrived. 2. To begin to know; to be initiated. 3. Confused cries.

ROGOUA (*rògo-ua*), one who knows already; one who also knows.

ROGOURU, ten.

Akarogouru (*aka-rogouru*), to count up to ten.

ROHA (*ròha*), a corner or angle of a house.

ROHEROHE (*ròheròhe*), small, little: *E mea roherohe*, It is little.

Akaroherohe (*aka-ròheròhe*), to give in small quantities; to give some very small thing.

Rorohe, to become sterile or of diminishing fertility.

ROHI (*ròhi*), a bed; a sleeping-place. Cf. *rohi*.

ROI (*rò*), the name of a fish.

ROI (*rò*), to stammer; to stutter. 2. To speak through the nose; to be inarticulate, unintelligible. Roroi (*ròrò*), plural of the action; roroi (*ròrò*), plural of the subject.

Roroi (*ròrò*), to express juice, &c., by straining through a cloth. 2. To squeeze or press with the hands. 3. To milk. 4. To purify.

Roroiraga (*ròròiraga*), the action of *roroi*.

Roroi (*ròrò*), to speak thickly, as with the mouth full. 2. To press with the hand on an injured limb, or on a part of the body suffering pain. Cf. *romiromi*.

ROIMAKUARE (*ròimakuàre*), the name of a fish.

ROIMATA (*ròimàta*), to bloom, to grow flowers. (2) The beginning of growth in a tree. Plural, *roroimata* (*ròròimàta*).

ROIHOA, to be languishing; without nervous force. Having lassitude in the limbs. Plural, *roroihoa*. Cf. *oha*.

ROIROI. See under *roi*.

ROKA (*ròka*), to use one word for another; to be mistaken. 2. To deceive one's self by thinking that some one has stolen a thing you are looking for. 3. Not to remember; unable to recollect. Rokaroka (*ròkaròka*), plural of the action: *roroka* (*ròròka*), plural of the subject.

ROKI (*ròki*), a bed; a sleeping-place. Cf. *rohi*.

Rokiga (*ròkiga*), home; one's usual dwelling.

ROKIROKIGAKORENOA, to have no place; to have no home. 2. Not to be able to find a place to sit down on. See next word.

ROKIROKIKORENOA, in great quantity.

ROKUROKU, a final prayer used when throwing the *rama* at a funeral.

ROMA (*ròma*), not in abundance; to be rather scarce: said only of large things. Roroma (*ròròma*), plural of the subject.

Roroma (*ròròma*), a surging sea drawing back on an ebb tide to deep water.

ROMIROMI, to rub, to cause friction. 2. To sink in the water because beaten down by the beach-surf. Cf. *roiroi*.

Roromi (*ròròmi*), to cover, to press, to squeeze, to trample: said of waves. Romiromi (*ròmi-ròmi*), plural of the action. 2. To eat in secret, either through miserliness, greed, or through having stolen the food.

ROIPIKO, blame; criticism; an expression of discouragement.

RORE, a noise as of a metallic thing falling or striking against something.

RORE (*ròre*), to go back on one's word; to break a promise. 2. To return or turn back when walking. Cf. *rorekerekere*.

ROREKEREKE, occupied and busy, sometimes on one thing, sometimes on another. Cf. *rori*. 2. Inconstant; not to be trusted; one who does not keep his promise or his line of conduct. Cf. *rore*,

RORI, to rock; to shake; to stir; to toss about. Cf. *roro*. 2. To stir one's self; agitated, shaken. Cf. *rorekereke*, *turorirori*, *akatakarori*. *Rorirori*, plural of the action; *rorori* (*rorōri*), plural of the subject.

Akarori (*aka-rori*), to do nothing but come and go; continually on the move. 2. To be idle, unemployed.

Akarorirori, to cause to stir; to make to move; to shake. 2. To make to move equally from side to side; to balance. *Akarori-mei-roto*, to vomit; to cause nausea.

RORIKA (*rorika*), a cuirass; a protection for the body.

RORO, soft, smooth. 2. To roll: said of waves when they break on the beach and then retire, leaving the sand dry. 3. To tie neatly the pandanus leaves placed on the front of a house.

Akaroro (*aka-roro*), absence of the monthly courses (*catamenia*) in women.

Akarorororo (*aka-rorororo*), to soften, to mollify; to make soft and smooth, as food (*maa*), or semi-liquids as porridge, &c.

RORO (*rōro*), the head, the cranium. Cf. *roro-pura*. 2. A squall, a sudden gust. 3. The cradle or nest in which the young flowers of the coco-nut rest. 4. Pure milk from the bosom, or from pressed coco-nuts. Cf. *turoro*.

Rorororo (*rōrorōro*), good, pleasant. Soft, smooth; agreeable to the taste.

ROROA. See under *roa*.

ROROHE. See under *rohe*.

ROROI. See under *roi*.

ROROIOE (*rorōioē*), cocks and hens; domestic fowls.

ROROIOHA. See under *roioha*.

ROROIRAGA. See under *roi*.

ROROKA. See under *roka*.

ROROKO (*rorōko*), to usurp a power or function; to possess one's self of a thing. 2. To ask again; to ask back again. 3. To return to a place to ask that something be given back.

ROROMA. See under *roma*.

ROROMI (*rorōmi*), a species of crayfish. 2. See under *romiromi*.

ROROPURA, bald, hairless. Cf. *roro* and *pura*.

RORORI. See under *rori*.

RORORORO. See under *roro*.

ROTEA. One who has not been tattooed. Cf. *tea*.

ROTEGE, the name of a fish.

ROTO (*rōto*), profound, deep; profundity, depth. Cf. *porotoroto*. 2. Obscure; grown dim. 3. The inside; in, within: *Mahana roto*, an inner garment. 4. The bowels; the entrails.

Rotoroto (*rōtorōto*), a low tide. 2. Water up to the neck. 3. The black skin of a ripe bread-fruit.

Akaroto (*aka-roto*), to feel a chill in the stomach as if cold water was poured into it. 2. Shady, umbrageous; dim, shadowy: like the bottom of the sea.

Akarotoroto (*aka-rotoroto*), black. 2. Shady, umbrageous.

ROTOPU (*rōto-pū*), a deep place; perpendicularly deep; abysmal.

ROTOROTO. See under *roto*.

ROTU (*rōtu*), to beat the sea to frighten fish into the nets. 2. To beat a drum. 3. To eat a great deal. *Roturotu* (*rōturōtu*), plural of the action; *rototu* (*rorōtu*), plural of the subject.

Roturotu (*rōturōtu*), the name of a small insect. 2. A great eater; a glutton.

Akarotu (*aka-rōtu*), colic; pains in the intestines. 2. A noise as of water in the bowels; internal rumblings.

Akaroturotu (*aka-rōturōtu*), to sob. 2. Often. 3. With a jerk; a check; a reproof. *Koa akaroturotu*, groaning.

ROTUKAIKAI, a great eater. Cf. *rotu* and *kai*.

ROTUROTU. See under *rotu*.

ROU, a leaf. Cf. *rau*.

ROU (*rōu*), a forked pole with which to gather bread-fruit; to gather bread-fruit with a *rou*. *Rourou* (*rōurōu*), plural of the action; *rorou* (*rōrōu*), plural of the subject.

ROUAIKA (*rōuaika*), leaves of the banana. Cf. *roumaika*.

ROUHARA (*rōuhāra*), leaves of the pandanus. Cf. *hara* or *ara*.

ROUHURU (*rōuhuru*), dried leaves of the banana. Cf. *rouuru*.

ROUHUTU (*rōuhutu*), leaves of the *hutu*.

ROUKAPE (*rōukāpe*), leaves of the *kape*, particularly of the Carib cabbage.

ROUMAICA (*rōumaika*), green leaves of the banana. Cf. *rouaika*, *roumiroika*.

ROUMEI (*rōumēi*), leaves of the bread-fruit tree.

ROUMIROIKA, the same as *roumaika*.

ROUNA (*rōuna*), mother-of-pearl that is violet-coloured towards the edges. 2. Fair blonde hair. Cf. *rouoho*.

ROUOHO (*rōuōho*), the hair of the head. Cf. *oho*, *opeoho*, *rouru*. 2. Name of a part of the pearl-oyster.

ROUPAKA (*rōupāka*), leaves that have dried up. Cf. *rou* and *paka*. 2. Leaves of *taro* placed ready for cooking.

ROURU (*rōuru*), the name of a place in Manga-reva.

ROURU, the head of hair; the completely dressed hair with all adornments. Cf. *uru*, *rou*, *rouoho*.

ROUTI (*rōuti*), a leaf of the tree named *ti* (*Cordyline*).

ROUURU, dry leaves of the banana. Cf. *rouhuru*.

ROUVIRI (*rōuviri*), to pay or recompense justly.

Rouviriga (*rōuviriga*), the action of recompensing justly.

RU (*rū*), to shiver with cold; to tremble; to shake with fever. Cf. *oupuru*, *maruru*, *ruruatu*, *taparuru*. 2. To be eager; in haste; fervent. To be impatient, hurried in action. Ex.: *Ru ra?* Who is pushing?

Ruraga (*rurāga*), eagerness, impatience, impetuosity of action.

Ruru (*rūrū*), to move, to stir, to shake, to disturb. Cf. *heharuru*, *heruru*.

Ruru (*rūrū*). See under *ruru*.

Rururaga (*ruruaga*), the action of moving, of stirring, of shaking, &c.

RUA (*rūa*), two. Cf. *matarua*, *morua*, *orua*, *pu-rua*, *vairua*.

Ruarua, enormous; gross; thick. Cf. *ruharuha*. Akaruarua (*aka-rūarūa*), to enlarge, to make bigger.

RUA (*rūa*), a hole in the ground; a ditch; a trench.

Akarua (*aka-rūa*), to make a hole in the ground. 2. To put food (*maa*) into a food-pit. 3. To lead a sedentary life; hermit-like. Plural, *akaruarua* (*aka-rūarūa*).

Akarua. See under words in *aka*.

Ruarua (*rūarūa*), holes; pits; trenches. 2. Lands having irregular surfaces caused by pits or sinkings of the soil.

RUAI. See *aruai*.

RUAKARAKO, the nest of the *karako* bird. 2. A hole or deficiency in the walls or covering of a house.

RUAKARAKO (*rūakarāko*), to allow one's self to be surpassed by others at work. Plural, *ruaruakarako* (*rūariakarāko*).

RUAPOPOU (*rūapopōu*), to make haste; to expedite.

RUARUA. See under *rua* (two).

RUARUA (*rūarūa*). See under *rua*, a hole.

RUATO, a far-stretching sea.

RUE (*rūe*), to melt away, to disperse: said of an assembly or crowd. Plural, *rurue* (*rūrūe*). Cf. *rurue*.

Ruerue (*rūrūe*), to wash with water. 2. To wipe, to rub, to clean. Cf. *horoi*.

RUEHINE, old; aged. Plural, *ruruehine*.

RUGA (*rūga*), the top of a thing. 2. High; on high; above; over. Cf. *mateiruga*, *moruga*.

RUGO (*rūgo*), a quick recovery to health.

RUHA (*rūha*), an old string from the roof when it can be used again.

RUHARUHA (*rūharūha*), of large dimensions. Cf. *ruarua* (under *rua*).

RUHIE (*rūhie*), a large shark.

RUHIRUHI (*rūhirūhi*), having a bad taste. 2. Disagreeable on account of its sour smell. 3. To have the senses nauseated by a sickening taste or smell. 4. To dislike anything, as a speech, &c.

RUKI (*rūki*), to work at any painful and long-continued task.

Rukiruki (*rūkirūki*), to occupy one's self with very long and very exhausting or dangerous work. Ruruki (*rūrūki*), plural of the subject.

RUKU (*rūku*), to plunge, to dive. Cf. *moruku*. 2. To throw one's self down headlong, head-first. 3. To bend the head so as to avoid a blow. Rukuruku (*rūkurūku*), plural of the action; ruruku (*rūrūku*), plural of the subject.

Ruruku (*rūrūku*), to gather leaves together. 2. To assemble people at one's house. 3. To shorten or lift a garment that is too long.

Rukuga (*rūkūga*), the action of diving or plunging.

Akaruku (*aka-rūku*), to catch little fishes in a small net or piece of cloth. Plural, *akarukuru* (*aka-rukuruku*).

Rukuruku, to dive or plunge often. 2. To collect little fish or small berries.

Rukuruku, the distribution of small things by handfuls.

RUMAKI, to pitch and toss as a ship; pitching, rolling.

RUMAKI (*rumāki*), to throw or push a quantity of food (*maa*) into a food-pit. 2. To upset or overturn, with commotion. 3. To assemble a great crowd of people. Rumakimaki (*rumākīmāki*), plural of the action; rurumaki (*rurumāki*), plural of the subject.

Rumakiraga, the action of *rumaki*.

Rumarumaki (*rūmarūmaki*), to swell and subside: said of a rolling or surging sea.

Akarumaki (*aka-rumāki*), a long procession of many people on the march.

Akarumakimaki (*aka-rumākīmāki*), a calm sea after high winds. 2. Places at sea where the waves swell high but do not break; a heavy swell. 3. To dive or plunge often. 4. To undulate; to wave.

RUPE (*rūpe*), to distribute, to divide. 2. To set out; to go away. 3. To open a bundle or package. 4. To examine. Ruperupe (*rūperūpe*), plural of the action; rurupe (*rūrūpe*), plural of the subject.

Rupega (*rūpēga*), distribution; partition.

Ruperupe (*rūperūpe*), to often distribute; to often examine. 2. To pick itself, to clean itself: said of birds.

RUPOU (*rūpōu*), to drink by stooping down at a brook. 2. To put one's lips to the water in a cup. Rupoupou (*rūpoupōu*), plural of the action; rurupou (*rūrūpōu*), plural of the subject.

Rupouga (*rūpōuga*), the action of *rupou*.

RURAGA. See under *ru*.

RURE, a term of affection for an eldest daughter. 2. Miss, Mademoiselle.

RURE (*rūre*), a kind of tattooing.

Akarure (*aka-rūre*), to put on a new garment to work in; to put on one's best clothes. Akarurure (*aka-rūrūrure*), plural of the action; akarurure (*aka-rūrūrure*), plural of the subject.

RURU (*rūrū*), a shelter, cover; to shelter, to shield, to screen. 2. (*Rūrū*). See under *rū*.

Ruruga (*rūruga*), the action of sheltering, &c.

Rururu (*rūrūru*), to be sheltered, screened.

Rururuga (*rūrūruga*), the condition of being sheltered, &c.

Rurururu (*rūrūrūru*), perfectly sheltered; admirably screened; a well-sheltered place. 2. Said of a fine head of hair that has grown after a sickness.

Rurururuga (*rūrūrūruga*), the action of *rururu*.

Akaruru (*aka-rûru*), to shelter; a shelter, a screen. 2. To stone to death; to attack (but it must be with more than ten stones). Plural, *akarurururu* (*aka-rûrurûru*).

RURUATU, to shake, to stir. Cf. *ru*.

RURUE, to gather together an assembly. Cf. *rûe*. (A curious difference or opposition in meaning is here marked by the accent.)

RURUEHINE, the plural of *ruehine*.

RURUGA. See under *ruru*.

RURUKAIGA, a shelter or screen for the soil.

RURUKI. See under *ruki*.

RURUKU. See under *ruku*.

RURURAGA. See under *ru*.

RURURU. See under *ruru*.

RURURURU. See under *ruru*.

RUTU (*rûtu*), to beat, to strike. 2. To cause to resound.

RUTURUTU (*rûturûtu*), to strike or beat slightly. *Rurutu* (*rurûtu*), plural of the subject.

T

TA, an article, generally used concerning food. It is not used before a noun serving as nominative in a sentence, but it is used in the sense of "This is mine," and is a genitive particle in matters relating to food, wife, and husband. It stands sometimes in place of *na*. *as Ta ku i haga*, That which I do.

TA, writing; a letter, an epistle. 2. The name of a fish. 3. The prayer of one newly arrived.

TA (*tâ*), to tattoo. 2. To write. 3. To suffer; to feel darting pains: said only of a wound or a sore, or of some injury to the skin. 4. To make a fish-hook. 5. To make a net. 6. To take the husk from a coco-nut. 7. To uncover; to see for the first time. 8. To clean or scour a high wall. 9. To cut young poles the bark of which is used for making cordage.

Tata (*tâta*), to cut wood; to cut fruit with a slicing or chop, as bread-fruit is cut.

Tata, to break, to open a coco-nut. 2. To be very sleepy.

Tata (*tâtâ*), to navigate by sailing. 2. To set sail. 3. To raise, to set on high. 4. To draw a person along by the hand, the clothes, the hair, &c. 5. To be as crooked in mind as in person. *Tatatata* (*tâtâtâtâ*), plural of the action; *tatata* (*tâtâtâ*), plural of the subject.

Tatata, to persist in doing a certain action.

Tatatata, to rave, to talk nonsense; to be delirious. 2. To be caught by the hair. 3. To set sail.

TAAKI, excessively disobedient.

TAATA, clear, bright; having openings; not joined together. Cf. *ataata*, *hatahata*, *taataha*.

TAATAHA, to cut up; to cut in pieces. To cut to pieces through rage or hatred. 2. To tear cloth or stuff.

TAE (*tâe*), to arrive; to attain; to reach. *Tae-tae* (*tâetâe*), plural of the action; *tatae* (*tâtâe*), plural of the subject. 2. To equal; to make one's self equal to.

Taega, a place that is the haunt of fish.

Akatae (*aka-tâe*), to sound or plumb the depth of water; to measure the depth of soil. 2. To cause to come together; to make to touch. 3. To go far away. 4. To try to seize something that gives one trouble to catch. *Akataetâe* (*aka-tâetâe*), plural of the action; *akataetâe*, plural of the subject.

TAENA (*taëna*), to touch or hit with the hands at any person or thing. *Tastaena* (*taëtaëna*), plural of the action; *tataena* (*tataëna*) plural of the subject.

TAEROA, even; until; as far as.

TAETA (*taëta*), to fall drop by drop, as water from a rock. Cf. *taetavai*.

TAETAVAI, water spilt or shed naturally, but not forming a brook. Cf. *taeta* and *vai*.

TAGAEPU (*tagaëpu*), a calabash having weak or soft skin. 2. A man of delicate constitution.

TAGAHU (*tagâhi*), to be smooth to the touch: said of cloth, stuff, &c. *Tagatagahi* (*tâga-tagâhi*), plural of the action; *tatagahi* (*tata-gâhi*), plural of the subject.

TAGAHUE (*tagahûe*), to be just ripe, on the point of maturity: said of fruits.

TAGAI (*tagâi*), a mixture of the red fecula with the paste (*maa*) of bread-fruit.

TAGAO (*tagâo*), to drag, to draw along. 2. To drawl in speech. *Tagaogao* (*tagâogâo*), plural of the action; *tatagao* (*tatagâo*), plural of the subject.

Tagaoraga (*tagâorâga*), slowness of action.

TAGATA (*tagâta*), a man or woman (*homo*).

Akatagata (*aka-tagâta*), to make a present. 2. To make friends; friendly.

TAGATAGA (*tâgatâga*), of full size; of average size.

Akatagataga, to be of average size.

TAGATAMOTUA (*tagâta-môtua*), adult men and women. *Manu tagatamotua*, a full-grown bird.

Akatagatamotua (*aka-tagâta-môtua*), to form a man; to bring a person up to manhood or womanhood.

TAGI (*tâgi*), a cry; a chant. To sing. 2. Weeping, lamentation; to weep, to lament, to sigh after, to desire, to regret. 3. The sound of a trumpet or of a bell, &c. 4. To make a noise.

Tagitagi (*tâgitâgi*), a chant or song in which many voices join; it is accompanied by gesticulation, generally of an amorous or libidinous character.

Akatagi (*aka-tâgi*), to sound; to chink; to ring; to resound; to re-echo. 2. To keep up a good fire in the native oven.

TAGO (*tāgo*), a piece of wood put crosswise to sustain the roof, under the beams.

TAGO (*tāgo*), to search for something on the coral reefs at low tide.

Tagotago (*tāgotāgo*), the same as *tago*, but more generally used.

TAGURU, a word used concerning heavy rain. *Ua taguru*, heavy rain.

TAGUTUGUTU, a kind of large fish.

TAHA (*tāha*), near by; close. In the presence of. With; at home with. 2. Young; said of children and young people from about four years of age to nineteen. 3. A bird having down, not feathers. 4. A protection used at sea; a canoe-shield. 5. To go from the sea to shore, or from the beach toward the mountain side. 6. To guard or defend the fishing in a certain place. **Tahataha**, plural of the action; **tātaha** (*tātāha*), plural of the subject.

Akatahe (*aka-tāhe*), to shun, to avoid; to evade.

Tahataha (*tāhataha*), to cut into pieces, as meat, food, &c. 2. To open the pearl-oyster. 3. To widen a wound or sore to insert some foreign substance. 4. To make an autopsy. **Aka-tahataha** (*aka-tāhataha*), plural of the action; **akatataha** (*aka-tātāha*), plural of the subject.

TAHAGA, only; solely. Cf. *nohotahaga*. 2. The skin of a shark, or of the *ume* fish, used for polishing fish-hooks.

TAHAHA (*tāhāha*), to bear false witness; to slander; to calumniate in a most shameful way.

Tahaharaga (*tāhāharāga*), calumny; atrocious slander.

TAHAKI, a name applied to a man with red hair and ruddy skin. A red man who came in ancient days to Mangareva.

Tahakihaki (*tāhākihāki*), to hear any one speak a long distance off and only imperfectly heard.

TAHARA (*tāhāra*), a young man or woman from eighteen to twenty-nine years old.

TAHATAHA. See under *taha*.

TAHATU (*tāhātu*), the portion of food yet remaining; the amount of work still to be done. Plural, **tahatahatu** (*tāhātahātu*). 2. A creek; a bay; a cove. 3. A tribe.

TAHAURI, bread-fruit that is ripe without appearing so. 2. The shock or encounter of waves. 3. To change, to disguise, to conceal. To disguise one's self. 4. To put to the account of another.

TAHE (*tāhe*), to run; to flow; to melt: said of grease, snow, &c. **Tahetahe**, plural of the action; **tātāhe** (*tātāhe*), plural of the subject.

Tahega (*tāhega*), marks made by flowing water. 2. The bed of a brook, &c. Plural, **tatahega**.

Tahetahe (*tāhetāhe*), a fleshy man, with soft flabby muscles.

Tahetahe, a flowing, running of liquid. 2. To have the monthly courses (*catamenia*) of women. See under *akatahe*.

Tahetahega (*tāhetahēga*), many little traces or signs that water has flowed in a certain place.

Akatahe (*aka-tāhe*), to cause to flow or run. 2. To pour drop by drop. 3. To pursue a fugitive, or a fish. 4. To urge any one strongly to reveal a hidden matter. 5. To cause a person or thing to pass through some narrow, tight, or confined place. *Mate-akatahe*, a woman's monthly courses. **Akatahetahe** (*aka-tāhetāhe*), plural of *akatahe*.

TAHERE (*tāhēre*), to skin bread-fruit for the second time, to render the food (*maa*) softer and nicer. **Taherehere** (*tāhērehēre*), plural of the action; **tatahere** (*tātāhēre*), plural of the subject.

TAHETAHE. See under *tāhe*.

TAHETAHEGA. See under *tāhe*.

TAHEU (*tāheū*), to delicately peel a fruit. 2. To weed a piece of ground imperfectly. Cf. *heu*. 3. To leave the roots of grasses in the ground when weeding. **Taheuheu** (*tāheūheū*), plural of the action.

Taheuraga (*tāheūrāga*), the action of peeling or stripping delicately; the action of weeding imperfectly.

TAHI (*tāhi*), one; the number one. Cf. *putahi*, *ietahi*, *kitahi*; also *tai* and *vehi-tahi*. In moon-days (under *marama*), cf. *tuatai*, *tutai*.

TAHI (*tāhi*), to suffer, to feel sharp pains. **Tātahi** (*tātāhi*), plural of the subject.

Tahiga (*tāhiga*), the circumstance of suffering anguish or torment.

Akatahiga (*aka-tāhiga*), to disguise, to suppress the truth. 2. Equivocations; false excuses; to make excuses; to use subterfuge. Cf. *tāhiga*.

TAHIAHAI (*tāhi-ā-hāi*), to suffer torments; to be in unbearable pain. Cf. *tahi* and *haihai*. **Tatahiahai** (*tātāhi-ā-hāi*), plural of the subject.

Tahiahairaga (*tāhi-ā-hāiraga*), the condition of being in torture.

TAHIGA (*tāhiga*), the sign of a place where food has been distributed. Plural **tatahiga** (*tātāhiga*). 2. See under *tahi*.

TAHIHI (*tāhihi*), to be entangled: said of lines and cords. 2. To be caught in a wood; tangled in a tree, as one's hair, &c. **Tatahihi**, plural of the subject.

Tahihiga (*tāhihiga*), an excuse, a pretext for withdrawal. Cf. *akatahiga*, under *tahi*.

Tahihiraga (*tāhihirāga*), the condition of being entangled or embarrassed.

Tahihihihhi (*tāhihihihhi*), to be very much entangled; embroiled, embarrassed.

Tahihihihiraga (*tāhihihihirāga*), the condition of being greatly embarrassed or perplexed.

TAHINAGARO, the name of a fish.

TAHINOA (*tāhi-nā*), a child abandoned by its parents. Cf. *tahi* and *noa*.

TAHOA (*tāhā*), to make the papyrus cloth by beating. **Tahoahoa** (*tāhāhā*), plural of the action; **tatahoa**, plural of the subject.

Tahoaga (*tāhāga*), the action of *tahoā*.

TAHORA (*tāhōra*), to make a hole from six to twelve inches deep in the ground as a receptacle for food (*maa*). Cf. *hohora*.

- Tahorahora** (*tahōrahōra*), to make a shallow hole in the ground. **Tatahora** (*tatahōra*), plural of the subject (also of *tahōra*).
- TAHU** (*tāhu*), a tenant farmer; a sub-cultivator.
- TAHU** (*tāhu*), to keep up a fire; to pay attention to a fire; to stir up a fire. **Tahutahu** (*tāhutāhu*), plural of the action; **tatahu** (*tātāhu*), plural of the subject.
- Tahuga** (*tahūga*), the action of keeping up or poking up a fire.
- TAHUA** (*tahūa*), a lot or collection of things properly classified and kept in order.
- Tahuahua** (*tahūahūa*), well cooked and not burnt: said of *maa*.
- TAHUGA**. See under *tahu*.
- TAHUNA** (*Tahūna*), the shoals or sand-banks behind Aukena, to the east of the islands.
- Tahunahuna** (*tahūnahūna*), a general term for shallows, shoals, sand-banks, &c. Cf. *atahuna*.
- TAHUNAPAPAPAPA** (*Tahūna-pāpapāpa*), the name of a reef.
- TAHURI** (*tahūri*), to turn one's self; to be converted, changed. Cf. *huri*. 2. Disguised. Cf. *tauri*. 3. To lie, deceive. **Tahurihuri** (*tahūrihūri*), plural of the action; **tatahuri** (*tatahūri*), plural of the subject.
- Tahuriga** (*tahuriga*), conversion; change of conduct.
- Akatahuri** (*aka-tahūri*), to excuse one's self by throwing the fault on another person.
- TAHUTI** (*tahūti*), to dissipate, to scatter; not to save or to put by. 2. To destroy through anger. 3. To turn topsy-turvy; to upset. 3. To sweep. 4. To throw about, right and left. Ex.: *Na te tai i tahuti ki te ika*, The sea sweeps the fish along, throwing them right and left. **Tahutihuti** (*tahūtihihi*), plural of the action; **tatahuti** (*tatahūti*), plural of the subject.
- Tahutiga** (*tahūtiga*), the action of *tahuti*.
- Tahutihuti** (*tahūtihihi*), to be restless, disquieted.
- TAI** (*tāi*), the sea; the part of the ocean that washes the shore. Cf. *kavatai*, *ranutai*, *tai-ehu*, *vaitai*. 2. The edge of the sea. 3. Salt water. 4. Sometimes used instead of *tahi*, one, in composition. See days of moon (under *marama*), and cf. also *matatai*, *ratongatai*.
- TAI**. *Kua tai te more*. A ceremony of benediction.
- TAIA** (*tā-ia*), to be vanquished in a duel. **Taiaia** (*tāiaia*), plural of the action; **tataia** (*tataia*), plural of the subject. 2. To be underneath in a hand-to-hand struggle.
- Taiaa** (*tāiaa*), very bad; very wicked; good for nothing.
- TAIEHU**, a troubled sea; broken water; a sea white as milk under the force of a tempest. Cf. *tai* and *ehu*.
- TAIGOREGORE** (*taigōregōre*), old; oldish; an old man. Old: said of trees.
- TAIHOHONU** (*taihōhōnu*), high tide. Cf. *hohonu*, *tai*, *taimagoa*.
- TAIHOU** (*taihou*), a new generation. Cf. *hou*. 2. Posterity.
- TAIKITOREA** (*tāikitorēa*), a wreathing or interweaving of threads used to ornament the uprights of a doorway.
- TAIKOKO**, a huge wave, a billow.
- TAIKURA** (*tāikūra*), a hurricane or tempest, when the sea is driven up over the low lands.
- TAIMAGOA**, low tide. Cf. *taihohonu*.
- TAIMEA**, heart-wood, wood without sap. 2. Seasoned timber.
- TAINOKA**, ringworm of the scalp. 2. A plant without leaves. 3. A kind of yellowish fish, the *pakoukou*.
- TAIOKO**, salt.
- TAIOTIKARO**, the name of the beach in front of the priest's house in Aukena.
- TAIPARIPARI** (*taipāripāri*), the breaking of a wave.
- TAIPIRO**, waves that roll gently without breaking. 2. A calm sea.
- TAI-PUA-HOU**, a sea that is beginning to be rough, beginning to roll.
- TAIPUKU** (*tāipuku*), shallows uncovered at low water.
- TAIRE** (*tāire*), to stretch out or lengthen a garment. **Taireira** (*tāireira*), plural of the action; **tataire** (*tataire*), plural of the subject.
- Tairega**, the action of lengthening a garment.
- TAIRI**, the name of the god of thunder and tempests.
- TAIRI**, to beat; to whip; to flog with rods or cords.
- TAIRUA** (*tāirua*), a brook, streamlet. 2. A ditch, a fosse. Cf. *tai* and *rua*. Plural, *taitairua* (*tāitāirua*).
- Akatairua** (*aka-tairua*), to dig a hole in the ground for a ditch, &c. 2. To furrow or groove the land here and there. Plural, *akataitairua* (*aka-taitairua*).
- TAIRUAVAI** (*tāirua-vāi*), a brook; a ditch. Cf. *tai*, *rua*, *vai*, *tairua*.
- TAITAIA** (*tāi-tāia*), a sea which has left the low-water banks exposed, but which returns and covers them suddenly.
- TAITO** (*tāito*), ancient, antique. 2. Ancestors in legendary times.
- Akaitaito** (*aka-tāito*), ancient; of other days.
- Taitoito**, expresses a sense less ancient than *taito*.
- TAITOKO** (*tāitoko*), to keep throwing stones on stones. 2. Said also of a breakwater on which short waves constantly break. **Taitaitoko** (*tāitaitoko*), plural of the action; **tataitoko**, plural of the subject.
- Taitokoraga** (*tāitōkorāga*), the action of *taitoko*.
- TAIVAVA** (*tāivava*), to leak in; to drip at the gutters or eaves.
- TAIVAVE** (*tāivave*), a sea with rolling waves; a heavy swelling sea. 2. A big billow; a huge rolling wave. Cf. *tai* and *vave*.
- TAKA** (*tāka*), to break: said of the anchor or cable. 2. To be a-trip: said of the anchor; not to hold fast. 3. To do nothing but walk

about. Cf. *takai*, *takatua*, *koutaka*. *Takataka* (*takātāka*), plural of the action; *tataka* (*tātaka*), plural of the subject.

Takaraga (*takarāga*), the action of *taka*.

Takataka (*takātāka*), to be handsome, well-made.

Akataka (*aka-tāka*), to polish, to brighten; to make level: said of pieces of wood, poles, &c., from which knots have been removed. 2. To fish all day or all night with the line. 3. To throw the fishing-line here and there. 4. To raise the delicate edges of the pearl-shell. 5. To throw away from the pearl-shell all that is not wanted nor of value. 6. To have to keep one's bed for a long time through sickness. 7. To rough-hew a piece of timber, but to use one hand only in doing so. *Akatataka* (*aka-takātāka*), plural of the action and subject.

AKAHE (*takāhe*), to search diligently; to endeavour to procure anything. *Takatakahe*, plural of the action; *tatakahe*, plural of the subject.

Takaheraga (*takāherāga*), the action of *takahe*.

AKAHI, to crush, to trample under foot. Cf. *takaiwawe*. 2. To mash or grind by trampling. 3. To walk on anything. 4. To cause a fruit to fall from a tree by the action of one's feet. *Takatakahi* (*takātākahi*), plural of the action; *tatakahi* (*tātākahi*), plural of the subject. 5. To pronounce, to articulate. 6. To repel, to drive back. Cf. *takahiga*.

Takahi (*takāhi*), footprints; tracks.

Takahiga, a crushing; treading down. 2. The action of trampling, &c. 3. The first division of a shell. See *takatakahiga*. 4. The threshold of a door. 5. A footstool, or any similar thing put under the feet.

FAKAHITI (*takāhiti*), to palpitate; to throb. *Takatakahiti* (*takātākahiti*), plural of the action; *tatakahiti* (*tātākahiti*) plural of the subject.

Takahitiga (*takāhitiga*), palpitation.

TAKAI (*takāi*), a circle; a ring; a hoop. To make a circle; to form a ring of men. 2. To go round a thing, travelling in a circle. *Takakai* (*takāikāi*), plural of the action; *tatakai*, plural of the subject.

Takairaga (*takāirāga*), the action of *takai*.

Akatakai (*aka-takāi*), to make a circle. 2. To bend, to bow.

TAKAITI, to hop, to skip. 2. To roll one's self over; to tumble. Cf. *akatakarori*. 3. To make bounds, or somersaults. Cf. *iti*.

TAKAIVAVE, to crush with the feet. Cf. *takahi*. 2. To give a blow with the feet; to kick. 3. To hurl, to cast, to throw.

TAKAO (*takāo*), to speak, to hold conversation; to address. A speech, a discourse: *Kanatu ki te takao*, not to pronounce words properly. *Takaokao* (*takāokāo*), plural of the action; *tatakao* (*takāo*), plural of the subject.

Akatakaokao (*aka-takāo*), to cause to speak. Plural, *akatakaokao* (*aka-takāokāo*).

Takaoga, the action of speaking; conversation.

TAKAO, ten pairs; a score or twenty. Cf. *takau*.

TAKAOIRIIRI, pleasantry; light conversation; to joke. Cf. *takao* and *iriiri*.

TAKAOKAONOA (*takāokāo-noa*), to talk at the wrong time about something of little importance. Cf. *takao* and *noa*.

TAKAOPUEU, a discourse of no weight; mere words.

TAKAPE, the name of a fish.

TAKAPE (*takāpe*), to break, to break off, to snap. 2. Not to be stable; not firm: said of the blocks or supports of a house. Plural, *tatakape* (*takāpe*).

TAKAPEKAPE, the name of a fish.

TAKAPU (*takāpu*), to embarrass, confound. 2. To be shy and ashamed, as on having a badly-fitting garment, or one too large for the wearer. *Takatakapu*, plural of the action; *tatakapu*, plural of the subject.

TAKAPUNA (*takāpuna*), an expression used to denote a sea grown suddenly deep, i.e., when one has left shallow water and come to the deep portion. 2. A deep part of the sea having precipitous cliffs under water, and not shelving banks.

TAKARA (*takāra*), a small thread with which the bait is bound on the hook.

TAKARA, to click the tongue; to make a screeching or popping noise with a leaf.

TAKARARI, an injurious epithet applied to a bastard.

TAKARE (*takāre*), to be full to the brim; to be too full; filled to overflowing. *Takarekare* (*takārekāre*), plural of the condition; *tatakare* (*takāre*), plural of the subject.

Takarega (*takārega*), the action of *takare*.

TAKARO, to procure, to obtain. *Takarokaro* (*takārokāro*), plural of the action; *tatakaro* (*takāro*), plural of the subject.

TAKARO-RA, dazzling: said of the sun's light.

TAKARORI. See *akatakarori*, under *aka*.

TAKARURU (*takarūru*), the name of a small fish.

TAKATAHAGA, idle, lazy; pot-valiant; a person only good at eating.

TAKATAKA. See under *taka*.

TAKATAKAHIGA (*takātākahiga*), the divisions of a shell considered as a whole, taken collectively. See *takahiga*.

TAKATAKARURU (*takātakarūru*), the name of a small fish: the same as *takaruru*.

TAKATAKATO, valleys. See next word.

TAKATO (*takāto*), a valley, a vale.

TAKATUA (*takātua*), to turn one's self about, to twist about through sharp pain. *Takatakua*, plural of the action; *tatakua*, plural of the object.

TAKAU, ten pairs; twenty; a score. Cf. *takao*.

TAKAUEA, thin, meagre: only said of one kind of fish.

TAKAURE, a fly, not found in dwellings.

TAKAUAHO, savage, wild. Cf. *vaho*.

TAKAVAO (*takavāo*), to remain or wander in peopled spots. Cf. *taka*. *Takatakavao* (*takā-*

tākavāo), plural of the action; *tatakavāo* (*takavāo*), plural of the subject.

TAKAVE (*takāve*), slow, tardy. 2. Moving slightly or gently; dawdling. 3. Minute, circumstantial (in relation or narrative). *Takavekave* (*takāvekāve*), plural of the action; *tatakave* (*takākave*), plural of the subject.

TAKAVE, a kind of bread-fruit. See *mei-a-puku*.

TAKERE (*takēre*), to spoil, to waste; to ravage; to damage. 2. To grow corrupt; to become tainted. 3. To become addicted to vice. *Takerekere* (*takērekere*), plural of the action; *tatakere*, plural of the subject.

Takerega, injury, damage; the action of spoiling or laying waste.

TAKETAKE (*tāketake*), a basket. 2. A raft on which a corpse is thrust out to sea. 3. To weave in a circle, like a basket.

TAKEIHUROA (*take-ihu-rōa*), to report that one has seen or heard some remarkable matter or thing of importance.

TAKI (*tāki*), to draw or push along a raft with the hands. *Takitaki* (*tākitāki*) is plural of the action, and denotes longer-continued exertion; *tataki* (*tātāki*), plural of the subject.

Takiga (*tākiga*), the action of *taki*.

Takitaki (*tākitāki*), a line, a path. 2. To repeat, to carry on any sounds or words, as an echo. 3. To speak to other people. 4. To give currency to news or reports. 5. To pull, to draw, to drag along. 6. To steer a raft.

Takitakiga (*tākitākiga*), the action of *takitaki*.

Tataki (*tātāki*), to stretch out a long cord, &c., as far as possible.

Tatakiraga (*tātākirāga*), the action of *tataki*.

TAKIAKIA, bad: said of actions or intentions.

TAKIGA. See under *taki*.

TAKINA (*tākina*), to put one thing in place of another; to substitute; to change places. *Takitakina*, plural of the subject.

Takinaraga, the action of *takina*.

Takitakina (*takitākina*), to remove things from their places and carry them away one after another.

Takitakinaraga (*takitākinarāga*), the action of *takitakina*.

TAKITAKI. See under *taki*.

TAKITAKIROA (*tākitāki-rōa*), to draw out to a great length. Cf. *taki* and *roa*.

TAKITAKI-TAKAO, the same as *takitaki* 2, 3, and 4.

TAKITU, the boundaries or limits of long, narrow pieces of land. 2. The string of a bow. 3. The ropes and cordage about a vessel. 4. To string a bow.

TAKO, the noise of the foot being drawn out from a bog, mud, or soft earth.

Takoko, plural of *tako*.

TAKOI (*takōi*), a pointed mountain. 2. The peak of a pointed mountain. Cf. *koī*. Plural, *ta-koikoi*.

TAKOIKO, tattooing; to tattoo. 2. A species of shell-fish.

TAKOKOA, soaked up; sopped; hidden. *Raga-takokoa*, wet to the skin.

TAKOPIRI (*takopiri*), to be languid in one's actions through sickness. *Takopiripiri* (*takopiripiri*), plural of the action; *tatakopiri* (*takopiri*), plural of the subject.

Takopiriga, the condition of *takopiri*.

TAKORO (*takōro*), to be frapped, as a yard or rope by line being tightly bound round and round it. Plural, *takorokoro* (*takōrokōro*).

Takoroga (*takōrōga*), the action of *takoro*.

TAKOTAKE, to make the circuit of an island without stopping anywhere.

TAKU, the name of a tribe in Mangareva.

TAKU (*ta-ku*), of me, mine; "Give me my share." Cf. *toku*.

TAKURA, to run and skip at the same time with a rope. Cf. *tavari*.

TAMA (*tāma*), "Dear child," a term of affection used by parents, uncles, and aunts. 2. Son or daughter: a term applied to one's child at any age. Cf. *teitama*.

Tamatama, a young man or young woman of an age between eighteen and thirty years.

TAMAAOMUA, the eldest son. Cf. *tama* and *mua*.

TAMAEIATA (*tāmāeiāta*), simple, innocent; without disguise; without malice; thinking no evil.

TAMAREHERE (*tāmāhērehēre*), an eldest son or eldest daughter, kept in the house till they grow plump and fair.

TAMAHINE (*tamahīne*), the eldest daughter. Cf. *tama*, *ahine*, *mohine*, *veine*.

TAMAHOHO, bare, without grass, as a plain.

TAMAHOHO-NOA, not having a single blade of grass.

TAMAKA, to consecrate, to set apart for a god.

TAMAKI (*tāmāki*), to wait for, to hope for (but only in the near present, as during to-day). *Tatamaki* (*tatāmāki*), plural of the subject.

Tamakiraga (*tāmākirāga*), plural of *tamaki*.

TAMANU, a tree having leaves like a laurel; without smell, but having good timber for making furniture.

Akatamanu (*aka-tamanu*), to put wood on the fire little by little. Plural, *akatamanumanu* (*aka-tāmānumānu*).

Tamanumanu (*tāmānumānu*), to let an oven-fire go out and be re-kindled several times.

TAMANUI (*tāmānui*), phosphorescent matter in the sea.

TAMAREGA, a kind of long bread-fruit, and the tree that bears it.

TAMAREGA (*tamārega*), to grate. A rasp, a scraper. Cf. *rega*.

TAMAROA (*tamarōa*), a boy. 2. A man, of any age. 3. Male, as opposed to female. Cf. *tama*, *roa*, *tamahine*, &c.

TAMATAMA. See under *tama*.

TAMATANINI, to wish to sleep; drowsy.

TAMATAU, to make fish-hooks. Cf. *matau*.

TAMATEKIRIA, wicked. 2. Niggardly and quick-tempered at the same time.

TAMATERIRIA, delirious with illness.

TAMAU (*tamāu*), a woman's garment. A shawl.

TAMAU (*tamāu*), to retain, to keep. To keep back, to restrain. Cf. *mau*.

Tamaumau (*tamāumāu*), plural of *tamau*.

TAMIKE (*tamīke*), to desire ardently; to long for sensually. **Tamikemike** (*tamīkemīke*) is plural of the action, and denotes greater ardour; **tatamike** (*tatamīke*), plural of the subject.

Tamikeraga (*tamīkerāga*), ardent desire; sensual passion.

TAMOINE, the name of a great rock at Atituiti.

TAMOKO, a long but small potato. Plural, **tamokomoko** (*tamōkomōko*).

TAMOUI (*tamoui*), to be absent; invisible. **Tatamoui** (*tatamoui*), plural of the subject.

TAMU [*atu te vavae*], to go very quickly.

TAMURE (*tamūre*), the ends of pieces of wood, or of a loaf that ends in a point. 2. The truck, or highest point of a mast. 3. The crest of a cockatoo. 4. The end, extremity, tail; the summit of trees. Cf. *muri*, *akata-muri*. Plural, **tamuremure** (*tamūremūre*).

TANE (*Tāne*). [As a deity, see *Otane*, under *marama*.] A species of hideous lizard.

TANE, a kind of bread-fruit having a smooth skin: it is hard to cook. 2. A black mark upon the skin like filth or scurf; a spot, stain. **Tanetane**, plural of No. 2.

TANIHONIHO, a kind of fish, like *tagutugutu*, but smaller.

TANINI (*tanīni*), to go about; to walk aimlessly. **Tanininini** (*tanīninīni*), plural of the action; **tatanini** (*tatanīni*), plural of the subject. 2. To fall down from sleepiness. 3. A fool, an idiot, who does not know how to behave decently.

Tanininini (*tanīninīni*). See above. 2. Fools; idiots; simpletons.

TANO (*tandā*), a stone trough or bowl. Plural, **tanoanoa** (*tandāndā*).

TANOKUNOKU, to be supple, flexible; to feel lissome when leaving the water. 2. Humid, damp, moist. 3. Coolness, freshness.

TANU (*tānu*), to plant, to sow. 2. To bury, to inhume. **Tanutanu** (*tānutānu*), plural of the action; **tatanu** (*tatānu*), plural of the subject.

Tanuga (*tanūga*), the action of interment; burial.

Tanuraga (*tānurāga*), the action of planting or sowing. 2. Burial.

TAO (*tāo*), a lance; a spear. Cf. *taorei*, *taohara*, &c.

TAO (*tāo*), to put into an oven to cook; to cook in an oven. **Taotao** (*taotāo*), plural of the action; **tatao** (*tatāo*), plural of the subject. Cf. *taoumu*.

Taotao (*taotāo*), to cook constantly, or for a long time; to keep to the fire continuously.

TAOKATARA (*tāo-aka-tāra*), a lance with barbs along the point. Cf. *akatara* and *tao*.

TAOREI (*tao-erei*), a lance made of coco-nut-palm wood.

TAOHA, to beat *tapa*, or native cloth.

TAOHARA, a lance made of pandanus wood.

TAOHI (*tadhī*), preservation; care, conservation. To preserve, to take care of; to foster; to guard. 2. To frequent. 3. To observe, notice. **Taohiohi** (*tadhīhī*), plural of the action; **tataohi** (*tatahī*), plural of the subject.

Taohiga, } Observance; watchfulness; care.
Taohiraga, }

TAOKO (*tāo-ko*), a lance made without fish-bones (barbs) or ornaments.

TAOMI (*taōmi*), to squeeze; to press upon with the hand. 2. To sink a thing; to fill a thing with stones so that it should not swell up and float. **Taomiomi** (*taōmiōmi*), plural of the action; **tataomi** (*tataōmi*), plural of the subject.

Taomiga (*taōmīga*), the action of *taomi*.

TAOPU (*taōpu*), *maa* cooked and not diluted with water. Plural, **taotaopu** (*taōtaōpu*).

TAOPUKAO (*taōpukāo*), lance with an iron head.

TAORO (*taōro*), to fly fast: said of a spear or stone that is cast. **Taorooro** (*taōroōro*), plural of the action; **tataoro** (*tataōro*), plural of the subject.

Taororaga (*taōrorāga*), the action of *taoro*.

TAOTAO. See under *tao*.

TAOTAOAMA (*taōtaōāma*), the name of a piece of wood used to draw fish from a basket in the water. 2. The name of a fish.

TAOTAOPU. See *taopu*.

TAOTAOVERE (*taōtaōvōre*), small red spots or marks showing the near approach of death in a sick person.

TAOUMU (*taōumu*), to heat a native oven; to cook in an oven. Cf. *tao*, *umu*, *areumu*, *paku-umu*, &c.

TAPA (*tāpa*), the edge of a piece of native cloth. 2. Native cloth. 3. To give a pet name or a nickname. Of No. 3, **tapatapa** (*tāpatāpa*) is plural of the action; **tatapa** (*tatāpa*), plural of the subject.

Tapatapa, that which falls often. 2. A fall of water. 3. A dropping of the voice. 4. Variable.

Akatapa (*aka-tāpa*), to ask a person for food and water.

TAPAKAHU, a piece of stuff, of native cloth. Cf. *tao* and *kahu*.

TAPAKAOKAO, the trunk of the human body from the armpit to the lower belly and ending behind the two sides. 2. The flanks. Cf. *tapao*.

TAPAKAU, a kind of large native oven.

TAPANEMAGA, a rocky and precipitous place on the mountain.

TAPANI (*tapāni*), to calumniate, to slander. 2. To daub, to smear over a thing. 3. To anoint. 4. To flatter. **Tapanipani** (*tapānipāni*), plural of the action. Cf. *pani*.

Tapaniga, calumny, slander. 2. Unction, anointing.

TAPAO, the side, the flank. Cf. *tapau* and *tapakaoko*.

TAPAPA (*tapāpa*), not full: said of food-pits when the stores of *maa* are not abundant. Plural, *tapapapapa* (*tapāpapāpa*).

TAPARAU-MEA, to publish; to circulate trifles one has heard spoken.

TAPARE, anything shed or cast away as an overplus.

TAPARERE, having a fine edge, sharp, as a knife, &c. 2. The edge of a knife, &c. 3. Flat, as a piece of glass; sharp, as a razor; flat and sharp.

TAPARURU (*tāparūru*), trembling, shaking; to tremble, to quiver. 2. Not to be firm or steady; easily disturbed or shaken. *Tapataparuru* (*tāpatāparuru*), plural of the action; *tataparuru* (*tātāparūru*), plural of the subject. Cf. *ru* and *ruru*.

Taparururaga (*tāparūrurāga*), trembling. The action of *taparuru*, *maruru*, &c.

TAPARURUONE, tremblings of the ground; earthquake. Cf. *taparuru*, *one*, &c.

TAPATAPA. See under *tapa*.

TAPATU, the name of a fish.

TAPAU (*tapāu*), the sides (flanks) of a man or animal. Cf. *tapao*.

TAPEKE (*tapēke*), to catch hold of with the hands in falling. *Tapekepeke* (*tapēkepeke*), plural of the action; *tatapeke* (*tātapēke*), plural of the subject. Cf. *pekepeke*.

Tapekega, the action, &c., of *tapeke*.

TAPENA (*tapēna*), a present made in honour of a person; to show respect or compliment by making presents. *Tapenapena* (*tapēnapēna*), plural of the action; *tatapena*, plural of the subject.

Tapenaraga (*tapēnarāga*), the action of *tapena*.

TAPERE (*tapēre*), long lips, of which one droops and the other is drawn back to show the teeth. 2. A border, edge, limit.

TAPIGAO, a net with which to catch butterflies or moths. Cf. *pigao*.

TAPIGAU, a trellis; a lattice-work. 2. Closed with a grating.

TAPIKO (*tapiko*), to turn aside from one's work or occupation. 2. To stop for something. *Tapikopiko*, plural of the action; *tatapiko*, plural of the subject. Cf. *piko*.

Tapikoga, the action of *piko*.

TAPIRI (*tapiri*), to be joined together without cause; united without motive. Cf. *piri*.

Akatapiri (*aka-tapiri*), to go in the company of some one; to unite, to consort with. Plural, *akatapiripiri* (*aka-tapiripiri*).

TAPIRITI (*tāpiriti*), to shake; to shake off. 2. To agitate, to stir up. 3. To swing anything to and fro strongly in the hand. *Tapiripiriti* (*tāpiripiriti*), plural of the action. 4. To push back with violence, with passion.

Tapiripiriti (*tāpiripiriti*), to draw along without concussion; to drag along smoothly.

Tapiritiraga, the action of *tapiriti*.

TAPITAPI (*tāpitāpi*), empty. 2. To exhaust; to drain; to spend. 3. To take away a thing from a house. 4. To cause all the people in a settlement to come or go.

Tatapi, a baler; to throw out water with a baler from a canoe. 2. To throw out water from a hole with the two hands.

TAPOA (*tapōa*), to wipe the hands on the head, or upon some one else. Plural, *tapoapoa* (*tapōapōa*). 2. To get by frequent asking. 3. To put a thing to the mouth. 4. To prepare a bait or decoy for catching an animal.

TAPOA, moral agreement; harmony.

TAPORA, an envelope, a wrapper. 2. A table [not modern: *tapura* is "table"]; a plank; any flat object serving as a resting-place on which to put things. 3. An altar on which dead bodies were placed.

Tapora (*tapōra*), to wrap up, to envelope. *Taporapora* (*tāporapōra*), plural of the action; *tatapora* (*tātapōra*), plural of the subject.

Taporaga (*tāporāga*), the action of *tapora*.

TAPOROTO (*tapōrōto*), the line between tidal low water and deep water in the sea. Plural, *tapotaporoto*.

TAPOTU (*tapōtu*), to whip, to flog. 2. To beat out dust. 3. To strike with something flexible. 4. To walt; to waver. *Tapotupotu* (*tāpōtupōtu*), plural of the action.

TAPU (*tāpu*), sacred, holy. Cf. *tapukehekehe*, *vahitapu*. 2. Prohibited; forbidden. Cf. *kiritapu*. *Takao tapu*, a secret word, a password.

Akatapu (*aka-tapu*), to make holy, to consecrate. 2. To throw, to cast. 3. To defend.

TAPU (*tāpu*), the surface of food (*maa*). 2. The extremities of trees and plants.

TAPUA (*tāpua*), to have sore lips; a disease of the lips.

Tapuapua (*tāpūapūa*), to have the lips diseased or covered with sores. *Tatapua*, plural of the subject.

TAPUI (*tapui*), to soil a garment by wiping the hands on it. 2. To plaster, to smear, to anoint. Plural, *tapuiui*.

TAPUKEHEKEHE, very sacred; extraordinarily holy. Cf. *kehekehe*. 2. Pure, virgin; chaste from birth to death.

TAPUTAPU, the tail of a fish (the fin part of the tail). 2. An end, extremity. 3. A tail of hair, a pigtail of hair.

TAPUTAPUATEA, to be very jealous over one's property; to be angry if personal belongings are touched by other people. Syn., *tarakana*.

TARA, a spine, a thorn. Cf. *kurutara*, *titara*. 2. A horn. 3. A bird's crest. 4. A fish-bone. 5. Crests or peaks of mountains. 6. Sprouts or shoots of trees. 7. A chip or shaving of wood. 8. To walk about, here and there.

Taraga (*tārāga*), a splinter, a chip of wood. 2. A spine, a thorn. 3. A walk, promenade. 4. Script, writing.

Taratara, prickly, rough to the touch; knotty. 2. Piquant. 3. Discordant. Cf. *ohotaratarata*, *mataratarata*.

Tatara, a shivering; a cold fit; to shiver with cold or fright. 2. To have the skin roughened with cold or shivering; to have "goose-flesh" on the skin. 3. To bristle; to bristle up; to have the hair on the body or limbs standing erect. 4. The name of a fish having bristling points.

Akatara (*aka-tàra*), to set in a row or rank. 2. To put in sequence, to cause to follow one after another. 3. To indent; to jag; to make notches.

Akataratara (*aka-tàratàra*), to put any one into a passion. 2. To make knotty, rugged, harsh.

TARA (*tàra*), the name of one kind of banana. 2. An altar.

TARAGAONU, a place where turtles are caught. Cf. *onu*. Syn., *tarugaonu*.

TARAOA, a branch of coral which appears above the surface of the sea at low water. Syn., *taraoa*.

TARAHUI (*taràhùi*), to steal a prohibited thing: said of the first who steals. Cf. *rahui*.

Tarahuiga (*taràhùiga*), the action of *tarahui*.

TARAI (*tarài*), to rough-hew; to dress timber or stones. 2. To carve, to execute sculpture. 3. To walk along the crest of a mountain. **Taratarai** (*taràtarài*), plural of the action; **tatarai** (*tatarài*), plural of the subject.

Taraiga (*taràiga*), the action of *tarai*.

TARAKANA (*tarakàna*), has the same meaning as *taputapuata*.

TARAKI, a species of banana.

||| **TARAKIHI** (*tarakìhi*), the name of a fish that takes the hook *kiriti*.

TARAKOA, a spine, a thorn. Plural, *tatarakoa*.

TARAKOHA (*tarakòha*), the name of a climbing plant.

TARAKOHO, the name of a prickly shrub.

TARAKORE (*tàrakore*), to be without hindrance, weakness, or infirmity: only said of males.

TARAKURA (*tarakùra*), a red point. 2. A cock's comb.

TARAMARAU (*tàramàràu*), the name of a rock in the sea.

TARAOA, a branch of coral that appears above the sea at low tides. Syn., *tarahoa*.

TARAPAKOUKOU, the name of a kind of sugarcane: "Like the points of the *pakoukou*"; said also of a species of *tumei* (bread-fruit).

TARAPEREI (*tàraperèi*), a clear fire that burns well.

TARARA, the name of a sea-bird of Mangareva. 2. A harsh strident voice. 3. To weep bitterly, grievously. **Tatarara**, plural of the subject (of No. 3).

TARAREIARA, a thorn or spine of the pandanus leaf. Cf. *tara*, *rei*, and *ara*.

TARARO, to gather fruits that have fallen at the foot of a tree. Cf. *raro*. Plural, *tararoraro*.

TARAROA, the name of a fish. 2. To go beyond; to go farther off; to continue on one's way. Syn., *tàraoa*.

TARATARA. See under *tara*.

TARATARATUNA, a species of fern. 2. A kind of crab (crustacean), resembling the fern.

TARATU, to stop moving.

ARATUTU, to speak standing up, or from a high position. **Tarataratutu**, plural of the action; **tataratutu**, plural of the subject.

TARAU (*taràu*), an order, commandment. 2. Essentially pure and holy: said of divine personages; consecrated: said of altars, sacred places, &c. 2. To give an order or commandment as being of sacred weight and importance; to call out, to proclaim such command. Plural, *taurau* (*taràuràu*).

Tarauga (*taràuga*), the action of *tarau*.

TARAVA, mountainous, but particularly used of inaccessible places.

TARAVAI, the name of one of the four islands of Mangareva.

TARE, an obstruction; a blocking-up; impediment.

TARE (*tàre*), to spit, to eject saliva; spittle. **Taretare**, plural of the action; **tatare**, plural of the subject.

Tarega, the action of spitting.

TAREA, light brown; chestnut-coloured. 2. A person whose skin is brown.

TAREAUMA, a large native oven for cooking *maa*.

TAREHU, to burn wood in a native oven (before scraping). Plural, *tarehurehu*. Cf. *rehu*.

TARERAŌI (*tareràgi*), food (*maa*) that is white.

TARERE (*tarère*), hung up, suspended; to be suspended. 2. To jump at a branch to catch it with the hand. 3. To ape, to mimic in conversation. **Tarerere** (*tarèrerère*), plural of the action; **tatarere** (*tatarère*), plural of the subject.

Tarerega, the action of *tarere*.

TARERI, a big paunch; big and fat; gorbellied.

TAREU (*tarèu*), to pass from hand to hand. 2. To take the air, to fly. 3. To hasten to seize a thing before another person can get it. Plural, *tareureu* (*tarèurèu*).

TARI (*tàri*), to carry, to transport: said of that which can be carried by one person at a time. **Taritari** (*tàritàri*), plural of the action; **tatari** (*tatàri*), plural of the subject.

Akatari (*aka-tàri*), to lead, to conduct; to accompany, to take along with. **Akataritari** (*aka-tàritàri*), plural of the action; **akatatari** (*aka-tatàri*), plural of the subject.

Akatariga, the action of leading or conducting a person into a certain place.

TARIGA, "My love," darling, dear. Cf. *taritari*.

TARIHUATU, black: said of deep sea water.

TARIRU (*tarìru*), to make the bow or stem of a canoe touch the land. 2. To swerve, to deviate.

Akatariru (*aka-tarìru*), to cause a canoe to deviate from its course.

Tariruriru, a thing that does not go straight, but moves in a zigzag. 2. To go to the right or left.

TARITARI, part of a woman's sexual parts (*labia majora*). Cf. *tatariniho*.

Tatari (*tatāri*), the eyelids. 2. The black fringe on the oyster which produces pearl-shell.

TARITARIAA, the lips of the mouth. Cf. *aha*, the mouth, and *taritari*.

TARITARIMATA, the eyelids. Cf. *taritari* and *mata*.

TARITARINIHO, the gums of the mouth. Cf. *taritari*, *niho*, *tatariniho*.

TARO, the *taro* plant (*Caladium esculentum*).

TAROKIRARO, to dive into water.

TARORO, to squeeze out juice again. Plural, *tarorororo*.

TAROTAHAGA, as closely shaved or close-cropped as a *taro* root.

TAROVIO, a *taro* which gives nothing but leaves.

TARU, the name of a herb which increases very fast, swarms and spreads everywhere. 2. (Fig.) In great quantity.

TARUA, to express the juice from a thing by twisting it in a piece of linen.

TARUGAONU, the same as *taragaonu*.

TAROPEROPÉ, hollow. *Taroperope i te manava na te oge*: to have the belly hollow with famine.

TARUOAVAIKI (*taru-o-Avaiki*), a mushroom.

TARUPE (*tarūpe*), a big belly; bloated. 2. Swollen; large: said of the feet of women.

TATA (*tāta*), close; near by. Cf. *tutata*.

TATA. See under *ta*.

TATAATEA, the time of year answering to the month of November.

TATAE. See under *tae*.

TATAHI, a large net for catching big fish.

TATAHOA. See under *tahoa*.

TATAI, a man of middle age; elderly. 2. To wrap up; to envelope. 2. To catch in; to hang on; to twist in; to wind round; to twine.

TATAIAHIRI, a large bundle of sticks for fuel; a large faggot.

TATAIRURE, the wrist; the arm from the elbow-joint to the hand.

TATAKAHI. See under *takahi*.

TATAKAROIHAU, the name of a species of crayfish. 2. The name of a fish.

TATAKE (*tātāke*), to attempt; to tempt; to solicit; to treat. 2. To struggle, body to body; to wrestle. 3. To try for; to make an effort to gain; to strain, to strive. 4. To quarrel.

Tatakega, temptation. 2. Handling or holding a person; a wrestling bout. 3. A quarrel.

TATAKI. See under *taki*.

TATAKIRAGA. See under *taki*.

TATAKOTO, the end, extremity; the crest of a bird; the highest tip of a tree or shrub. Syn. *tamure*. 2. A cross bar for stretching out the sail from the mast.

TATAMAGO, the name of a grass.

TATAMOHO, the berry of the *gatae* (a thorny tree).

TATAMOKA, the name of a grass.

TATAO, the last of the first-fruits of the bread-fruit tree, *metapuku*.

TATAPA. See under *tapa*.

TATAPI. See under *tapitapi*.

TATAPUTARA, the name of a locality in Manga-reva.

TATARA. See under *tara*.

TATARAVERA, a kind of volcanic stone adapted for cutting into shape.

TATARI. See under *taritari*.

TATARINIHO, the gums of the mouth. Cf. *taritari*, *niho*, *taritariniho*.

TATARIORO, the black part of the flesh of the pearl-oyster, thrown away as worthless.

TATARIMATA, the eyelid. Cf. *taritari*, *mata*, *taritarimata*.

TATARITATARI, to wait a long time for any one.

TATARUA, to call a person by two names at the same time. Cf. *rua*.

TATATA. See under *ta*.

TATATA-MARAMA-NOA, to work through the whole night. Cf. *tatata*, *marama*, *noa*, and *tatata-pohuri-noa*.

TATATA-MOE, to sleep for a long time. Cf. *tatata* and *moe*.

TATATA-POHURI-NOA, to work all night until daylight.

TATATATA. See under *ta*.

TATATOU, Ours! That is for us!

TATAU. See under *tau*.

TATEA (*tatēa*), to distribute food to children.

Tateaga, a distribution of food to children.

TATETA (*tatēta*), to be badly dressed; ill-clothed. 2. To hold or take a thing in such a way that it is likely to fall.

TATIAU (*tatiāu*), to be ugly, ill-made.

TATIEITI (*tatiēiti*), to be covered with sores or filth.

TATIPUHI, an injurious expression: *E tini tati-puhi!* You villain!

TATIU, a circle; a round figure.

TATIU (*tatiu*), to go to different places. *Tatiutiu* (*tatiutiu*), plural of the action; *tatatiau* (*tatatiau*), plural of the subject.

Tatiuga, the action of *tatiu*.

TATOKO, dissension; dispute; to dispute without quarrel or hatred. 2. To come to an explanation. Plural, *tatokotoko* (*tatokotoko*).

Tatokoga, the action of *tatoko*.

TATOU, we; us, including the person spoken to.

TATU, an ailment or malady that has afflicted a person for two or three years.

TATUA (*tatiua*), a girdle; a waist-cloth; to put a girdle or cincture round the loins. Plural, *tatuatua* (*tatiatua*).

TATUAEA, the name of a fern. 2. The name of a shrub.

TATUTATU, the tail of a fish. 2. A tail of hair, a pigtail. 3. The extremity; tip; end.

TAU (*tāu*), a year. 2. The time of the season of bread-fruit. 3. Clean, neat, tidy; suitable, fit, proper. Cf. *matāu*, *tetau*. 4. To arrive by sea or by water. Cf. *tetau*. 5. To carry on the back. 6. To be carried on a person's back. Cf. *tauake*. 7. To mount on a person's back. 8. To land: said of a canoe touching shore. *Tautau* (*tāutāu*), plural of the action; *tatau* (*tātāu*), plural of the subject.

Tauga (*tāuga*), the action of *tau*; arrived. 2. A pair, a brace; a double count. 3. A score (double ten).

Tatau, arrived: said of many persons. Cf. *totau*.

Tatau (*tātāu*), to be counted, reckoned, numbered.

Akatau (*aka-tāu*), to run after; to go after, to follow; to pursue. 2. To put a thing up on a high place. 3. To assault; to attack. 4. To accompany; to sing with. *Akatautau* (*aka-tāutāu*), plural of the action and subject of verb.

Akatautau (*aka-tāutāu*), to assault; to attack.

Tauraga, a station, a position taken up in the sea for fishing purposes. 2. Said of parents and grandparents to the fourth degree.

TAUA, we two; you and I.

TAUAKE, Mount! Get up on my back! Cf. *tau* (6) and *ake*.

TAUAREI (*tāuārēi*), to grumble at; to blame severely. Plural, *tatauarei*.

TAUATIKI (*tāuātiki*), a garment; a shirt.

TAUGA. See under *tau*.

TAUIRI-OPIOPI, a game played in the water: the bathers take hands and form in circles. Cf. *tauviri*.

TAUKAKEA (*taukakēa*), arriving in numbers: said of fish at low tide.

TAUMIRI (*taumiri*), to follow any one. 2. To form part of a train or retinue. *Taumirimiri* (*taumirimiri*), plural of the action; *tataumiri* (*tataumiri*), plural of the subject.

Taumiriraga, the action of following, &c.

TAUNEKA (*taunēka*), to tie up a bundle well and strongly. *Tautaukeka* (*tautauēka*), plural of the action; *tatauneka* (*tataunēka*), plural of the subject.

TAUPE (*tāupe*), to bow, to bend into a bow. 2. To bend: said of branches. *Taupeupe* (*tāupeupe*), plural of the action; *tataupe* (*tāupe*), plural of the subject.

Akataupeupe (*aka-tāupeupe*), to balance one's self; to waver; to be in suspense.

TAURA, the priest of an idol.

TAURÆTUA, the priest of an idol; a sub-priest; one not having complete powers. Cf. *taura* and *etua*.

TAURI (*tāuri*), to tie; to bind together. *Tautauri*, plural of the action; *tatauri*, plural of the subject.

TAURI, to be changed, altered; disguised. Cf. *tahuri*. 2. To lie, to tell untruths.

Akatauri (*aka-tauri*), to counterfeit, to imitate. 2. To change. 3. To dissemble one's character.

Tauriuri, to be changed, disguised. 2. To lie, to tell falsehoods.

TAURU, the tops of trees or mountains. 2. The top row or coping of a wall. 3. The last stroke at a piece of work. 4. The royal-yard of a ship.

Tauru (*tāuru*), to level the top of a wall; to finish off. Plural, *tauruuru* (*tāuruuru*). 2. A row of stones; a layer of stones.

TAUTAMA, one who makes his appearance; a new comer.

TAUTARA, a border, a boundary; exterior boundaries. *Tautarahiu*, the tip of the nose.

TAUTARA-PAEPÆ, the edge of a pavement.

TAUTAU. See under *tau*.

TAUTAUATIKI, clothes; long garments; a garment reaching down to the calves of the legs.

TAUTAUHOA, a companion, a mate. Cf. *tau* and *hoa*. 2. To ally one's self.

TAUTUKERAE, dear, cherished, darling.

TAUVIRI (*tauviri*), to hold by the hands, forming a circle or chain. Cf. *tauri-opiopi*. *Tauviriviri* (*tauviriviri*), plural of the action; *tatauviri*, plural of the subject.

Tauviriga (*tauviriga*), the action of *tauviri*.

TAVA, a species of shell-fish.

TAVA (*tāva*), a sort of incrustation of soft substance found sticking to stones when uncovered at low water. 2. Logs; large dead branches found at the foot of trees.

TAVAKA (*tavāka*), to hide food away among bushes. 2. A raft that bears a burning torch at night.

TAVAKE (*tavāke*), a sea-bird that has a long red-and-white tail.

TAVAKEE, the name of a shell-fish.

TAVAKOUHUA (*tavakōuhua*), to have every kind of vice. *Tatavakouhua*, plural of the subject.

TAVARA (*tavāra*), to be famished, starving. 2. Greedy; eager; desirous. *Tavaravara* (*tavāravāra*), plural of the action; *tatavara* (*tatavāra*), plural of the subject.

TAVARA (*tavāra*), to be wide, spacious, roomy. 2. Not to be tight or wrung together: said of ropes or cordage. Plural, *tavaravara* (*tavāravāra*). 3. Not to join in a game.

Tavaraga (*tavāraga*), the action of *tavara*.

TAVARI (*tavāri*), to run and skip with a rope at the same time; the game of skipping-rope. Cf. *takura*. 2. An uninterrupted walk.

Tavariraga (*tavārirāga*), the action of *tavari*.

Tavarivari (*tavārivāri*), a long train or procession of people on the march.

TAVARIVARI, tall and slender; flexible: said of trees. 2. A man of tall stature who wavers or swings in his gait.

TAVARO (*tavāro*), soft ground that is hollow or rotten and full of holes.

TAVATAVA, a fire that burns fiercely. 2. To go swiftly; to run swiftly.

TAVATAVA (*tavātava*), clamorous and noisy in speaking; to speak shrilly or in a loud voice.

TAVATAVA-AKARIRI, to be vigorous: said of a whole plantation of trees, or of a fire burning well all over.

TAVAVA, liberal, generous; one who loves to give.

TAVEKA (*tavēka*), to mix a small portion of food (*maa*) with a larger quantity. Plural, *tavekaveka* (*tavēkavēka*).

Tavekara, the action of *taveka*.

TAVEKE (*tavēke*), to take something you ask for without waiting for an answer. *Tavekeveke* (*tavēkeveke*), plural of the action; *tataveke* (*tatavēke*), plural of the subject.

TAVEKEAKAPUA, to take or try to take a thing that is near you but not your own.

Tavekera (*tavēkera*), the action of *taveke*.

TAVEREHAU, to grow, to spring up: said of plants, fruits, &c.

TAVIRI, a key; to shut with a lock. 2. To tow, to drag. 3. To coil, to twist: said of climbing plants. Cf. *virī*. *Taviriviri* (*taviriviri*), plural of the action; *tataviri* (*tataviri*), plural of the subject.

Taviriraga (*taviriraga*), the action of *taviri*.

TE (*tē*), No, not; without. Cf. *tepuu*, *teogia*, *tetau*.

TE (*tē*), the article "the," singular and plural.

TEA (*tēa*), white; blanched, pale. Cf. *rotea*, *pu-tēa*, *ohotea*, *motētea*, *mahinatea*, *akapakutea*, *moteaka*, *tuteatea-ki-ruga*, *urutea*. 2. Matt, unpolished, dead, dull. 3. One who finds himself foiled, baffled.

Tetea, plural of *tea*.

Teatea (*tēatēa*), diminutive of *tēa*: slightly white, whitish. 2. Heavy rain.

Akatea (*aka-tēa*), to make a person blush or redden with shame. 2. To tease or make fun of any one.

Akateatea (*aka-tēatēa*), pride, vanity; ostentation; to be puffed up, ostentatious; to be elated.

TEAHUAOGE (*Teahuāoge*), the name of a reef at Mangareva.

TEARAVERE (*Tearavere*), the name of a reef.

TEATEA. See under *tea*.

TEAUORUA (*Teauōrua*), the name of a reef.

TEAUOTU (*Teauōtu*), the name of a reef.

TEGA (*tēga*), a belly distended with much food.

Akategatega (*aka-tēgātēga*), to fasten or confine under one's mat or cloak.

TEHAGAHAGA, idle, lazy, sluggish.

TEHE (*tēhe*), circumcision; to circumcise. 2. To castrate. 3. To cut well: said of a knife. 4. To sting deeply. Plural *tetehē* (*tētēhe*).

Tehega (*tēhega*), the action of *tehe*.

TEHIRITARA (*Tehiritāra*), the name of a small reef.

TEHU (*tēhu*), to run after a person, or towards a person, for the sake of obtaining something. *Tehutehu* (*tēhutēhu*), plural of the action; *tē-tēhu* (*tētēhu*), plural of the subject.

Tehu (*tēhu*), the action of *tehu*.

TEHUATEHUA, entirely planted or sown: said of a field, &c.

TEI (*tēi*), to go away, to leave a place: *Tei tute a matagi*, to leave swiftly, as the wind. *Teitei* (*tētēi*), plural of the action; *tetēi* (*tētēi*), plural of the subject.

Akatei (*aka-tēi*), to chase; to drive off; to expel; to exile.

TEIMAHA (*teimāha*), to be heavy. 2. Fatiguing, painful, wearying. *Teimahamaha* (*teimāhamāha*), plural of the action; *teimaha* (*tētēimāha*), plural of the subject.

Akateimaha (*aka-teimaha*), to make heavy. 2. To press down, to throw weight on. 3. To be in charge, to have charge of.

TEINA (*tēina*), younger sister or brother. It is used by a woman or girl speaking of her younger sister or younger female cousin, and by a man or boy speaking of his younger brother or younger male cousin, both to the sixth degree of relationship. Whether the cousin is older or younger than the speaker is decided by the fact whether the cousin is descended from an uncle or aunt who was older or younger than the parent through whom relationship is claimed. An exception is made when a woman speaking of her sister-in-law, or a man speaking of his brother-in-law, instead of using the word *tokete*, may call them *tuakana* or *teina*, as if they were blood-relations either older or younger in years than the speaker. The remarks concerning *teina*, a woman's younger sister or man's younger brother, apply equally to *tuakana*, a woman's elder sister or a man's elder brother.

TEINA E! A term of affection applied by an old man to his grandson.

TEIPO E! A term of affection used at funerals by a husband or wife mourning the loss of a spouse.

TEITAMA, adolescent; grown up. 2. To take care of the house. 3. To be lazy; idle.

Akateitama (*aka-teitama*), to live at home; to keep the house and not go out, so as to preserve the complexion from sun-burn. 2. To live without work; to live in luxury.

TEITEI (*tētēi*), high, lofty. Cf. *tekiteki*. 2. Sublime; elevated. 3. Precipitous. Cf. *pu-tēitei*.

Akateitei (*aka-tētēi*), to elevate, to raise. 2. To honour. 3. To fear.

TEITI (*tēiti*), child, infant: said of both sexes. 2. The youngest child of a family. Cf. *iti*.

Teititi (*tēititi*), a newly-born infant.

TEITI, the pupil of the eye. Cf. *tēiti*.

TEITO (*tēito*), perfectly, entirely. 2. Formerly.

TEITO, ancient, antique; of old, of other days.

Teitoteito (*tēito-tēito*), very ancient; extremely antique; archaic.

TEKA (*tēka*), a support, a prop, a stay. 2. A scaffold. 3. To put a support under a thing so as to raise it and prevent it touching the ground; to put up a scaffolding. 4. To propose; to tender. 5. To carry. 6. To declare;

to proclaim; to make known: *Teka te kēu*, to proclaim war. 7. To intend; to plan: *Teka patuga*, to plan an assault. Tekateka (*tēka-tēka*), plural of the action; teteka (*tetēka*), plural of the subject.

Tekateka (*tēkatēka*), a support, prop; anything put under an object to keep it up. 2. A scaffolding.

TEKAU, a general name for the small islets of the archipelago.

TEKAVA, the name of a low islet between Aukena and Akamaru.

TEKEO, a sickness causing pains in all the limbs and joints: it is provoked by eating certain fish. 2. Drunk, intoxicated.

TEKEMO, very soon; presently, directly; before long.

TEKERE (*tēkēre*), the keel of a canoe.

TEKERETUAMATORU (*tēkēre-tūa-matoru*), the thickness or depth of the heaven and earth according to native ideas.

TEKI, silence; to be silent; not to answer.

Tekiga (*tēkiga*), the action of teki.

TEKITEKI (*tēkitēki*), to fall head over heels. 2. To raise one's self by one extremity at a time because one has fallen in a slippery place.

TEKITEKI (*tēkitēki*), a raised place. Cf. *teitei*. 2. A seat, a chair. 3. *Noho a tekiteki*, to sit crouched up; cowering.

Tekitekiga, an elevation.

TEKO, gross, dirty: said of the teeth. Cf. *tekoniko* and *tekonio*.

Tekoteko, dirty, filthy; covered with filth and sweat. Cf. *matekoteko*.

TEKONIKO, white stuff, dirt, collected on the gums of the teeth.

TEKONIO, dirt on the teeth. Cf. *teko*, *niho*, *tekoniko*.

TEMOTUTEMOTU, without interruption; not interfered with.

TENOKO (*Tenōko*), the name of certain reefs.

TENORE, small, diminutive. Cf. *nore*.

TENUI, much, many; great, large.

TEOGIA, fishing, but not catching any fish. 2. A sudden death. 3. One who has not been kissed. Cf. *te* ("not") and *ogi*.

TEPAPURI, the name of an islet in the group (to the northward).

TEPAU, gum; exudation from trees; tar; resin. To daub with resin; to tar.

TEPEIRU, a queen. 2. A princess. 3. A young lady.

TEPEKA, "It is finished": said of the last fish that assemble at low tides to deposit their spawn.

TEPERE (*tēpēre*), the greatest, the highest; principal.

TEPUNU, to pierce, to enter. Cf. *te* ("not") and *punu*.

TERA, that; that particular thing.

Teratera, that; such a thing.

TERE (*tēre*), to be fat; swollen up; enlarged. 2. To go well, to sail well: said of a canoe. 3. To steer. Teretere (*tēretēre*), plural of the action; teterere (*tetēre*), plural of the subject. Cf. *tutere*.

Teretere, a knife, or anything that cuts well.

Akatere (*aka-tēre*), to tack about, as a ship. Plural, akateretere (*aka-tēretēre*).

Akatere (*aka-tēre*), to steer a vessel or canoe. 2. To change localities, to go from one house to another with one's goods. 3. To come from one place to another: said of the rain. 4. To make water cover a large surface of the soil. 5. To divulge, to blab abroad; to spread a report. 6. To cause fruit to ripen. 7. To elate, to excite; to be in earnest; intent upon. Plural, akateretere (*aka-tēretēre*).

TERIGA (*teriga*), the ear.

TERIGA-AKAKA, a large ear that hears everything.

TERIGA-KAVAKAVA-RUA (*teriga-kāvakāva-rūa*), to be in the habit of pouting and looking sulky continually.

TERIGA-OROORO, to be obedient; to obey; to execute orders.

TERIGA-POKEHE, to be deaf to commands, disobedient, &c.

TERIKIOTEVERI, a marine insect. 2. A shell-fish having a red interior.

TERO (*tēro*), to have mouldy spots. Cf. *tiro* (2) and *tiotio*. Plural, terotero.

Tero, well marked, handsome. 2. Tattooing well marked on the skin. 3. Deteriorated.

Terotero, the worse for wear: said of linen, cloth, &c. 2. Pricked, marked (said of the face only). Cf. *tirotiro* and *tiotio*.

TERUAKEIKA (*Terūakeika*), the name of a mountain footpath from Rikitea to Kirimiro.

TETAEGA, a passage through which vessels can sail.

TETAHATA, one of the temporary halting-places of the soul after death, before it goes to its fixed abode.

TETAHI, other; another. 2. Also, likewise. 3. Some; a few. Cf. *tahi*.

TETAU (*tētāu*), to be inconvenient; unwelcome. 2. To be improper; indecent. 3. Undignified. 4. Not to be able to agree with a person. 5. Not to have arrived. Cf. *te* ("not") and *tau*; also *matāu*.

Tetauraga, the action of tetau.

TETE (*tēte*), to beat the drum with the fingers. 2. To strike with the back of the hand or with the hand (any way) on a door as a signal for it to be opened. 3. To be afraid. 4. To tremble with fear or shiver with cold. Tetete (*tētēte*), plural of the subject (of Nos. 3 and 4). *E manava tete*, a coward, a poltroon.

Tetetete, to shiver with cold.

TETEA. See under *tea*.

TETURI (*tēturi*), wax in the ears. Cf. *turi*.

TEU, the top or upper part of *maa* (prepared bread-fruit).

TEVAI-ATU-EI, to go quickly to look for. Ex.: *Teva atu koe ei takao*, Go quickly and search for the thing spoken of.

TEVATEVA (*tēvatēva*), swellings, projections on the body. 2. A sickness that affects the skin with many pimples or swellings.

TEVE (*tēve*), the name of a bulbous plant having poisonous qualities.

TI, a tree (*Cordyline*), the root of which yields a sweetish juice. *Ti teito*, an old man, a very old man.

TIA, to pierce, to stick in. Cf. *titi*. 2. To fasten with a wooden pin or a nail.

Tia (*tia*), to drive a piece of wood into the ground. 2. To propose one's self or offer one's self. 3. To take a resolution; to intend. **Tiatia** (*tia tia*), plural of the action; **titia** (*titi*), plural of the subject. 4. A foot-covering; a sandal, a shoe. Cf. *tiavavae*.

Tiaga (*tia ga*), intention; will; design, resolution. The end in view.

Tiaga, to propose to one's self; to design; to come to a resolution. **Tiatia** (*tia tia ga*), plural of the action; **titiaga**, plural of the subject.

Akatia (*aka-tia*), to destine; to allot. To devote, to set apart for another person. Plural, **akatiatia** (*aka-tia tia*). 2. To betroth, to affiancé.

Tiatia, to prick; to stick in a thing with a point. 2. The heel; to tread on the heels of a person in front of you.

TIAGAKORE, involuntary. Cf. *tiaga* (under *tia*) and *kore*.

TIAKAI (*tia kai*), a garden; a plantation of herbs or small vegetables.

TIAKI (*tia ki*), to guard, to take care of; to preserve. 2. To watch over, to foster; to inspect; to look after the health of another. **Titiaki** (*titi ki*), plural of the subject.

TIAKORO, to demand, to ask for, to request.

TIAKU, the name of a sea-bird.

TIAMA, the name of a fish.

TIAMA (*tia ma*), to hope for, to long for the arrival of a certain person. **Tiamama** (*tia ma ma*), plural of the action; **titiama** (*titi ma*), plural of the subject. 2. To wait for, to stay for.

TIARAHA, the name of a flying insect.

TIARAKAU (*tia ra kau*), a forest, a wood; a clump of trees, a grove. 2. A plantation or nursery of young trees.

TIARUA, the name of a bird having red and black markings on the back.

TIATIA. See under *tia*.

TIATIAKAI (*tia tia kai*), food (*maa*) for present use and not to be put away in the ground.

TIATIAOKO (*tia tia oko*), continually at work; always industrious.

TIATOQA (*tia to ga*), a thing, an object. 2. Possessions; riches. 3. The testicles. 4. To castrate.

TIAVAVAE (*tia va va e*), a foot-covering, a shoe. Cf. *tia* and *vavae*.

TIAVEROAI (*tia ve ro ai*), to be naked, bare.

TIEKI, to take from one side to the other.

TIEMI (*tie mi*), to tremble with fear or shame. 2. To feel sudden movements in the muscles (cramp) or in the limbs through weakness. **Tiaemiemi** (*tia e mi e mi*) denotes stronger and more repeated action. **Titiemi**, plural of *tiemi* in simpler form.

TIHA, to bend, to bow; to be bowed. **Tihatiha**, plural of the action; **titiha**, plural of the subject.

TIHATA (*tih ata*), a wooden arch of a native steam oven of stones. Plural, **tihatata** (*tih ata tata*).

TIHAUEA (*tih au ea*), to be very thin; lean; meagre. **Titihauea** (*titi ha u ea*), plural of the subject.

Tihauearaga (*tih au ea ra ga*), the circumstance, &c., of being lean.

TIHE (*tie he*), to sneeze. **Tihetihe** (*tie he tie he*), plural of the action; **titihe**, plural of the subject.

Tiheraga, the action of sneezing.

TIHEKI (*tie he ki*), to be lame, to hobble; particularly when having to walk on tip-toe. **Tihekiheki** (*tie he ki tie he ki*), plural of the action; **titiheki** (*titi he ki*), plural of the subject.

Tihekiraga (*tie he ki ra ga*), the action of *tiheki*.

Akatiheki (*aka-tie he ki*), to raise one end of a thing as a counterpoise.

TIHI, a slice, a chop, a collop. *Tihi mei*, a slice of bread-fruit. 2. To cut into two parts, to divide in halves. Cf. *tipi*.

Tihi (*tie hi*), to cut bread-fruit at a stroke; to slice. 2. To dash in front, to be first to charge the enemy. 3. To strike against another; to come into collision. 4. To go very quickly. 5. To halve, to divide into two parts. **Tihitihi** (*tie hi tie hi*), plural of the action; **titihi** (*titi hi*), plural of the subject.

Tihiraga (*tie hi ra ga*), the action of *tihi*.

TIHO (*tie ho*), to look; to stare; to eye. 2. To examine, to regard attentively the position or attitude of a person or thing. Cf. *matihotiho*. **Tihotiho** (*tie ho tie ho*), plural of the action; **titiho** (*titi ho*), plural of the subject.

Tihoga (*tie ho ga*), the action of *tiho*.

TIHOU (*tie hou*), to take food (*maa*) from the middle of the hole, thus making a hollow. Cf. *hou*. **Tihouhou**, plural of the action; **titihou** (*titi hou*), plural of the subject.

Tihouga (*tie hou ga*), the action of *tihou*.

Tihouhou (*tie hou hou*), to bite hard: said of lice, mosquitos, &c.

TII, the name of a fish.

TIKA (*tie ka*), to be true, right, just. 2. To be in a straight line. **Titika** (*titi ka*), plural of the subject.

Akatika (*aka-tie ka*), to defend one's self when accused; to justify. 2. To accomplish, to execute. 3. To exercise; to practise. 4. To make right; to rectify, to perfect. 5. To prove, to show; to make good; to substantiate. 6. To ask permission. 7. To permit, to allow. 8. To re-erect, to set up again. 9. To erect, to raise, to set up. 10. To establish. 11. To answer properly; to say a thing well.

Akatikatika (*aka-tikaŋka*), plural of the action; akatitika (*aka-titiŋka*), plural of the subject.

TIKAGA (*tikāga*), right, equity, justice. 2. A permission; a right allowed. 3. Authority. *Aotikaga*, the Supreme Power.

Akatikaga (*aka-tikāga*), permission, leave. 2. Rectification; putting right; amendment. 3. An order, a command. 4. A demand. 5. An answer, response.

Tikatika (*tikaŋka*), to be very true.

TIKARAHU (*tikarāhu*), the name of a fish.

TIKARARA, } Crippled; lame; halt.
TIKARARI, }

TIKARO (*tikāro*), to seize, to catch hold of. 2. To hold fast to that seized. Plural, *tikarokaro*.

Tjkaroga, the action of *tikaro*.

TIKATAKAO, Verily! True indeed!

TIKAUATO (*tika-ua-to*), to be right in all ways; entirely correct.

TIKEI (*tikēi*), to appear, to become visible. *Tikeikei* (*tikēikei*), plural of the action; *tikeiki* (*tikēiki*), plural of the subject.

Tikeiraga (*tikēirāga*), appearance; the action of *tikei*.

TIKERE (*tikēre*), to leap to catch anything; to jump to try and reach a thing. 2. To boil up; to boil over.

Tikerekere (*tikērekēre*), to gush, to jet; to spirt as water.

Akatikere (*aka-tikere*), to cause to boil; to cause to spirt or gush.

TIKETIKE, high up; raised. 2. The height of a place. 3. A small hill.

Tiketikega, a height; the part of a height just below the summit.

Akatiketikega (*aka-tiketikega*), a hillock. 2. A support, prop, rest.

TIKI (*tiki*), a statue; a carved figure.

TIKI (*tiki*), to go in search of; to go to fetch a thing. *Tikitiki*, plural of the action; *titiki*, plural of the subject.

Tikiga, the action of *tiki*.

Tikitiki (*tikiŋki*), to go in search of.

TIKI-IHA, How many?

TIKI-KE-TIKI-KE, to go and look for several things successively. 2. To jump from one subject to another in conversation.

TIKITAL, each one. One of each. Cf. *tahi*.

TIKO (*tiko*), to have the monthly courses (*catamenia*) of women. 2. The courses or menses. *Titiko* (*tikoŋko*), plural of the subject. Cf. *tiko-toto*. 3. To go to stool; to evacuate the bowels. Cf. *tikotutae*.

TIKOE, blackfellows; negroes.

TIKOGA, the flesh near the backbone of fishes.

TIKONI, a club-foot; a crippled foot. Cf. *tikorori*.

TIKOREKORE, the name of a fish.

TIKORORI, to be lame, halt. Cf. *tikoni*.

TIKORORI-TIKORORA, lame in both feet.

TIKOTOTO, the menses of women. Cf. *tiko* and *toto*.

TIKOTUTAE, to go to stool, to evacuate the bowels. Cf. *tiko* and *tutae*.

TIMO (*timo*), to whistle; to make a noise with the lips to attract attention or call a person.

2. To make advances, to propitiate. *Timotimo* (*timoŋmo*), plural of the action; *titimo* (*titiŋmo*), plural of the subject.

TINAE, the belly. Syn. *kopu*.

TINAI (*tināi*), to strike, to beat, to give blows. *Tinatinai* (*tinatināi*), plural of the action; *titinai* (*titiŋāi*), plural of the subject.

TINAI-MOE-ROA, to kill a person by beating. 2. To kill.

TINANA (*tināna*), a name given to tender and loving parents. 2. Parents generally.

TINI, a countless number; infinite. 2. In great quantity. Cf. *matini*, *tauamatini*, *putini*, *tipautini*.

TINO (*tino*), the body, trunk. 2. See *tinoriria*. Cf. *toratino*. *Tino ahu ake ana*, a youth; youthful.

Akatino (*aka-tino*), to remark, to observe. 2. To inspect, to examine. 3. To form a body. Plural, *akatinotino* (*aka-tinoŋtino*).

Akatinotino (*aka-tinoŋtino*), to examine; observe. 2. To have evil eyes.

TINORIRIA (*tino-riria*), a decent word used when the sexual parts have to be referred to—sometimes *tino* only has this meaning.

TIIO, a kind of shell-fish found adhering to coral: it is very dangerous on account of the wounds it inflicts. Plural, *tiotio*. Cf. *manava-tio*.

Tiotio, bread-fruit spoilt because full of black spines or thorns. Cf. *terotero*, *tirotiro*.

Tiotio (*tioŋtio*), to be pricked or marked on the face. 2. To be pitted with the small-pox. Cf. *terotero*, *tirotiro*.

Akatiotio (*aka-tioŋtio*), to try frequently but ineffectually. 2. To allow fruit to spoil by getting too ripe. 3. To entangle the conversation, to lead astray in a discourse.

Akatitio (*aka-titio*), to assimilate. 2. To compare.

Akatitloga (*aka-titioga*), comparison, likeness.

TIOKOKOE, a sore in the flesh resembling the *tio* shell. 2. Small warts.

TIORA, distraction; abstraction; wandering of the mind.

Tiora (*tiora*), to be distracted; heedless of the subject; inattentive when at prayer and thinking of other things. *Tioraora* (*tioraŋra*), plural of the action; *titiora* (*titiŋra*), plural of the subject.

Tioraraga (*tiorarāga*), the action of *tiora*. 2. To be shifting; said of the wind.

TIOTIO. See under *tio*.

TIPA, to extract a stone that is set or enclosed in another. To lessen the size of a stone or rock; to excavate. *Tipatipa*, plural of the action; *titipa*, plural of the subject.

Tipatipa, to give blows with axes. 2. To hew or trim stones in a quarry.

TIPAE. See *akatipae*.

TIPANA, to present one's self, but silently. 2. To dry *kopiro*. 3. To go and come, in order to find something or other. Cf. *tipapa*.

TIPANA-MATAOKO, one who stubbornly persists in remaining.

TIPAPA, to go and come, in the effort to find a thing. Cf. *tipana* (3). 2. To dry; to make dry.

TIPAPA (*tipāpa*), cloth made from the inferior branches of the bread-fruit tree.

TIPAU (*tipāu*), to calculate; to count. *Tipaupau*, plural of the action; *titipau*, plural of the subject.

Tipauga (*tipāuga*), calculation; account.

Tipauraga (*tipāuraga*), the act of counting, &c.

TIPAUTINI, to count over many times. Cf. *tipau* and *tini*.

TIPEKE, to finish, to terminate. *Tipekepeke* (*tipēkepeke*), plural of the action; *titipeke* (*ti-tipeke*), plural of the subject.

Tipekega (*tipēkega*), the end, termination.

Akatipeke (*aka-tipeke*), to finish; to end; to terminate.

TIPETI (*tipēti*), to have the clothes turned back or tucked up. *Tipetipeti*, plural of the action; *titipeti*, plural of the subject.

TIPI, a knife. To cut, to divide. *Tipitipi*, plural of the action; *titipi*, plural of the subject. Cf. *tihī*.

Tipiga, the action of *tipi*.

Tipitipi, to cut to pieces. 2. To cut up wood.

TIPI-RA, food of an unusual kind, used to economize ordinary food (*maa*).

TIPORO (*tipōro*), to call any one from a distance. *Tiporoporo* (*tipōropōro*), plural of the action; *titiporo* (*ti-tipōro*), plural of the subject. Cf. *poro*.

TIPOTI (*tipōti*), a species of crab (crustacean). 2. A small trough. Cf. *poti*.

TIPUHI, bad, evil.

TIPUTAHĪ, an only son. Cf. *tahi*. 2. To be alone; by one's self.

TIRA, a mast. 2. Bold, hardy.

TIRA (*tira*), to go straight along a road till you get to the end, or to the place you set out for. 2. To go on and present yourself without fear; to go straight and openly upon any path you choose. *Tiratira* (*tiratira*), plural of the action; *titira* (*ti-tira*), plural of the subject.

TIRARA (*tirāra*), to vary the conversation. *Tirarara* (*tirārārāra*), plural of the action; *titirara* (*ti-tirāra*), plural of the subject.

TIRATAKU, very great; high over all other.

TIRAU (*tirāu*), a certain dance accompanied by gesticulation and movement of the hands. To dance such a dance. See *pouaru*. *Tiraurau* (*tirāurāu*), plural of the action of the verb; *titirau* (*ti-tirāu*), plural of the subject.

Akatirau (*aka-tirāu*), to shiver, to tremble: said of the light of stars. Plural, *akatiraurau* (*aka-tirāurāu*).

TIRAIKIKAIKA, to dance with much waving of hands, &c.

TIRAUAPORA (*tirauāpōra*), to tremble: said of any part of the body or limbs.

TIRAVA (*tirāva*), to beat bark-cloth from one end to the other. *Tiravarava* (*tirāvarāva*), plural of the action; *titirava* (*ti-tirāva*), plural of the subject.

Tiravaraga (*tirāvarāga*), the action of *tirava*.

TIRE, to swell; to swell out.

TIRERE (*tirēre*), to hop, to skip. Cf. *rere*. *Tirerere* (*tirērērere*), plural of the action; *titirere* (*ti-tirēre*), plural of the subject.

TIRI, to throw away, to reject. 2. To neglect. 3. To lose. 4. To allow to be lost or thrown away. Plural, *tiritiri* (*tiritiri*).

Titiri (*ti-tiri*), the same as *tiri*.

Titiriga (*ti-tiriga*), the action of *titiri*.

Tiritiri (*tiritiri*), to continually reject. 2. To be constantly losing something.

Tiriga (*tiriga*), the place where one has thrown a thing away.

TIRIAROAINO, to reject a history or a tale as false.

TIRO (*tiro*), a reef, a shoal. 2. Spots on linen, iron-mould. Cf. *matatiroiro*, *matiro*, *tiotio*.

Tirotiro (*tiro-tiro*), plural of *tiro*. 2. Marked with points or spots. Cf. *terotero*, *tiotio*.

TITA (*tita*), to clap the hands. 2. To come into collision with; to strike so that one is broken: said of two stones. Plural, *titatita* (*ti-tatita*).

Titaga (*ti-taga*), the action of *tita*.

Titatita (*ti-tatita*), to dash themselves together: said of waves.

TITAHĀ (*ti-tāha*), to lie on the side. 2. To be on the sides of: said of things. Cf. *taha*. *Titahatāha* (*ti-tāhatāha*), plural of the action; *tititāha* (*ti-titāha*), plural of the subject.

Akatitāha (*aka-titāha*), to lie on one side of the body when sleeping. 2. To fasten on a narrow part of a thing a splint or piece of wood.

Akatitahatāha (*aka-titāhatāha*), to shun or evade several times.

TITAKOTO (*ti-takōto*), the summit of a tree, mast, &c.

Titakotokoto (*ti-takōtokōto*), the most extreme high point of *titakoto*.

TITARA (*ti-tāra*), to open the fingers, making them into a curve like a hook. 2. To have the hair rough, uncombed, tousled. Cf. *tara*.

Titaratara (*ti-taratāra*), hair very much dishevelled.

Akatitara (*aka-titāra*), to make rough or prickly. Plural, *akatitaratara* (*aka-titāratāra*).

TITATITA. See under *tita*.

TITAVE. See *akatitave*.

TITEHA, pride, vanity. 2. To boast, to brag.

Akatiteha (*aka-titēha*), to glorify one's self, to vaunt.

TITI, a term used to encourage workers. *Titi-titi* expresses strong action.

TITI (*titi*), to excavate a hole with a peg or pin. Cf. *tia*. 2. To make a mistake; to take one thing for another. *Titititi* (*ti-tititi*), plural of the action; *tititi* (*ti-titi*), plural of the subject.

TITĪRI. See under *tiri*.

TITIRIAVARE (*tiāri-ā-vāre*), to give away for good, not to be given back.

TITIRIGA. See under *tiri*.

TITIRIPU (*tiāri-pu*), not yet finished; not ended. Plural, *titiritiripu* (*tiāritiri-pu*).

TITO (*tito*), a point, a dot. 2. To leap; to hop; to skip. 3. To peck as a bird. 4. To bite at the hook. *Titotito* (*titotito*), plural of the action; *titito* (*titito*), plural of the subject.

TITOATARA, wavering, inconstant: said of the wind, but of human beings also. Cf. *titoke-titoke*.

TITOI, coition; sexual connexion; coupling; pairing. 2. To approach the female for purposes of copulation.

TITOKÉ-TITOKÉ, unsteady, shifting, inconstant: said of the wind. Cf. *titoatara*.

TITOKI, the name of a fish. *Titokitoki*, small fish of the *titoki* kind.

TITOKO (*titoko*), a prefix of distribution: *Titokotahi*, for one only. Cf. *toko*.

TITOVETE, the name of a fish.

TITU (*titu*), to put on a garment the wrong way; to wear a thing crossways, askew, or awry.

TIU (*tiu*), the west wind. 2. West. Cf. *urapatiu*.

TO, in composition, appears to be a sign of the genitive case: *toku*, my; *tokoe*, yours. When used alone it has the meaning of "for." Ex.: *To tera tangata kai*, food for that man. It is placed before names, but not before those of husband, wife, or articles of food.

TO, sugar-cane. Cf. *tugato*, *tumuto*, *vaito*.

TO (*tō*), to make a canoe or vessel of planks fixed together. 2. To plank, to construct with planks, as a floor. 3. To work making some hollow object or excavation; to hollow out a stone. 4. To smooth out clothes that have been folded up.

Akato (*aka-to*), to fall straight down (like a plummet), no matter where. 2. To go straight to the end, to the goal.

TOA (*tōa*), the name of the iron-wood tree. 2. A woman, considered individually, not as one of a sex. Cf. *toahine*, *toaretoa*.

TOA (*tōa*), to be brave, courageous. 2. Strong, hardy. *Totoa* (*tōtōa*), plural of the subject. Cf. *aretoa*.

Akatoa (*aka-tōa*), to be vehement in speech. 2. To be industrious, hard-working. 3. To be reliable; steadfast, unwavering. 4. To be valiant, brave. 5. To make exertions; to strain, to put forth strength. 6. To vanquish a difficulty; to get through a crowd. Plural, *akatoatoa* (*aka-tōatōa*).

Toatea (*tōatōa*), to work quickly; to make haste. 2. Brave; hardy.

TOAHINE, a woman; any woman. Cf. *toa*, *ahine*, *veine*, &c.

TOARETOA, a brave woman. Cf. *toa* and *aretoa*.

TOAMIRU, the name of a goddess. 2. The name of a species of spider.

TOATAMA, the seed of the *rega*.

TOATOA. See under *toa*.

TOAU. See *akatoau*.

TOE (*tōe*), to remain; to be in surplus; overplus. *Toetoe*, plural of the action; *toetoe*, plural of the subject. Cf. *toetoe*, *toetoe* ("much").

Toega, remainder; the part left over. Plural, *toetoe*.

Akatoe (*aka-tōe*), to leave a remainder; to leave something over. Plural, *akatoetoe* (*aka-tōe-tōe*).

TOERE (*tōere*), to induce; to put on clothes.

Akatoere (*aka-tōere*), to put clothes on to another person; to cause to clothe. **Akatoerepe**, plural of the action; **akatoetoe** (*aka-tōetoe*), plural of the subject.

TOEREATU-TOEREMAI, to take another person's clothes; to exchange vestments.

TOETOEQA. See under *toe*.

TOGA (*tōga*), cloth made from bark; papyrus cloth. 2. The south wind. 3. The south. Cf. *urupatoga*.

Togatoga (*tōgatōga*), having little solidity, almost in rags.

TOGAEGAE, diminishing in intensity or force: said of the wind. Cf. *gaegae*.

TOGAGA (*tōgāga*), a bruise, a contusion. Cf. *gaga*, *tokaga*.

Akatogaga (*aka-tōgāga*), to bruise fruit.

TOGAKURA (*tōga-kūra*), valuable, inestimable: said generally of men.

TOGATOGA. See under *toga*.

TOGERE (*tōgère*), a ripe coco-nut. 2. A hollow sound heard in the breast of one with a severe cough. Cf. *togi*. 3. The noise made by striking an empty vessel, as in beating a barrel. 4. The sound of a liquid moved about in a partially-emptied cask. Cf. *togoro*. 5. To echo or sound in the sense of the noise called *togere*. **Togeregere** (*tōgèregère*), plural of the action of the verb; **totogere** (*tōtōgère*), plural of the subject.

Akatogere (*aka-togere*), a low dull noise; far-off thunder. 2. A sepulchral voice.

TOGI (*tōgi*), sonorous, resounding.

TOGI, to bless, to praise. 2. To eat a very little of a thing; to taste, to nibble. 3. To resound, to re-echo. 2. To hum, to sing in a low voice. 3. To sing in a sepulchral voice. Cf. *togere*.

Togiga (*tōgiga*), a benediction; a blessing.

Togitogi, to do nothing but taste; only to taste; not to eat heartily.

TOGOITI, Lord, prince: the title of a person of dignity or of a land-owner when addressed by his inferiors, tenants, &c.

Togoitiraga, nobility; privileged persons.

Akatogoit (*aka-togoit*), to assume airs of nobility; to have the bearing, &c., of chiefs.

TOGORO, the noise of the coco-nut-milk inside a nut not quite full. 2. The noise of a liquid shaken about in any vessel or container. Cf. *goro* and *togere* (2).

TOGU (*tōgu*), sounding hollow, dull. A heavy sound; a thick voice.

Togugu, a noise like *togu*.

TOHA (*tōha*), a broom, a besom; to sweep. 2. To draw back the hand which had been stretched out to take something. *Tohatoha* (*tōhātōha*), plural of the action; *totoha* (*tōha*), plural of the subject.

Tohaga (*tōhāga*), the action of sweeping, &c.

TOHAHAKANORENORE (*Toha-haka-norenore*), the name of a certain goddess, incarnate in the shape of an eel.

TOHAHUEHUEKAHA (*Toha-huehue-kaha*), the name of a goddess who appears in soiled and torn clothes. Figuratively used for a badly-dressed person.

TOHERU (*tōheru*), to seize the opportune moment; to be in the nick of time. *Toheruheru* (*tōheruheru*), plural of the action; *totoheru* (*tōheru*), plural of the subject.

TOHETOHE (*tōhetōhe*), small marine shell-fish that attach themselves to planking, &c., of vessels.

TOHI (*tōhi*), to cut the paste (*maa*). *Tohitohi* (*tōhitōhi*), plural of the action; *totohi* (*tōhi*), plural of the subject. Cf. *toitoi*.

TOHIAPUA (*tōhiāpua*), a large packet or bundle of *maa* (food-paste). To make up such a packet or load. *Tohitohiapua*, plural of the action; *totohiapua* (*tōhiāpua*), plural of the subject.

TOHO (*tōho*), a doubt; to doubt; not to know for certain. 2. Hidden, unknown. 3. To know where a hidden thing is. 4. A dream that turns out true; a dream coincident with events.

Tohoga (*tōhōga*), doubt; indecision.

Tohogata, uncertain; unproved. 2. Not true. *Kukore e tohogata*, true, certain.

TOHORA (*tōhōra*), a whale. *Pahitohora*, a whaling vessel.

TOHORA, even, level: said of a piece of land. 2. Quick, quickly. *Vikitohora*, to run quickly. 3. To be spilt, shed; exhaled. 4. To overflow.

TOHU (*tōhu*), to make one's escape; to evade; to take flight secretly. 2. To hide one's self. *Tohuhu*, plural of the action; *totohu*, plural of the subject.

Akatohu (*aka-tohu*), to hide another person. 2. To cause another person to hide. *Akatohutohu* (*aka-tōhutōhu*), plural of the action; *akatotohu* (*aka-tōtōhu*), plural of the subject.

TOHUA (*tōhūa*), a public place in which the multitude assemble.

TOHUHU (*tōhūhu*), a beam running from one gable-end of a house to the other, carried on the cross-bars of the rafters.

TOHUKA (*tōhūka*), to have an excess of saliva, produced by bad food. Cf. *huka*.

Akatohuka (*aka-tohuka*), to have a sore mouth. 2. To have a bad taste in the mouth.

TOHURA (*tōhūra*), sloping, leaning. 2. Thrown down. Cf. *tohuri*.

TOHURI (*tōhuri*), to lean, to slope. Cf. *tu:ohuri*. 2. Upset or capsized in the sea. *Tohurihuri*, plural of the action; *totohuri*, plural of the subject. Cf. *tohura*, *huri*, *touri*.

TOHUTA (*tōhuta*), to act, to do. 2. To act or carry out suddenly. 3. To be very active or assiduous. *Tohutahuta*, plural of the action; *totohuta*, plural of the subject.

TOHUTOHU, food (*maa*) badly cooked; cooked without crust; half-cooked; half-raw. 2. The play or dance called *rama*.

TOI. See *akatoi*.

TOIAGA (*tōiāga*), coco-nut grated into a piece of linen or cloth to be twisted. Plural, *toitoiāga* (*tōitoiāga*).

TOIAPUAMA, a large package or bundle of *maa*.

TOIEA (*tōiāa*), a ripe nut.

TOIMA, to cut the paste *maa* into slices.

TOINEINE, to walk with difficulty through being too fat and portly.

TOIRA, a kind of rush growing in tufts in moist places.

TOIRITO, atonement for a fault.

TOITOI, to cut, to divide. To cut into slices. Cf. *tōhi*, *tōtoi*.

TOKA (*tōka*), coral. Cf. *tokatea*. 2. A fixed abode; to dwell constantly in the same place. *Tokatoka* (*tōkatōka*), plural of the action of verb; *totoka* (*tōtōka*), plural of the subject.

Tokatoka, curdled coco-nut milk.

TOKAGA (*tōkāga*) a bruise or contusion on bread-fruit. Cf. *togaga*. Plural, *totokaga* (*tōtokāga*).

TOKAHAI, the name of the sea among the islands stretching to north and west.

TOKAI (*tōkai*), to walk with pain and difficulty, having a long journey. *Tokatokai* (*tōkatokai*), plural of the action; *totokai* (*tōtōkai*), plural of the subject.

TOKAMEA, a kind of sponge, a marine substance like bird-lime, used to attract fish into the *aga*.

TOKANI, the name of a place on Akamaru.

TOKARA (*tōkāra*), a hiccough; to have hiccoughs. *Tokarakara* (*tōkarakāra*), plural of the action; *totokara* (*tōtōkāra*), plural of the subject.

Akatokara (*aka-tōkāra*), to click the tongue. Plural, *akatokarakara* (*aka-tōkarakāra*).

TOKARAGI (or *Atikura*), the name of the north-east part of the bay at Mangareva.

TOKATEA, white coral. Cf. *toka* and *tea*.

TOKATU (*tōkātu*), a piece of wood used for attaching to the anchor-rope; a buoy or float.

TOKAU, to voyage, to travel by sea.

TOKAVI (*tōkāvi*), to cease, to stop, either at intervals or entirely. Plural, *tokavikavi* (*tōkāvikavi*).

TOKETE (*tōkēte*), brother-in-law; sister-in-law. See *teina*.

TOKETOKE (*tōkētoke*), a marine worm resembling an earth-worm. Cf. *iritoke*.

TOKETOKEHUMU, the name of a fish.

TOKI (*tōki*), an adze. Cf. *tōkiau*, *koutoki*. 2. A saw.

Akatoki (*aka-tōki*), to speak in a low voice when contradicting another person. 2. To sound by means of little strokes, as the bell of a

clock; to chime. 3. To make a noise when at work. 4. To tattle, to prate. Plural, *akakotitoki*.

TOKIAU, an adze. Cf. *toki*.

TOKIO (*toko*), to talk for a long time: said concerning uninterrupted conversation. Tokotio (*totokio*), plural of the subject. Cf. *kiokio*.

TOKI-VAITAU, abundance; affluence.

TOKO (*oko*), after all; in short; finally.

TOKO (*oko*), the pole of a raft; to punt a raft along with a pole. 2. Stilts. 3. To fish with the hand among the reefs. Tokotoko, plural of the action; totoko (*totoko*), plural of the subject.

Totoko (*totoko*), to put in opposition. 2. To stretch out anything to dry.

Tokotoko (*totoko*), a staff having a flat crook at the end. 2. A stick, a staff. 3. The pole of a raft, a punting pole.

Akatokotoko (*aka-tokotoko*), to make a thing into a *toko*. 2. To play the sluggard.

TOKO, a prefix joined to numerals, as *tokotahi*, one; *tokorua*, two; &c. *Tokotahi-atirögouru*, ten. Cf. *titoko*, *tokohia*.

TOKOHIA, How many? Cf. *toko*, *hia*. [*Toko* is only used of persons.]

TOKORUA, a companion, a mate. Cf. *toko* and *rua*.

TOKOTAHU, One; one only. Cf. *toko*, *tahi*, *tokorua*.

TOKOTO (*tokoto*), to leave, to quit; to lay down; to lay down in a particular spot. 2. To leave off (or suspend for a time) an action. 3. To be set in a certain position: said of things. 4. To be lying down: said of human beings. Tokotokoto, plural of the action; totokoto, plural of the subject.

Akatokoto (*aka-tokoto*), to lay down, to set down. 2. To allow to leave off, to permit to cease. Akatokotokoto (*aka-tokotokoto*), plural of the action; akatotokoto (*aka-totokoto*), plural of the subject.

TOKOTOKO. See under *toko*.

TOKOTOKORA. An atom, a minute speck.

TOKOVAE (*tokovae*), stilts for walking.

TOKU, cartilage.

TOKU, my; mine; "Give me my portion." Cf. *taku*.

TOMAMIMI, the bladder. Cf. *mimi*, *tugamimi*.

TOMATOMA (*tomatoma*), a young coco-nut not grown to its full size.

TOMETOME, the name of a small fish.

TOMO (*tomo*), to enter; to go into a place. 2. To enter into possession of. 3. To sink in the water: said of canoes, ships, &c. Tomotomo (*tomotomo*), plural of the action; totomo (*totomo*), plural of the subject.

Tomoga, the action, &c., of entry.

Akatomo (*aka-tomo*), to cause to enter; to make a person or thing go inside. Akatomotomo (*aka-tomotomo*), plural of the action; akatotomo (*aka-totomo*), plural of the subject.

TOMOPU, to enter suddenly. Cf. *tomo*.

TOMOTU (*tomotu*), to interrupt, to stop; to cease. Tomotumotu, plural of the action; totomotu (*totomotu*), plural of the subject. Cf. *mots*.

TONA (*ona*), a venereal disease.

Akatona (*aka-ona*), to make great effort to cry out loudly, so as to be heard at a distance.

2. To emerge with pain and difficulty: said of vomitings, and of evacuations of the bowels.

Tonatona, gross; swollen up; inflated. 2. Fat, corpulent.

TONA, his, hers, its, belonging to him, &c.

TONARA, one day, some day, at some time: used as in the expression, "One day you will repent this."

TONU, a large fish.

TONUOHO (*tonuho*), to be cruel; wicked. 2. To give way to anger. Tonutonuoho, plural of the action; totonuoho (*totonuho*), plural of the subject.

TONUMOKO, a bad character; a bad-tempered person, one easily made angry.

TOPA (*opa*), to fall from a height. 2. Not to be remembered; to be forgotten when a distribution of food is being made. 3. To let fall from the hand. 4. To miss, to fail. 5. Not to be present at a meeting; not to give help, &c. Topatopa (*opatopa*), plural of the action; totopa (*totopa*), plural of the subject.

Akatopa (*aka-opa*), to cause to fall. 2. Not to give to a certain person at a food-distribution. 3. To refuse. 4. Not to receive. 5. To allow to fall. 6. To vanquish, to conquer. Akatopatopa (*aka-opatopa*), plural of the action.

Akatopaia (*aka-topaia*), fallen. 2. That which has been broken off.

Akatopatopa (*aka-topatopa*), to stammer. 2. To speak clearly, but only on being rebuked for stuttering. 3. To sing: said of two voices singing together. 4. To talk at random. 5. To sing from low to high and high to low.

TOPAIARAPU, to be worsted in argument; beaten in discussion. Totopaiarapu, plural of the subject.

TOPAPU (*opapu*), to fall before maturity: said of fruit. 2. To drop behind: said of men on march. Topatopapu, plural of the action; totopapu (*totopapu*), plural of the subject.

TOPATAHAGA (*opatähaga*), not to succeed in. 2. Frustrated; duped. 3. One who has received nothing, or has been forgotten. 4. To come for nothing.

TOPATOTARA, a shower of rain. 2. Fallen to the ground: said of rain.

TOPETOPE, the end, margin. 2. The tip. 3. To leave a thing to be done; to allow a task to remain undone.

Akatopetope (*aka-topetope*), a remnant, remainder. Cf. *toe*.

TOPITI (*topiti*), to run through the hands: said of soup. Topitipiti, plural of the action; totopiti, plural of the subject.

Topitipiti, to fall drop by drop. Cf. *kuratopitipiti*.

TOPOU (*topou*), the ribs; the rib-bones.

TOPUTU (*toputu*), the movements of the larynx and oesophagus in swallowing. Plural, *totoputu* (*totoputu*).

TORA (*ōra*), strong desire. To wish for, to want. Cf. *tore*. 2. To plague, to pester, to vex. 3. To agitate, to shake, to disquiet. 4. To be agitated or uneasy with desire, longing, or envy: *E tora ana te tino*, to feel the temptations of the flesh. Cf. *toratino*.

TORAHURAHU (*torāhurāhu*), without obstacle to the view; open, level.

TORAI, to swim, to float.

TORARI, mud produced by the stamping of feet. Cf. *rarirari*. *Torarirari* (*torāriri*), mud in large quantities produced by more stamping than *torari*.

Akatorari (*aka-torari*), to make mud soft by the trampling of many people walking. Plural, *akatorarirari* (*aka-torāriri*).

TORATINO, fleshly desires; lusts of the body. Cf. *tora*, *tino*.

TORE (*ōre*), a tongue of land; anything shaped like a tongue. 2. An overplus or remnant not wanted, of food (*maa*). 3. A thing jutting out, a projection. 4. The uvula of the throat. Cf. *torekaki*. 5. The penis of a man. Cf. *tora* and *ure*. 6. To advance out of line, to go beyond a line. *Toretore* (*ōreōre*), plural of the action (of No. 6); *tore* (*toōre*), plural of the subject.

Toretore (*ōreōre*), has same meaning as *tore*.

Akatore (*aka-ōre*), to pinch; to press. 2. To dispute; to quarrel in words. 3. To push out in a point: said of land. 4. To elongate, to prolong. 5. To squabble, to wrangle. Plural, *akatoreture* (*aka-toreōre*).

TOREA, the name of a bird that lives on the sea-shore, a sandpiper.

TOREAKEREKERE, the note of the *torea* bird; a *torea* that cries. See *kerekere*.

TOREKAKI, the uvula of the throat. Cf. *tore* and *kaki*.

TORENA (*torēna*), with extended borders sloping to lower ground: said of a piece of land. 2. To be spilt, shed: said of water. 3. To be wasted, thrown away: said of words. 4. To be swollen, inflated: *Kopu torena*, a corpulent or distended belly. *Torenarena* (*torēnarena*), plural of the action; *torena* (*totorena*), plural of the subject.

TOREPA, to stagger, to totter. 2. To fall, from weakness. 3. One who has been set loose, untied.

TORETORE. Syn. *tore*.

TORI (*ōri*), to strike on the back. *Toritori* (*ōri-ōri*), plural of the action; *totori* (*toōri*) plural of the subject.

TORIKI (*toriki*), to come little by little; to get in small quantities: said of food (*maa*) thus procured. *Torikiriki* (*torikiriki*), plural of the action. Cf. *riki*, *toitiiti*.

Akatoriki (*aka-toriki*), to pour out in very small drops and at intervals. Plural, *akatorikiriki* (*aka-torikiriki*).

Akatorikiriki (*aka-torikiriki*), a slight fog or haze produced by very heavy rain.

TORINO (*torino*), a kind of grass. 2. Filaments of coco-nut fibre twisted and put together to about the length of an ell. 3. To make small meshes of coco-nut-fibre material. *Torinorino*, plural of the action; *totorino* (*totorino*), plural of the subject.

TORITA (*torita*), to beg, to solicit, to importune. 2. To rush, dash: said of water. *Toritarita* (*toritarita*), plural of the action; *totorita* (*totorita*), plural of the subject.

TORO (*ōro*), a net. 2. That which grows well, that becomes larger; to swell, grow: said of vegetables in the ground. 3. To wrap up; to envelope in a bag; to make a packet or bundle of anything. Cf. *torotaro*. *Torotoro*, plural of the action.

Akatoro (*aka-ōro*), to return to one's home, or to a place often visited. 2. To secretly slip into a company of persons, or to sneak into a place. 3. To station one's self secretly at a certain point. 4. To seek the cause of an action, the source of a motive, or the author of some circumstance. 5. To go "on the sly." 6. To go in search of; to make inquiry. Cf. *akatoropuku*.

Totoro (*totoro*), to crawl on the hands and knees, like infants. Cf. *gatoro*, *toromiki*.

Akatoroto, to crawl on hands and knees; to go by stealth. 2. To trail or drag one's self along.

Torotoro (*ōroōro*), to walk crouching down, so as not to be seen.

Akatoroto (*aka-ōroōro*), to seek the cause of an action or the author of certain events. 2. To go at night to commit a crime. 3. To go on hands and feet. 4. To go "on the sly." 5. To search the mind for a right word, a true expression.

TOROA (*ōroa*), the name of a bird.

TOROAKI (*toroaki*), to be bent down with the weight of years or under a heavy load. *Torotoroaki*, plural of the action; *totoroaki*, plural of the subject.

TOROGA (*Tordga*), the name of a mythical person who was entertained and feasted by the fishes of ocean.

TOROMIKI (*toromiki*), a baby, a child. Cf. *toro*, *uamakamiki*.

TORONANO, to supplicate; to earnestly entreat to grant some favour. Cf. *toro*.

Akatoronano has same meaning as *toronano*. Plural, *akatororonano* (*aka-torotonano*).

TOROPUKU. See *akatoropuku*, in alphabetical place.

TOROROROA, to be very long: said of garments, nets, &c. *Torotororora*, plural of the action; *totororora*, plural of the subject. Cf. *toro* and *roa*.

Akatororora, to lengthen a garment; to piece out. 2. To stretch out; to lengthen: said of the hair.

TOROTARO, a bag of *taro* in the *manogi*.

TOROTORO. See under *toro*.

TOROTOROEKE, the name of a shell-fish.

TORU, three. Cf. *putoru*.

TORUGU, to arrive by land. Plural, totorugu.

TOTAL, again; more. 2. A second time.

TOTAL-ATU, to go away. Cf. *total* and *atu*.

TOTAL-MAI, to draw near. Cf. *total* and *mai*.

TOTARA (*tōtāra*): said of a short shower of rain.
2. The name of a fish. 3. The name of a species of bread-fruit.

TOTATA, to be red and perspiring from having been too near the fire.

TOTAU, arrived: said of many people. Cf. *tatau*.

TOTAVAI, a coco-nut tree having large fruit.

TOTE, to strike a stone with a piece of wood. Plural, totete.

TOTI, to walk with difficulty, to limp, to hobble. Totitoti, plural of the action; tototi, plural of the subject.

TOTITITITI, to fall drop by drop. Cf. *toriki*, *iti*.

TOTO (*tōto*), blood. Cf. *oaratoto*, *putoto*, *tikototo*, *atoto*, *tōtōa*. 2. A piece of wood which sustains the *rau* on the water. 3. To arrange, to put everything in its place. Syn. *muani*.

Totototo (*tōtōtōto*), bloody, tinged with blood. Cf. *akatotohi*. 2. Dark red, reddish.

TOTO, to be angry because of injuries.

Akatoto (*aka-toto*), to supplicate with great earnestness and insistence.

TOTOE, much, many. Cf. *toe*. 2. The name of a species of cray-fish.

TOTOEMAKURARA, the name of a species of crab (crustacean).

TOTOGO (*tōtōgo*), an inward pain caused by excessive grief or joy; to feel pain from mental excitement. 2. To love with all the heart.

TOTOHI. See *akatotohi*.

TOTOI, to split at a single blow. Cf. *toi*. 2. A sudden retention of urine; urine which is kept back by some sudden check. Cf. *akatotohi*.

TOTONU (*tōtōnu*), to go in search of. 2. To wait for; to stay for. 3. To return to a place where one formerly lived to claim some object left behind and forgotten for a while.

Akatotonu (*aka-totonu*), to reclaim, to claim back. 2. To return at last, after long absence.

TOTORO. See under *toro*.

TOTOROGU (*tōtōrōgu*), the name of certain small fishes.

TOTORORO, a large marine shell, the conch-shell. 2. The high notes of the conch.

TOTOROTOGOITI (*tōtōrōtōgōiti*), the name of a grass.

TOTOTOTO. See under *toto*.

TOTOUA (*tōtōua*). See under *toua*.

TOTUI, the name of a shrub.

TOTUPO (*tōtūpo*), to be very weak and feeble after an illness. Totupotupo, plural of the action; tototupo (*tōtōtūpo*), plural of the subject. Cf. *tupo*, *tupou*.

TOU (*tōu*), the name of a tree. 2. To be hidden; to hide one's self; to be invisible.

TOU, there is, there are: *Tou tahi*, there is one; *tou roa*, there are two, &c.; *tou-ha*, four fruits on the same branch.

TOUA (*tōua*), preparations for war. 2. A war song. 3. A battle. Plural, totoua (*tōtōua*).

Totoua (*tōtōua*), red spots or stains on certain bread-fruits. Cf. *toto*.

TOUAKINO (*tōuākino*), a hypocrite.

TOUAKIRĀ, dried in the sun.

TOUMATINI, much of, plenty of. Cf. *timi*.

TOUGARURU (*tōugaruru*), to diminish slightly in force: said of the wind.

TOUHARA (*tōuhāra*), the units in counting above ten: thus the 3 of 13 is *touhara*. Syn. *tuma*.

TOUHUMU (*tōuhumu*), the name of a shrub.

TOUKUPU (*tōukupu*), the arm, from shoulder to elbow. 2. The handle of a lance, when the handle or shaft is of different material to the point.

TOUMA (*tōuma*), the dry envelope of a young coco-nut cut into slices and put into water to make it flexible; it is then used in the taking of fish.

TOUMAHA (*tōumāha*), a prayer offered up before a feast or a meal; a grace. 2. To offer first-fruits to a god. Toumahamaha (*tōumāhamāha*), plural of the action; totoumaha (*tōtōumāha*), plural of the subject.

TOUMAKI (*tōumāki*), to hope for; to wait for; to have faith in; to have confidence. Plural, totoumaki (*tōtōumāki*).

Toumakiraga (*tōumākirāga*), faith; confidence.

TOUMANU (*tōumānu*), a very large fishing-net.

TOUMAOMAO (*tōumāomāo*), to hang within reach of the hand. Cf. *tourara*.

TOUMATA (*tōumāta*), the raised ends of an instrument for catching fish.

TOUME, the *roro* of a coco-nut palm (see *roro* 3) fitted for making an *aga* fishing-basket.

TOUPATU (*tōupātu*), the topmost part of a house: said of the thatch only.

TOUPIRI (*tōupiri*), to bend under the weight of fruit, as a tree. 2. To depend on; to obtain subsistence from a person. Cf. *piri*.

Toupiripiri (*tōupiripiri*), to gather the fruit from a tree with the hand.

TOURA (*tōura*), a cord, a string.

TOURARA (*tōurāra*), to hang suspended so as to be reached by the hand. Cf. *toumaomao*.

TOURU (*tōuru*), a level surface, a horizontal superficies.

TOURUA (*tōurūa*), to be hung two by two on a branch. Cf. *tou* and *rua*.

TOUTAHI (*tōutāhi*), to be suspended one by one on a branch. Cf. *tou*, *tahi*, *tourua*, &c.

TOUTORU (*tōutōru*), hung three by three on a branch. 2. The Belt in the constellation of Orion.

TOUUMU, the name of a tree found at Te Kava and Kouaku.

TOUURI, to turn upside down. Cf. *tōhuri*, *huri*. 2. To turn inside out. Cf. *akatouri*.

Touurluri, to stagger, to totter. 2. To upset, right and left.

TOUYEVE (*tuuvéve*), to cover a native oven with grass and leaves. 2. One who prepares food, one who covers the oven. Toutouveve (*tu-tuuvéve*), plural of the action; totouveve (*to-tuuvéve*), plural of the subject.

TOVAEUATU, a sucker or scion of the banana called *uatu*. Cf. *huatu*.

TOVE (*tove*), rain that continues without intermission for twenty-four hours. 2. To talk without ceasing. Tovetove (*tovetove*), plural of the action; totove (*totove*), plural of the subject.

TU (*tū*), life; being, existence. 2. The name of one of the great gods of Mangareva, about whose worship the chief part of the native religion centred. [See *Tu-nui*, under *marama*.] 3. A wailing or complaint of sick persons in great pain. 4. A cry, a shout. 5. A home-thrust. 6. One after another: as *Tu aga*, work consecutively; *kai tu*, eat one after the other; *Tu ka rere hua te hu*, Let us all go aboard. 7. To be upright; to stand up. Plural (of No. 7), *tutu* (*tūtū*). 8. To aim, to aim straight; to hit the mark. 9. To be struck by a lance; to be wounded by a thorn in the foot or in the skin, &c.; to be pierced or pricked by. Cf. *tumoto*. 10. To be pierced or wounded by the fish *nohu*.

Akatu (*aka-tū*), to search the records; to refer back to genealogies, traditions, &c. 2. To search for a forgotten word so as to be able to name a thing; to try back along a line of thought link by link in order to remember something. 3. To redress. 4. To straighten. 5. To re-erect; to set erect, to put upright (generally used in plural form). 6. To form plans or designs; to make resolutions or propositions. 7. To make history; to tell of what has happened. 8. To cover over the food (*maa*) in the pits with leaves; the leaf-covering itself. 9. To create, to invent. 10. A kind of combat to avenge an insulted chief.

Turaga (*turāga*), a site, standing-place: *Turaga hare*, the site of a house.

Tutu (*tūtū*), to beat out bark cloth; the instrument for beating it out. 2. See under *tu*.

Akatutu (*aka-tutu*), plural of the verb *tu*, but mostly used as the plurals in the sense of above numbers 8 and 9. 2. To fasten a small net in a circle to a handle: it is then called *manogi*. 3. The piece of wood which sustains the net on the handle. 4. To explain. 5. Covered with confusion; ashamed.

Akatuturaga, an explanation.

TU-A-AVEAVE, large, handsome, well proportioned. Cf. *tuaveave*.

TUA (*tūa*), the back. 2. Behind; the rear. 3. the high seas: *I tua*, at the back of the island, on the ocean, Cf. *okikotua*, *pooretua*.

Tuatua (*tuātua*), large, bulky, great in volume.

Akatuatua (*aka-tuātua*), to enlarge. 2. To fatten; to make gross.

TUA (*tūa*), to fell, to cut down trees. Tuatua (*tuātua*), plural of the action; tutua (*tutua*), plural of the subject.

Tuatua (*tuātua*), to cut or strike with great vigour.

TUAHEGA, a cord, a piece of string; a line made with more than two strands. 2. To make a four-strand cord.

TUAHEU (*Tuahēu*), the name of a reef.

TUAHONU (*tuahōnu*), "turtle-backed": said of food (*maa*) that has been burnt in cooking.

TUAHU (*tuahu*), a great number of persons. Cf. *hu*.

TUAHURU (*tuahūru*), the name of a species of crayfish. Cf. *tuauru*.

TUAKANA (*tuakāna*), the elder brother of a male; the elder sister of a female. [See explanation of *teina*.]

TUAKAU, the side of the islands facing the high seas. Cf. *akau*.

TUAKAVAHU (*tuakavāhi*), the part of the spinal column about the first ribs. Cf. *tua*.

TUAKEI, the loins, the reins. 2. The base of the spinal column and adjacent parts. 3. The lumbar regions; the haunches. Cf. *tua*.

TUAKI (*tuāki*), to disembowel; to take out the intestines. Tuatuaki (*tuātuāki*), plural of the action; tutuaki (*tutuāki*), plural of the subject.

Tuakiga, the action of *tuaki*.

TUAKURA (*tuakūra*), a man who remains on land and who goes no more to sea.

TUAKURAKURA-KAOKAOTAL, fruit spoilt upon one side. Cf. *kaokao*, *tukaokao*.

TUAMAGANOA (*tuamāga-noa*), a great heap of something.

TUAMATAGI, in the mouth of the wind: said of an unsheltered place.

TUAPAKUPAKU (*tuapākupāku*), provided for in all ways; sustained and looked after.

TUAPUA (*tūapūa*), round, circular. 2. A horizontal circle.

TUARAGA (*tuarāga*), to be dispersed, and wandering here and there: only said of a large number of people. Plural, *tutuaraga* (*tutuarāga*).

TUAREGA (*tuarēga*), to have pains in the bowels.

TUARIMA (*tuarīma*), the back of the hand. Cf. *tua*, *rima*.

TUARIRIKI (*tuaririki*), fine, delicate, small. Cf. *riki*. Plural, *tutuaririki*.

Tuatuairiki, very fine, very small, delicately minute.

TUAROGA (*tuarōga*), any inhabited place on high ground. 2. A dry place.

TUARORO, to be fatigued with trying to journey against the wind.

TUATA, a person who is completely tattooed.

TUATAI, to do once. Cf. *tahi*.

TUATAI (*tuātāi*), the name of a species of crayfish.

TUATEA (*tuatēa*), a heap of objects; a pile of material (such as *maa*) exposed to view. Plural, *tuatuatea* (*tuatuatea*).

TUATEANO, to waste, to scatter, to squander. 2. In great quantity.

TUATUA. See under *tua* (to fell) and *tua* (the back).

TUATUARIRIKI. See under *tuaririki*.

TUAUNU (*tuānu*), unstirred, unshaken: said of trees. Plural, *tutuaunu* (*tutuaunu*).

TUAURE (*tuāre*), a parent up to the third degree inclusive: father, grandfather, great-grandfather; mother, grandmother, great-grandmother.

TUAURU, the name of a species of crab (crustacean). Cf. *tuahuru*.

TUAVEAVE, of tall stature. Cf. *aveave*, *tuaaveave*, *tuaave*.

TUAVERA (*tuavēra*), the last fruits on a bread-fruit tree, spoilt by the wind.

TUEHINE, a sister, a female cousin, when spoken of by men. The word is used for cousins to the sixth remove. See *teina*, *tuakana*, *tugane*, &c.

Akatuehine (*aka-tuehine*), to treat like a sister or female cousin: said by men only.

TUEHUEHU (*tuehūehu*), dirty, untidy in clothes or appearance. Cf. *ehu*.

TUERE (*tuēre*), to eat fast. 2. To act promptly. *Tuetuere* (*tuetuēre*), plural of the action; *tutue* (*tutue*), plural of the subject.

TUGA (*tūga*), a worm that devours sugar-cane. Cf. *tugato*.

TUGA (*tūga*), to sit down all day. Plural, *tutuga* (*tutūga*).

TUGAGI (*tugāgi*), to scrape bread-fruit that one cannot peel. 2. To be dull, to be feeble: said of a man's attempts or actions. *Tugagigagi*, plural of the action; *tutugagi*, plural of the subject.

Akatugagi (*aka-tugāgi*), to dull or make blunt a shell for scraping bread-fruit. 2. To waste in cutting or slicing. *Akatugagigagi* (*aka-tugāgigāgi*), plural of the action; *akatutugagi* (*aka-tutugāgi*), plural of the subject.

TUGAMIMI, the human bladder. Cf. *tomamimi*, *mimi*.

TUGANE (*tugāne*), a brother, a male cousin to the sixth remove, when spoken of by girls or women. See *teina*, *tuakana*, *tuehine*, &c.

Akatugane (*aka-tugāne*), to treat like a brother or male cousin: only said by women and girls.

TUGATO (*tūga-to*), a worm that infests sugar-cane. Cf. *tuga* and *to*.

TUGOU (*tugūu*), the name of a hideous and poisonous fish.

TUGOU (*tugūu*), to make signs with the eyes or forehead: to make a sign of assent with the head. *Tugougou* (*tugougou*), plural of the action; *tutugou* (*tutugou*), plural of the subject. [These signs are of assent only.] Cf. *tupou*.

Tugougou (*tugūugūu*), not to be vigorous: said of men or plants.

Akatugougou, to make a sign by bowing the head. 2. Sickly-looking, said of men or plants.

TUGUTU (*tugūtu*), idle, unemployed; having nothing to do. 2. To remain at table without eating. *Tugutugutu* (*tugūtugūtu*), plural of the action; *tutugutu* (*tutugūtu*), plural of the subject.

TUHA (*tūha*), to divide, to portion out. *Tuaha* (*tūhatūha*), plural of the action; *tutuha* (*tutūha*), plural of the subject.

Tuhaga, distribution; a portion, lot. Plural, *tuhatuhaga* (*tūhatūhaga*).

TUHARA (*tuhāra*), the difference in the movements of the tide (the daily change in time of high tide, &c.). 2. Not to be regular in one's actions or conduct. Cf. *touhara*.

TUHAU (*tuhāu*), the name of nets generally, without specifying the kind. 2. To take fish with the *haga* for the second or third time.

TUHAVE, to be tall in stature. *Tuhavehave*, plural of the action; *tutuhave*, plural of the subject. Cf. *tuaaveave*, *tuaaveave*, &c.

TUHEHEIA, wandering, roving.

TUHERA (*tuhēra*), to cleave, to split. 2. To open, to gape, to be ajar. 3. To be dispersed, scattered: said of an assembly. 4. To be diffused, spread abroad. *Tuherahera* (*tuhērahēra*), plural of the action; *tutuhera* (*tutuhēra*), plural of the subject.

Tuheraga (*tuhērāga*), the action of *tuhera*.

Akatuhera (*aka-tuhēra*), to dissipate, to scatter. Plural, *akatuherahera* (*aka-tuhērāhēra*).

TUHI (*tūhi*), to show, to point out with the finger. *Tuhituhi* (*tūhitūhi*), plural of the action; *tutuhi*, plural of the subject.

TUHOE (*tuhōe*), to scrape, to scratch with the fingers or the nails. *Tuhoehoe*, plural of the action; *tutuhoe*, plural of the subject.

TUHOE, to strike lightly with the hand.

TUHONU (*tuhōnu*), bread-fruit of the last crop.

TUHOROPUGA (*tuhōropūga*), shaved: said of the head.

Tuhorohoropuga (*tuhōrohōropūga*), entirely shaved: said of the head.

TUHOTA (*tuhōta*), to be eager, earnest; not to permit delay.

Tuhotahota (*tuhōtahōta*), to be very earnest. Plural, *tutuhota* (*tutuhōta*).

TUHUGA (*tuhūga*), to be accustomed, used; adroit; well-taught. 2. Wise, instructed. Cf. *akatuuga*. Plural, *tutuhuga* (*tutuhūga*).

TUI, the cry of a rat; to squeak like rats. *Tuitui*, plural of the action; *tutui*, plural of the subject.

Tuitui, the cry of young chickens or rats.

TUI (*tūi*), to sew, to stitch. 2. To thread on a reed or rush. 3. To twist the rope of a mast round a bench or thwart. *Tuitui* (*tūitūi*), plural of the action; *tutui* (*tutūi*), plural of the subject.

Tuiga, sewing; the action of sewing.

Tutui, to string fish on a line.

TUI, to take under the arm: *Tui atu tui mai*, to put the arms over and then under.

Akatuigaiga (*aka-tuigaiga*), to take the trouble to raise one's self so as to stand upright. 2. To swing from side to side in walking.

TUIMARO, a piece of linen or cloth not large enough to encircle the body. 2. To gird one's self as with a *maro*. Cf. *maro*, *tuitahi*.

TUITAHI, } a *maro* (girdle) without ornament.
TUITAKI, } Cf. *tuiamaro*.

TUITUI. See under *tui*.

TUITUIPUA (*tūtūipua*), to suit together; to agree.

TUKAOKAO (*tūkaokao*), to be on the side of. Cf. *kaokao*.

TUKARAMIHI, an injurious exclamation, an excretion, applied to gods or men.

TUKARERE (*tukarere*), to desire, to wish for. 2. To act instantly, prompted by intense longing. *Tukarerere* (*tukarērere*), plural of the action; *tukarere* (*tutukarere*), plural of the subject.

TUKARIPAHI, a term of contempt.

TUKAU (*tūkāu*), the stalk of fruits. Cf. *kakau*. 2. A socket. 3. A handle. 4. The helm of a vessel.

Tukaukau, stalks. 2. Short handles.

TUKE (*tūke*), the elbow. 2. The heel. 3. The joints of the fingers. Cf. *etuke*. 4. The extremity of each fruit in a bunch of pandanus fruit. 5. An islet; separated from the mainland.

Tuketuke (*tūketūke*), large feet. 2. To make eyes at any one. Cf. *tukemata*.

TUKEMATA (*tūkemata*), the parts about the eyes. 2. The whites of the eyes. Cf. *mata*, *mata-tuke*, *tuketuke*, *tukimata*.

Akatukemata (*aka-tūkemata*), to heap up; to fill to the top; said only of solid things, not of liquids. 2. To have angry eyes, to look furious. 3. To look upward. Cf. *tukimata*.

TUKERAE (*tūkerāe*), the top of the forehead. Cf. *tuke*, *aka-rae*, *raemata*.

TUKERAKAU, to drive away in an imperious manner, to expel haughtily. Plural, *tutukerakau*.

TUKEREMOI, to be obstructive, mean, narrow-minded; without brains; dull, stupid. Cf. *tukeremu*. [See note, *akatukeremu*.]

TUKEREMU has the same meaning as *tukeremoui*. *Tukerekeremu*, plural of the action; *tutukeremu*, plural of the subject.

Akatukeremu (*aka-tukeremu*), to make dull or stupid; to make blunt. [Akatukeremoui and *Akatikeremu* also have this meaning.]

TUKETUKE. See under *tuke*.

TUKI (*tūki*), a stamper, a pestle, a pounder. To crush, bruise, pound with a stamper. Cf. *tukia*. 2. Following. 3. Continual; continuation. 4. To feel, to handle. 5. To stretch out the hand to feel. 6. To be unlike in sentiments, habits, &c. 7. To crowd, to press on anything that yields. *Tukituki* (*tūkitūki*), plural of action of verb; *tutuki* (*tutūki*), plural of the subject.

Tukituki, to pound, to bruise. A pestle, a beater. 2. To kill. 3. To put end to end. 4. A train, a series; consecutive.

Tukiga (*tukiga*), a set, a series, connected together. Plural, *tukitukiga*.

TUKIA, a shock, concussion. 2. A stone over which one has tripped; a stumbling-block. 3. A speech that tempts; an allurement. Cf. *tuki*.

TUKIA (*tukia*), to butt against; to strike against. Cf. *tuki*, *tukia*. *Tukiakia* (*tukiakia*), plural of the action; *tutukia* (*tutukia*), plural of the subject.

Tukiakia (*tukiakia*), a scandalous occurrence; to scandalize, to slander. 2. The occasion of a fall. 3. A bait, an allurement; attractions.

TUKIMATA, to look upwards. Cf. *akatukemata*.

TUKINOHO (*tukinōho*), to persevere, to be insistent. Plural, *tutukinoho* (*tutukinōho*).

TUKIPANAUUA (*tūkipanauua*), to be very short in stature.

TUKIRI (*tukiri*), imperfect. 2. A thing that will not do; improper; unmeet; unbecoming; discordant. Plural, *tutukiri* (*tutukiri*).

Tukirikirinoa, altogether imperfect, unfit, &c.

TUKITAHAGA, without question. 2. Prolonged indefinitely.

TUKITUKI. See under *tuki*.

TUKOMA, a species of banana, the leaves of which are smooth and feel as if oiled.

TUKORO (*tukoro*), the name of a fish.

TUKOROMAHU (*tukoromāhu*), the name of an evil-smelling fish.

TUKORU (*tukōru*), a high tide that has reached its highest limit.

TUKU (*tūku*), to send, despatch. 2. To show, to instruct. 3. To let alone, to allow to remain. 4. To deliver up, to give a thing over to some one. 5. To give. 6. To stretch out the hand. 7. To give up to the mercy of the winds and waves. 8. To cast the fishing-net. *Tuku ki iwa*, to set out, to go among strangers. 9. To sink, to sink to the bottom. 10. To lie stretched out; extended; dead. *Tukutuku* (*tūkutūku*), plural of the action; *tutuku* (*tutūku*), plural of the subject.

Tukuga (*tukūga*), instruction.

Tukutuku (*tūkutūku*), to weave, to warp: said of textiles only.

TUKU, a piece of land.

TUKUAKAEGUTU (*tūkuākaegutu*), to confide a secret. *Tukutukuaegutu* (*tututūkuāegutu*), plural of the action; *tutukuaegutu* (*tutūkuāegutu*), plural of the subject.

TUKUAKAIGOIGO, to pout, to look sour; to withdraw in the sulks. Cf. *akaigoigo*.

TUKUAKANUNUI, to give much. 2. To send often. 3. To throw much. Cf. *tuku* and *nui*. *Tukutukuakanunui*, plural of the action; *tutukuakanunui*, plural of the subject.

TUKUAKARIKIRIKI (*tuku-aka-rikiriki*), to give little. 2. To throw or cast away little. 3. To leave alone by little and little. *Tuku-tukuakarikiriki* (*tututuku-aka-rikiriki*), plural of the action; *tutukuakarikiriki* (*tutuku-aka-rikiriki*), plural of the subject. Cf. *riki*.

TUKU-A-TAO (*tūku-a-tao*), to be or to put under a cloth more or less spread out.

TUKU-A-TE-VA (*tūku-a-te-va*), to insist on silence. Plural, *tutuku-a-te-va*.

TUKUGA. See under *tuku*.

TUKUGA-TAKAO, oral instruction. Cf. *tuku* and *takao*.

TUKUKIRARO, to humiliate, to abase. 2. To humble one's self; to be lowly. 3. To rest, to lean. 4. To throw one's self on the ground. Cf. *tuku* and *raro*. *Tukutukukiraro* (*tukutükukiraro*), plural of the action; *tutukukiraro*, plural of the subject.

TUKUREI (*tükurèi*), back against back: said when a person takes another by the arms in that position and lifts him up. Plural, *tukutukurei* (*tükutükurèi*).

TUKUROA (*tükuröa*), a long cord brought from a distance to tie something up with. 2. To stretch out, to stretch to fullest extent. 3. To let alone, to delay, to protract time. Cf. *tuku* and *roa*. *Tukutukuroa* (*tükutükuröa*), plural of the action; *tutukuroa* (*tütükuröa*), plural of the subject.

TUKURU (*tükuru*), a pumpkin, a gourd.

TUKURUA (*tükurüa*), to send two and two. Cf. *tuku* and *rua*.

TUKURURU, the cry of a sea-bird. 2. A cry to attract the nocturnal sea-birds, such as *karako*. 3. Sobs, sobbing. 4. To cry with a loud voice.

TUKUTAI (*tükutäi*), to instruct a single person. Cf. *tuku* and *tahi*. 2. To send a single person. 3. Single, not double or triple, &c. Plural, *tukutukutai* (*tükutükutäi*).

TUKUTERE (*tükutère*), to set out with the intention of committing suicide. *Tukutukutere* (*tükutükutère*), plural of the action; *tutukutere* (*tütükutère*), plural of the subject.

TUKUTUKU. See under *tuku*. 2. A cry when one has been touched by a certain kind of spear.

TUKUTUKU-A-KEREKERE (*tükutüku-a-kèrèkèrè*), rain falling in large drops and in great quantity.

TUKUTUKU-YAKA-PITEKI, a game played with pieces of wood placed in the sea.

TUMA (*tüma*), the units above ten in the cardinal numbers, such as the 3 of 13. Syn. *touhara*. 2. Clay land; close and compact soil.

TUMAHU (*tumähu*), a strong odour, good or bad. *Tumahumahu* (*rumähumähu*), a stronger odour than is expressed by *tumahu*. Cf. *mahu*.

TUMAMAO (*tumämäo*), to hold on the strain. Plural, *tutumamäo* (*tütumämäo*).

TUMARAGAI (*tumarägäi*), a great number of persons standing up.

Tumaramaragai (*tumäramärägäi*), to be a longer time standing than when *tumaragai* is used.

TUMARU (*tumäru*), to be shady, umbrageous: only used in reference to shade thrown by trees, plants, &c. Cf. *maru*. Plural, *tutumäru* (*tütumäru*).

TUMATATEGA, defiance. 2. Fear of being deceived or tricked. 3. Satiety, being satiated. *Akatumatataga* (*aka-tumatatëga*), to guard one's life carefully so as to preserve it.

TUMATATOKA (*tumatatöka*), a bivalve shell-fish found attached to the pearl-oyster.

TUMATUMA, large and coarse.

TUMEI, the bread-fruit. See *mei* and *rako*.

TUMEKIKI (*tumekiki*), to be leaning, inclined, slanting. Plural, *tutumekiki* (*tütumekiki*). Cf. *mekiki*.

TUMIMI (*tumimi*), the name of a species of crayfish.

TUMOTO, to slap, to beat. *Tumotomoto* (*tumötömöto*), plural of the action; *tutumoto* (*tütümöto*), plural of the subject. Cf. *moto*.

TUMU (*tümu*), the cause, origin. Cf. *tupu*. 2. The base, principle. 3. The source. 4. A stump. Cf. *tupu*. 5. The trunk of a tree. Cf. *kotumu*, *nohutumu*. 6. A prop, stay, support; to sustain, to bear up. 7. Protection; fostering care. *Tumutumu* (*tümütümü*), plural of *tumu* (noun). 8. A cold, a cough; to cough. 9. To take root; to be rooted. *Tumutumu* (*tümütümü*), plural of the action (of 8 and 9); *tutumu*, plural of the subject.

Akatumu (*aka-tumu*), to appropriate a thing to one's self. See *akatumuahi*.

Tumutumu (*tümütümü*). See *tumu*. 2. Principal, particular; particularly, principally.

TUMUEREI (*tümuerei*), the coco-nut palm. Cf. *erehi*, *vaierèi*.

TUMUKAKAO (*tümukakao*), a tuft of reeds.

TUMUKERE (*tümukère*), the prop, sustainer: said of a deity. To sustain.

TUMUMEIKA (*tümumeika*), the banana. Cf. *meika*, *tumuerei*.

TUMURAGI (*tümurägi*), the horizon. Cf. *tu* and *ragi*.

TUMURAKAU (*tümurakäu*), to root out, to drag away. 2. To chase or hunt completely away. Plural, *tutumurakau* (*tütümurakäu*).

TUMUTO, the base of the sugar-cane. 2. A clump of sugar-cane. Cf. *tumu* and *to*.

TUNATUNA (*tünatüna*), very dark; black. Cf. *ohotunatuna*.

TUNONIKE-TUNONIKE, across, athwart.

TUNU (*tünü*), to cook; to put to the fire to cook. 2. To throw roughly down on the ground, or from a high place to a lower one. *Tunutunu* (*tünütünü*), plural of the action; *tutunu* (*tütünü*), plural of the subject.

Tunuga (*tünüga*), the action of *tunu*.

TUO (*tüo*), to speak a long time to a person without getting an answer. *Tuotuo* (*tüötüo*), plural of the action; *tutuo* (*tütüo*), plural of the subject.

TUONU (*tüönu*), the third crop of bread-fruit. See *tuavera*.

TUORE (*tüöre*), spoilt bread-fruit. 2. To fly rapidly: said of a bird. Plural, *tutuore* (*tütüöre*).

TUORO (*tüöro*), the name of certain small fishes. 2. The passage of clouds over one land to another.

Akatuoro (*aka-tuoro*), to rough-hew on one side.

TUOROPIHE, a burst of laughter. 2. A great noise of conversation.

TUOROPUGA, a head shaved so that there is no appearance of hair.

TUPA (*Tupa*), the name of the younger brother of Noa who (according to legend) came from afar to the people of Mangareva. See *Noa*.
2. The name of a man who is the legendary builder of a wall between Kouaku and Te-kava.

TUPA, a drum formed by two bamboos joined together.

TUPAI, to beat, to strike.

TUPAKOHE, a case, a small box.

TUPAKU (*tupàku*), cloudy weather; cloudy and calm.

TUPAKURA, having long sight.

TUPAPA (*tupàpa*), a shrub, having hard wood and small leaves. **2.** A club, a weapon.

TUPAPAKU (*tupapàku*), a corpse, the body of a dead person. **2.** A sick person.

TUPARA (*tupàra*), bread-fruit that has ripened on the tree and is soft when it falls. Cf. *para*, *tuparari*.

TUPARARI, to be like a jelly when it falls. Cf. *tupara* and *para*.

TUPATA (*tupàta*), a large bag made of pandanus tissue.

TUPATUPA (*tupatupa*), to be vigorous, full of life: said of trees and plants.

TUPEIURU (*tupèiuru*), to amuse one's self by talking instead of working.

Akatupeiru (*aka-tupeiru*), to pass one's time in doing nothing, or in idle conversation.

TUPERE (*tupère*), to scrape, to clear away by rubbing. **2.** To prattle, tattle; to chatter frivolously. **Tuperepere** (*tupèrepère*), plural of the action; **tutupere** (*tutupère*), plural of the subject.

TUPEREAPIPI (*tupereapipi*), a great chatterbox; a babbler.

TUPEREATOTA, the name of a shell-fish.

TUPERU, the breast, teat, nipple.

TUPETA (*tupèta*), the flippers of a turtle.

TUPIRO (*tupiro*), the name of a fish.

TUPO (*tupo*), a package of goods, or of *maa*. **2.** A ball of thread. **3.** To sleep a long time during daylight. Cf. *totupo*. **4.** To throw, to throw a ball, to throw a stone, &c. **Tupotupo** (*tupotupo*), to repeat the action of throwing; **tutupo** (*tutupo*), plural of the subject.

TUPONAHO (*tuponàho*), stony. **2.** A place where there is little soil. **3.** A sinking; a hollow place in the ground.

TUPOU (*tupou*), to stoop, to abase one's self; to bend. Cf. *tugou*, *tupoupoua*. **2.** To be bent behind: said of calabashes in which the opening is recurved downwards. **Tupoupou** (*tupoupou*), plural of the action; **tutupou** (*tutupou*), plural of the subject.

TUPOUKAIVAIVA (*tupouakaivaiva*), to reject with disdain. Plural, **tutupouakaivaiva** (*tutupouakaivaiva*).

TUPOUPOUA (*tupoupoua*), to be ill and unable to stand upright. Cf. *tupou*.

TUPOURI (*tupouri*), obscure, sombre; darkness: "It is night." Cf. *po*, *pouri*.

TUPU (*tupu*), the best or worst: used concerning men, or bad qualities. **2.** Mouldy, rotten. **3.** The trunk, as of a tree. Cf. *tumu*. **4.** The root. **5.** The base, principle. **6.** To grow, to spring up, as plants. **7.** To conceive, to become pregnant. **Tuputupu** (*tuputupu*), plural of the action of verb; **tutupu** (*tutupu*), plural of the subject. *Tupu te ra*, noon; *tupu te po*, midnight.

Akatupu (*aka-tupu*), to cause to grow, as plants. **2.** To make the soil good. **3.** To conceive, to become pregnant. **4.** Food, plentifully distributed. Plural, **akatuputupu** (*aka-tuputupu*).

Akatuputupu (*aka-tuputupu*), to be assembled in great numbers. **2.** To be facile in speech, of good address.

Tutupu, a coco-nut palm that has commenced to spring up.

TUPUA (*tupua*), very great, very large; very thick. **2.** Principal, chief. **3.** Wise; a wise man. **4.** The master of an art; the teacher of a doctrine. **5.** A large turtle (generally a male).

TUPUHI. See *akatupuhi*.

TUPUNA (*tupuna*), grandfather, grandmother; great-uncle, &c.

TUPUNU (*tupunu*), cloth of plaited papyrus bark.

TURA (*tura*), the name of a tree.

TURA-TE-MATA, to form evil desires or intentions.

TURAGA. See under *tu*.

TURAHA (*turaha*), the rays of the sun. **2.** Morning dew. **3.** Humidity.

TURAHU (*turahu*), to burn, to put into the fire. **Turaturahu** (*turaturahu*), plural of the action; **tuturahu** (*tuturahu*), plural of the subject. Cf. *tutu*.

TURAKAGA (*turakaga*), destruction of a people by deadly sickness. Cf. *raka*.

TURAKI (*turaki*), to turn upside down, to reverse. **2.** To throw down; to hurl down. **Turaturaki** (*turaturaki*), plural of the action; **tuturaki** (*tuturaki*), plural of the subject.

TURATURA (*turatura*), the name of a fish.

TURE, the law. Cf. *turevare*. **2.** To go somewhere else.

TUREI (*turèi*), to escape from the hook. **2.** Not to be binding: said of a marriage. **Tureirei** (*turèirei*), plural of the action; **tuturei** (*tuturèi*), plural of the subject.

TUREIHEMO, to be very ignorant; very useless, incapable.

TUREKA (*tureka*), to cut *maa* up in pieces. **2.** To have said everything. Plural, **tutureka** (*tutureka*).

TUREKA, to eat.

TUREVA. See *akatureva*.

TUREVARE, ignorant; incapable. Cf. *turs* and *vare*.

TURI (*turi*), the knees. Cf. *koturi*, *nohoiteturi*. **2.** A noise, a sound. Cf. *teturi*.

Akaturi (*aka-turi*), to recompense by satisfying a person's wishes or desires: *Akaturi-kai*, to

make a present of food so as to entice a person.

TURITURI (*tūritūri*), a noise. 2. Conversation. 3. Clamorous, loud; fatiguing with noise. 4. An exclamation: "Silence!" "What a noise!"

AKATURITURI (*aka-tūritūri*), to make a great noise; clamorous.

TURIKI (*turiki*), the generation next preceding the grandfather.

TURIKOPIA, to walk along with the knees turned in and the legs apart. Cf. *turi*, *kopi*.

TURITAHAGA, a confused noise of every one talking at the same time.

TURITURI. See under *turi*.

TURORI (*turōri*), to shake, to be disturbed; not to be firm on its base. 2. To roll, to jog, to heave, to sway from side to side, to pitch. 3. To carry. *Turorirori* (*turōrirōri*), plural of the action; *tuturori*, plural of the subject. Cf. *rori*.

Turori, rolling, heaving. 2. A game played by children in the water. 3. The name of a shell-fish.

Turorirori (*turōrirōri*), to be inconstant, unstable.

AKATURORIRORI (*aka-turōrirōri*), to cause to stagger or totter. 2. To make undecided. 3. To shake; to cause to shake.

TURORO (*turōro*), the cream of cooked coco-nut. Cf. *oro*.

TUROU (*turōu*), a great sacrilege, or blasphemy against religion. 2. Treason against the ruling power.

TUROU (*turōu*), to be unable to remain awake. *Turourou* (*turōurōu*), plural of the action; *tuturou* (*tuturōu*), plural of the subject.

AKATUROUROU (*aka-turōurōu*), to yield entirely to the desire for sleep; to grow drowsy. 2. The cry of joy, "*Ake! aki! aku!*" when some person has missed his aim.

TUROU, a round figure; the circle made by a thing which is turned quickly.

TURU (*tūru*), a rod or staff. 2. A supporter; that which sustains, as the leg of a table or bedstead; a person that sustains, feeds, or protects another; to sustain; to aid; to prop. *Turuturu* (*tūrutūru*), plural of action of verb; *tuturu* (*tutūru*), plural of the subject.

Turuga (*turūga*), aid, protection; the act of sustaining or supporting.

AKATURU (*aka-tūru*), to conduct water by a canal or drain. 2. To prop up, stay, support. 3. To cause to eat *popoi* with large mouthfuls; to allow the *popoi* liquid to flow without interruption. *Akaturuturu* (*aka-tūrutūru*), plural of the action; *akaturutu* (*aka-tutūru*), plural of the subject.

Turuturu, a staff; a rod; a baton. 2. The tibia; the shin; a shin-bone. 3. Help, relief, succour.

TURUA (*turūa*), a pillow for the head.

TURUA (*tu-rūa*), to be composed of two substances. Cf. *rua*, *tutai*, *parua*, *turua*.

TURUGA. See under *turu*.

TURUHURUTOKA, the piles on each side of a door, the jamb of a door. (Also *turuurutoka*.)

TURUMA. See *akaturuma*.

TURUTURU. See under *turu*.

TURUTURUTAVAKE, the rays of the sun.

TURUURUTOKA, the same as *turuurutoka*.

TUTAE (*tutāe*), excrement; faeces. Cf. *tikotutae*. 2. A place where there is excrement. 3. Dirty, filthy.

Akatutae (*aka-tutāe*), to dirty, to soil. 2. To dishonour, to abase. 3. To dishonour one's self by bad conduct.

TUTAEKIORE (*tutāe-kiore*), the name of a tree. 2. The dung of rats.

TUTAEPOPOTU, the excrement of cockroaches.

TUTAEPUAKA, a plant of which the berry sticks to clothes. 2. The shock or crash of waves. 3. The dung of pigs.

TUTAEVETA (*tutāe-vēta*), the excrement of new-born infants; meconium.

TUTAGA, the name of the isle nearest to Manga-reva.

TUTAI, to be composed of a single substance. Cf. *tahi*, *turua*. 2. To be alone.

TUTAKI, to join; to meet. 2. To meet with. 3. To accompany. 4. To frequent the society of a person; to associate with. *Tutakitaki*, plural of the action; *tututaki*, plural of the subject.

Akatutaki (*aka-tutāki*), to join together two objects, to unite.

Akatutakitaki (*aka-tutākitāki*), to join together more than two objects or subjects.

TUTAKIRUA, to strike together, as two canoes in collision. Syn. *parua*.

TUTATA (*tutāta*), to be near to; in proximity. Plural, *tututata* (*tutūtāta*).

TUTAU, a term of honour, applied to the eldest daughter of a family.

TUTE (*tūte*), the splashing of waves; to break or splash, as waves. 2. A squall, a sudden storm. 3. To pull out *maa* from the hole carelessly. 4. To take out anything from a place without care or precaution. *Tutetute* (*tūtētūte*), plural of the action; *tutute* (*tutūte*), plural of the subject. *Tute a matagi*, with the wind.

Tutetute (*tūtētūte*), to go suddenly and precipitantly into a place.

TUTEHU (*tutēhu*), an exclamation to urge a person to run quickly or do anything quickly. 2. To run swiftly. *Tutehutehu*, plural of the action; *tututehu* (*tutūtēhu*), plural of the subject.

TUTERE (*tutēre*), to sail: said of many canoes and vessels. Cf. *tere*. *Tuteretere* (*tūtēretēre*), plural of the action; *tututere* (*tutūtēre*), plural of the subject. *Hounuku-tutere*, to go to a feast.

TUTETEATEA, smoke that mounts in great undulations, impelled by the wind. 2. Rain falling in waving clouds, driven by the wind. Cf. *teatea* (2).

TUTEATEA-KI-RUGA, a white squall appearing in the distance. Cf. *tea*. 2. A deluge of rain. Cf. *teatea* (2).

TUTOHE (*tutōhe*), to have all arrived. 2. To be apportioned, all served: said of food. Plural, *tutohetohe* (*tutōhetōhe*).

TUTOHURI (*tutohūri*), to lean, to incline to one side. Cf. *tohuri*, *huri*, &c. Plural, *tututohuri* (*tututohūri*).

TUTU (*tutu*), a torch, flambeau, candle; anything of the kind that gives light. Cf. *ratutututu*. 2. The instrument for beating papyrus into cloth. Cf. *tutua*. Plural of above nouns, *tutututu* (*tutututu*). 3. To beat into bark cloth. 4. To set fire to, to burn. Cf. *turahu*. 5. To leap, to give a start, to tremble. *Tutututu* (*tutututu*), plural of the action of verbs; *tututu* (*tututu*), plural of the subject. 6. The name of a shrub.

Tutututu (*tutututu*), heat; to be very warm: said of the heat of the sun only. 2. Ennui, languor, weariness. 3. Excessive; beyond limit. 4. Expressly; absolutely.

TUTU. See under *tu*.

TUTUA, the wooden instrument used in making bark cloth. Cf. *tutu*.

TUTUAHU, equal, alike: said of two persons only. Syn. *tuturatougatahi*.

TUTUATOO (*tutuātōo*), a kind of itch, provoking large pustules to appear deep in the skin.

TUTUI. See under *tui*.

TUTUIRA, some land of a strange people known in ancient legends.

TUTUMARIE, complete, entirely complete. 2. An exclamation: "That is certain."

TUTUNA, the bulb of the *erega* plant.

TUTUPA (*tutūpa*), the name of a large kind of cray-fish.

TUTUPU. See under *tupu*.

TUTURATOUGATAHI (*tuturatōugatahi*). Syn. *tutuahu*.

TUTURAUGATAHI (*tuturaugatahi*). Syn. *tutuahu*.

TUTUTUTU. See under *tutu*.

TUTUTUTUAAHI, to light several times, to set fire to on many occasions. Cf. *tutu* and *ahi*.

TUVAI (*tuvāi*), the temples (of the head).

TUVAUVAU, of tall stature; a person of tall stature.

U

U (*ū*), the breast; the nipple. 2. Milk. 3. barking, baying; to bark. 4. Cheers of mockery or contempt. 5. To shout after, to hoot at.

Akau (*aka-ū*), to commence: said of a sickness. 2. To offer, to present. 3. The lowlands, the shore.

Uu, an exclamation: "Look!" "Look here!" 2. To slip, to glide easily. 3. To break wind (*pedite*).

UA, the parts of generation. 2. The genital glands. 3. The thighs. 4. When employed alone it denotes plurality, a conjoint plurality.

Uaga (*uāga*), efflorescence; the blooming-time of flowers. 2. Abundance of fruit. 3. Between the thighs.

UA (*ūa*), rain. Cf. *ragiua*. *Uamakamiki*, fine rain. 2. A ball; a hand-ball for games.

Uaua (*ūaua*), a rainy sun, giving more than ordinary heat. 2. A tendon. 3. A vein.

Uaua, a small portion; a little piece. Cf. *uagake*.

Akauaua (*aka-ūaua*), not to listen to counsel or advice; deaf to reason.

UAGAKE (*uagāke*), of short stature; low in height. Cf. *uaua*.

UAI (*ūai*), to sink a piece of wood into ground where there are no stones. 2. To make a lever get a purchase under a stone. 3. To push a canoe or raft into the water. Cf. *vai*, *vaihaga*.

UAIHAGA (*ūaihaga*), to sink the basket for taking fish.

UAIKAI (*ūaikāi*), to take food (*maa*) from the hole. Cf. *kai*.

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UHA, the thigh, the breech. Cf. *huha*. *E ma-tagi no te uha*, with the wind aft.

Akauhauha (*aka-ūhauha*), to make efforts to go to stool; to strain to evacuate the bowels.

UHE, a calabash still on the plant, not gathered. 2. The name of a fish. 3. A cry of impatience, of contempt. Cf. *uhere*.

UHERE, a cry of impatience, of contempt. Cf. *uhere*.

UHI, the yam.

UHI, to extinguish fire with water; to put linen or cloth to soak.

Uhihi, to cover over. 2. To hide, to conceal. 3. To fill in the spaces between the stones of an arch with smaller stones.

UHO, the pith of trees: by extension the soft part of any interior, such as the crumb of a loaf, &c. Plural, *uhouho*.

UHOREGA (*uhorega*), the name of one kind of banana.

UHU, the name of three fish, generally found together. 2. Fish that can be taken with the *kavei*. 3. To disappear. 4. To gather fruit, berries, &c., without breaking them from the stalk. 5. To obtain a thing for one's self.

UHUATE (*ūhuāte*), the name of a fish.

UHURE, to open. 2. To uncover. 3. To unfold, to unroll.

UHUTI, to pull up by the roots. Cf. *hutihuti*.

UI (*ūi*), to ask, beg, request. 2. To question. Cf. *eui*. 3. To gather with the hand. Cf. *uiui*. Plural, *uiui* (*ūiūi*).

UIAI, to ask for with exactitude and repeatedly.

UIUI, to cover over. 2. See under *ui*.

UKA, to hold firmly in the ground. Cf. *niauka-uka*. 2. To be difficult to root up or to cut down. 3. To hold firmly to an opinion; adhering stedfastly; holding fast.

Akauka (*aka-uka*), to force from; to pull away; to strain to expel from a place.

Ukauka (*ūkauka*), hard to chew, difficult to bruise with the teeth.

UKA, froth that comes from the mouth. Cf. *ukahare*, *huka*.

Ukauka, froth that comes from the mouth or nose of drowned persons.

UKAHARE, decay, rottenness; filth that exists from the decay of a house. Cf. *uka* and *hare*.

UKAU, the scanty bark of the *tumei*.

UKAUKA. See *uka* (to hold firmly), and *uka* (froth).

UKI, to stir the fire, to break the fire with a stick, &c. Cf. *huki*. 2. To allude to; to make remarks on.

Ukiuki, a sinking down; a breaking-in of a surface. 2. Pains, shooting pains. 3. Pains of childbirth.

UKIAKE, to stir the fire from above with a pole.

UKOU (*ukōu*), swellings, bloatedness; to swell up. Plural, *ukoukou* (*ukōukōu*).

UKUI (*ukūi*), to wipe, to wipe off. 2. To scrape, to scratch.

Ukukui, to wipe for a long time or many times.

UMAGAHA (*umāgaha*), to have a pain in the stomach after eating.

UMAVAKAVAKA, the centre of the bosom; between the breasts. Cf. *vakavaka*.

UME, the name of a fish that has a horn. See *tahaga*.

UME. See *akaumeume*.

UMERE (*umēre*), a train, a retinue of followers. 2. To accompany one's superior. 3. To walk in a crowd of others. Plural, *umeumere* (*umēumere*).

UMI, a species of sea-calf.

UMOKO, one kind of priest attendant on images of the gods. 2. A sacred person.

UMU, the name of a fish: it is thick in proportion to its length, and is black.

UMU (*ūmu*), a native oven. Cf. *areumu*, *uruumu*, *pakuumu*. *Piro umu ahi*, heavy sweat, like that of an oven.

Akaumu (*aka-ūmu*), to put or cause something to be put into a heated oven, on to the heated stones.

UMUHUKE (*umuhūke*), to hate one's social superiors. 2. Vengeance; reprisals.

UNA (*ūna*), to hide. Cf. *atahuna*. 2. To chew one's words, to mumble words. 3. To stammer; to falter; to pronounce badly. 4. To speak with timidity and embarrassment. *Unauna* (*ūnaūna*) shows prolonged action.

Unaga (*unāga*), the action of *una*.

Unauna, to hide habitually.

UNAGAKOTAVA (*unāgakotāva*), a pantry, safe, place for keeping food.

UNAHU (*unāhi*), the scale of a fish; to remove the scales. *Unahiga* (*unahīga*), the action of removing the scales, &c.

Unaunahi, small scales.

UNAUNA. See under *una*.

UNEHE, small, dwarfish; a dwarf: used of fruit, bread-fruit, men, &c. Cf. *nehe*.

UNEUNE (*ūneūne*), a resounding drum.

UNU (*ūnu*), a piece of wood used as a mark of a fishing-ground. 2. A piece of wood on which one throws himself into the sea. 3. To drink. Cf. *unwai*. 4. To eat porridge or soup.

Unuunu, to mark with a piece of wood a place one does not wish crowded.

UNUGA-VAI, a drink, a beverage. Cf. *unu* and *vai*. 2. The action of drinking.

UNUHI, to take off; to pull off or out; to change one's dress. 2. To carry off somewhere. Plural, *unuunuhi*. 3. To draw a knife, &c.

UNUHIUA, to drag away everything; to pull everything out or off. Cf. *unu*. 2. To finish, to end; to achieve. Plural, *unuunuhua*.

UNUUNUKOKE, passing, transitory; dwelling for a short time in a place.

UO, the sound of words spoken right into the ear.

Uouo, the bass notes of the marine conch-shell.

UOKE, to be disobedient; deaf from stubbornness (for *hu oke*). Cf. *uoko*.

UOKO, headstrong, wilful, stubborn. Cf. *uoke*.

UOUO. See under *uo*.

UPAKI. See *akaupaki*.

UPOKO, the head of a man or animal. [*Oho* is used as the head of a man only.] Cf. *uto-hupoko*.

Akaupoko (*aka-ūpōko*), to swim on the surface: said of a fish that lifts its head. Plural, *aka-upoupoko* (*aka-ūpōpōko*).

UPOKOROA, one who sleeps constantly, a slug-gard.

URA, a flame; to burn. Cf. *aura*, *ranura*, *kana-kanaura*. 2. A kind of cray-fish. 3. A lobster. Cf. *kovakeura*.

Akaura (*aka-ūra*), to light, to set fire to. 2. To burn, to inflame. 3. To blow the fire. Plural, *akauraura* (*aka-ūraura*).

Uraura (*ūraura*), quick leaping flames. 2. An inflamed countenance. 3. On fire, in flames; ignited. 4. To burn for a long time.

URARI (*urari*), to rumple, to wrinkle. 2. To be broken; trodden under foot, ruined.

Urariri, to be altogether broken up and ruined. Cf. *ururari*.

URE, the male organ, the penis of a man. Syn. *tore*.

Akaurega (*aka-urēga*), an opening, a chink.

UREI, to uncover the eye by doubling back the upper and lower eyelids.

Akaurei, to uncover the eye when some small object has got into it.

URETE, a cry to cause fear. Syn. *Ute*! Cf. *urute*.

URI, to turn upside-down; to reverse. Cf. *huri*. 2. The rudder or helm. 3. The name of a small fish. 4. To throw the leaf-fillet in fishing. 5. To accuse some one so as to excuse one's self; to throw the wrong on another; to traduce. Cf. *akatouri*, *mouri*. *Uri kopu noa nanatu*, to "go as you please," not in regular order.

Uriaga, the action of turning in sleep.

Akauri (*aka-ūri*), to cause to turn; to turn over; to present another face.

Akauriuri (*aka-ūriuri*), to keep turning, to revolve continually.

URIGARU, to be tossed about, turned over and over by the force of waves. Cf. *uri*, *garu*.

URIKE-URIKE, to doubt, to hesitate. 2. Sometimes one way, sometimes another.

URIURI (*ūriuri*), very dark; black. Cf. *auriuri*, *pouri*. 2. The colour of the deep sea; also said of bright, vivid colours.

Akauriuri (*aka-ūriuri*), to make blue, to tint blue.

UROKU, the name of a shrub.

URU (*ūru*), south-west. 2. The south-west wind. 3. The nature, the kind, species. Cf. *huru*. 4. The hair on the body. Cf. *huru*. 5. A feather. Cf. *huru*. 6. The name of a handsome shade-tree. 7. To repair a mat by weaving or patching pieces in. 8. To cry out on account of the presence of a god.

Akauru (*aka-ūru*), to replace the old links in a chain. 2. To put new flowers or ornaments in a garland made some time before. 3. To attempt to enter or advance. 4. To make vegetation flourish. 5. To stuff, to cram; to stuff an animal. Plural, *akaururu* (*aku-ūru-ūru*).

Uruuru (*ūruūru*), the eyebrows; the eyelashes. 2. The hair on the body. Cf. *rouru*. 3. A filament, thread. 4. The root of the *ti* (*Cordy-line*) plant.

URU-I-TE-MOANA, to duck a person in the sea.

URUA (*urūa*), the name of a large and handsome fish, a scomber.

URUGA (*urūga*), a pillow.

Akauruga (*aka-uruga*), a pillow, a bolster. 2. To put the head down on the bed. Akauru-uruga (*aka-ūruūruga*), plural of the action; akauruga-akauruga (*aka-uruga-aka-uruga*), another plural of the action.

URUHARA (*uruhāra*), to regret; to sigh; to weep suddenly.

URUKAKEVA, a term of contempt towards poor people.

URUKE, to rail at. Plural, *urukeuruke*.

Urukeke, a lever. Cf. *ue*.

Urukeke (*urukēke*), to chase away with a stick. 2. To raise with a lever.

URUMANU (*urumānu*), common people; the herd; poor. 2. A feather. Cf. *uru* and *manu*.

URUNUI (*urunūi*), to be feeble, sluggish; slow in moving when awakened. Uruurunui (*uru-urunūi*) denotes a stronger action than *urunui*.

URUPATIU, west a quarter south; the wind west a quarter south. Cf. *tūu*.

URUPATOGA, south a quarter west; the wind south a quarter west. Cf. *toga*.

URUPAU, the gunnel of a canoe.

Urupaupau (*urapāupāu*), the seat in the stern of a canoe. Cf. *urutago*.

URURARI, to spoil, to waste. 2. To overthrow; to swallow up; to destroy entirely.

URUREKA (*ururēka*), to have confidence in; to trust to.

URUROA (*ūrurōa*), of great dignity. 2. Of good quality, rich.

URURU (*urūru*), to catch in the teeth: said of food.

URUTAGO (*urutāgo*), to make a seat on a raft. Cf. *urupau*.

URUTARA, to be repugnant. 2. To be spiny bossy. Cf. *tara*. Plural, *uruurutara* (*ūruūrutāra*).

URUTE, cries to frighten and cause fear. Cf. *urute*, *ute*.

URUTEA (*urutēa*), scattered, spread here and there: only said of white things. Cf. *tea*.

URUTU (*urutū*), to be satiated.

URUTUPU (*urutūpu*), the cranium; the top of the head.

URUUA (*ūruūa*), to have a fever. 2. To be possible to pass on, to continue. Plural, *uruuua* (*ūruūruūa*).

URUUMU, tongs. 2. A pole for stirring the stones of the oven. Cf. *umu*.

URUURU. See under *uru*.

UTA (*ūta*), an expression denoting "towards the mountain," when on land; "towards the land," when at sea. Cf. *rauta*. 2. To carry over-seas to land. Plural, *utauta*.

Utaga (*utāga*), a large cargo. 2. A great number of bunches of coco-nuts on a palm.

Akauta (*aka-ūta*), to carry from sea to land. 2. To put things one on the other. Plural, *akautauta* (*aka-ūtaita*). *Akauta-tupapaku*, funeral ceremonies: to hold a funeral feast while the corpse is present.

UTAUTA, the cries of chickens and small birds in the nest.

UTE, a small kind of papyrus. Cf. *eute*. 2. A war-cry, to impress with fear: "*Ute! ute! ute!*" See *urete*, *urute*, *uteu*.

UTEU, a cry to incite others: "*Uteu!*"

Uteuteu,
Uteuteuteu, } cries to incite others.

UTIUTI (*ūtūti*), to pull up, stalk by stalk. Cf. *hutihuti*.

UTO (*ūto*), the marrow of the bones. 2. The yolk of an egg. 3. Flesh in the form of an egg found in old coco-nuts. Plural, *utouto* (*ūtōto*).

UTOHUPOKO, the brains. Cf. *uto* and *upoko*.

UTU (*ūtu*), a sign of the plural, placed before substantives and sometimes before verbs. 2. Much, many (when followed by a substantive).

UTU (*ūtu*), a presage, a prediction; augury. 2. A great occurrence; an emergency; a crisis. 3. The name of a tree.

UTUA-KERIKERI (*utua-kērikēri*), the season of the year about February.

UTUAKI (*utuāki*), to follow, to go after, to come after: only said of food (*maa*) brought on when the first portion is finished.

UTUHI (*utūhi*), to draw water. 2. To give a newborn infant food. *Utuutuhi* (*utuutūhi*), plural of the action; *utuhi* (*utūhi*), plural of the subject.

UTUTU (*utūtu*), to groan, to moan concerning the death of a person.

Utuutu, to mourn, to groan, to bewail.

UU. See under *u*.

UUA, the name of a handsome fish.

UUI, a slice. 2. A bunch, a row (a bunch growing as bananas grow, like the fingers of a hand). 3. A package; a bundle. Cf. *ui*.

UUTI, to sew leaves together.

V

VA (*vā*), to speak, to hold conversation. Cf. *aha*, *vaha*. 2. To produce sound with the voice. Cf. *varaga*. Plural, *vava*.

Varaga (*varāga*), conversation, familiar discourse.

Akava (*aka-va*), to judge, to pass sentence. 2. To talk, converse.

Akavaraga (*aka-varaga*), verdict, judgment.

VAE (*vāe*), to choose, to select. *Vaevae* (*vāevāe*), plural of the action; *vavae*, plural of the subject.

Vaega (*vaēga*), choice. Cf. *vahe*. 2. The centre; in the middle; in the midst.

VAEGA-PU, in the middle.

VAHA (*vāha*), a space, an open portion. 2. An interval or clearing in a forest. Cf. *kovaha*. 3. To put one's self in evidence. 4. Not to be finished: said of a piece of work. Plural, *vahavaha*.

Akavaha (*aka-vaha*), to form an interval.

Vahaga, the remaining portion of a day or of an epoch. Plural, *vavahaga* (*vavahāga*).

VAHE, one of the crew of a canoe. 2. To separate, to cleave, to split. Cf. *vaha*, *vahi*, *vae*, *vavae*.

Vavahe, to cleave, to split; to cut.

VAHI (*vāhi*), a place, a part; a certain point: *Vahi ara gugu*, a strong place. 2. To split, to cleave; to cut off. Cf. *vahe*, *vae*, *vehie*. 2. To put food into small portions. *Vahivahi*

(*vāhivāhi*), to cut into smaller portions than is expressed by *vahi*. *Vavahi*, plural of the subject.

VAHI-HOHONU, a deep place: said in speaking of the sea, &c. Cf. *hohonu*.

VAHIKOKO, a valley, a hollow; a sunken place. Cf. *koko*.

VAHIOHOCHO, a level place, not rugged or broken.

VAHITAPU, a prohibited place; a place regarded as sacred. Cf. *tapu*.

VAHO, out; without, outside. Cf. *takavaho*.

VAI, water. Cf. *taetavai*, *uai*, *unuvai*, *vaiakae*.

Vaivai (*vāivai*), moist, humid. Cf. *vekiveki*. 2. *Semen humanum*. Cf. *vekiveki* (2).

Akavaivai (*aka-vāivai*), to speak in a very low tone. 2. To whisper into the ear of another. 3. To be moistened; to steep.

Akavaivairaga (*aka-vāivairaga*), confession. 2. To whisper and speak low to another person.

VAIA (*vāia*), to announce, to declare, to inform. Plural, *vavaia* (*vavāia*).

VAIAKAE, the Deluge.

VAIE (*vāie*), water which lies stagnant in places otherwise dried up.

VAIEA (*vāiea*), water which oozes out from underground. Cf. *ea*.

VAIEHU (*vāiehu*), water that has been stirred up. Cf. *ehu*.

VAIEREI (*vàierai*), water in a coco-nut. Cf. *erehi*, *tumuerai*.

VAIEROERO (*vàieroero*), a prattler, a babbler; a preacher. To preach; to propagate a doctrine, true or false. Plural, *vavaieroero* (*vavàieroero*).

VAIHI, a kind of sweet potato: *kumara-vaihi*.

VAIKAVA (*vài-kàva*), bitter water. [Now used for brandy or other spirit.] 2. To be ungrateful, forgetful of past kindness.

Vaikavaraga (*vàikàvaraga*), ingratitude.

VAIKURA (*vài-kura*), red water.

VAIMAGA, water which has its source in the mountain. Cf. *maga*.

VAIPU (*vàipu*), a pond.

VAIPUNA (*vàipuna*), water which springs from among stones. 2. A muddy source.

VAIPURUKAHA, water from coco-nut butter.

VAIREGA (*vàirèga*), water tinged with a yellow colour. Cf. *rega*. 2. A gathering of persons to collect the starch-granules of *rega*.

VAIRUA (*vairua*), to sew anew. *Vaivairua* (*vai-vairua*), plural of the action; *vavairua* (*vavairua*), plural of the subject. Cf. *rua*.

VAITAI, a mixture of salt and fresh water; brackish water. Cf. *tai*.

VAITI, the juice or sap of *ti*. 2. The name of a fish.

VAITO, sugar; water of the sugar-cane. Cf. *to*.

VAIVAIA, to be rude and rough in speech. 2. A scoundrel; a good-for-nothing fellow.

VAKA (*vàka*), a canoe. 2. A raft. 3. A roof. 4. The courses of papyrus that are beaten together. 5. A cow [modern].

Vakavaka, the breast. Cf. *umavakavaka*. 2. *E matagi no te vakavaka*, to go with full sail; a good beam-wind.

VAKAKURA, a precious, life-giving thing. Cf. *akakura*, *atakurakura*, *ekakura*, *puakura*.

VAKAMAORI, a very large canoe. 2. A ship.

VAKAROA (*vàka-ròà*), a long cross-piece. 2. Pieces of wood or stone placed crosswise. 3. Threads which are not in the woof of a tissue. Plural, *vakavakaròà* (*vàkavàkardà*).

VAANA (*vàna*), the sea-urchin, sea-hedgehog (*Echinus*).

VANAGA (*vanàga*), a herald, one who bears a message or proclamation. 2. An orator. 3. A prayer of the *taura* (priest). 4. The person who incites or rouses the others at the funeral ceremonies. Cf. *etuavanaga*. 5. A noise, hubbub, tumult. 6. To name again and again, to make famous. 7. To pass on the news.

Vanavanaga (*vanàvanàga*), the sound of a high voice; conversation carried on in a high key. 2. A diminutive of *vanaga*.

VAO (*vào*), uninhabited lands; lands unplanted and uncultivated. 2. A plain; open country without trees. 3. Relationship; family. Cf. *vavao*.

VAOKE, not to be of the same race or family. Cf. *vao* and *ke*.

VARAGA. See under *va*.

VARAKA (*varàka*), to know, to understand. 2. To find out, to discover. 3. To entrap on the march; to attack when on the march. *Varakarakà* (*varàkaràka*), plural of the action; *vavaraka* (*vavàraka*), plural of the subject.

Akavaraka (*aka-varaka*), to show, to point out; to make another understand.

VARAKAMATA (*varàkamàta*), to search out a likeness.

VARAVARA, thin, thinly sown; lightly scattered.

Akavaravara (*aka-varavàra*), thin, clear; to break, as daylight. 2. To space, to make an interval; to put clear of each other in distance. 3. Clear to view, not obscured.

VARE (*vàre*), a gummy exudation from the eyes. Cf. *matavare*. 2. A gummy moisture on certain trees and fish. 3. Glue, bird-lime, &c.

VARE (*vàre*), inattention. 2. Forgetfulness; to forget. Cf. *turevare*. 3. To remain; to exist; not to disappear. *Varevare* (*vàrevàre*), plural of the action; *vavare* (*vavàre*), plural of the subject.

Akavare (*aka-vàre*), to retard, to delay. 2. To defer, to put off. 3. To remain behind; to keep in the rear. 4. To be long; prolonged. *Akavarevare* (*aka-vàrevàre*), plural, and denoting lengthened action.

Varevare (*vàrevàre*), clumsy; inept; incapable.

Akavarevare (*aka-vàrevàre*), a young coco palm, in which the centre is beginning to form.

VAREPUGA (*vàrepùga*), a glue or sticky substance formed by coral.

VARI (*vàri*), pap, or paste well diluted.

Akavari (*aka-vàri*), to make soft, pulpy; diluted. 2. To chew well.

Akavarivari (*aka-vàrivàri*) denotes stronger action than *akavari*.

Varivari (*vàrivàri*), soft, pasty, sticky. 2. Flexible.

VARO (*vàro*), the name of a fish. 2. Lean, pitiful: said of new-born infants.

VAROVARO (*vàrovàro*), the name of a shrub.

VARU (*vàru*), eight.

VARU (*vàru*), to plane; to scrape a fruit. 2. To cut the hair. *Varuvuru* (*vàruvàru*), plural of the action; *vavaru*, plural of the subject.

Vavaru (*vavàru*), to scrape quickly.

VATAVATA (*vàtavàta*), unequal; rugged, rough, stony. Cf. *ataata*, *hatahata*, *taata*.

Vavata (*vavàta*), to come out of the earth: said of growing seeds, &c.

Vavatahaga (*vavatahàga*), to have no consequence; to be of no effect: said of speeches or enterprises. 2. To disperse without having gained its object: said of an assembly.

VAVA, paste, glue.

VAVA, to be torn, to be rent. 2. To tear, to break.

Akavava, to tear, to lacerate. 2. To break, as one breaks a calabash. *Vavavava* denotes stronger action than *vava*.

VAVA (*vàva*), to be neither very thin nor very thick; neither clear nor opaque.

VAVAE (*vavæ*), the foot; the leg. Cf. *kapuvavae*, *tiavavae*. 2. A footprint. 3. See under *væ*.

VAYAHE (*vavæhe*), very small bulbs, the scions of *taro*. Cf. *væhe*.

VAYAEHORO, one who goes quickly; light in running. Cf. *vavae*, and *ohoro*, *oro*, *hooro*, &c.

VAVAI (*vavæi*), the name of a creeping-plant.

VAVAO, a defender, a protector. Cf. *vao* (3). 2. To protect, to aid, to sustain.

VAVARO, to turn back a shark. 2. To cause the wind to cease.

VAVE (*væve*), promptly, quickly. 2. To grow, to shoot up. Cf. *taivave*. 3. To progress: said of an illness. 4. To try, by several jerks of the hand, if there is a fish fast to the line. Vavevave (*vævævæve*), plural of the action; vavave, plural of the subject.

Vavevave, to make haste, to look sharp; one who hastes.

VEHEVEHE (*væhevæhe*), to explain, to make a thing clear, to unravel.

Veheveheraga (*væhevæheragā*), explanation, elucidation.

Vevehe (*vevæhe*), to disentangle, to clear, to put in order. 2. To divide, separate. Plural, vehevehe (*væhevæhe*).

VEHI, the new moon, when first seen. See *vehitahi*, under *marama*.

VEHI (*væhi*), to be painful, intricate, mixed up: said of a march in darkness or among undergrowth, &c.

Vehivehi, a slight humidity, as of dew, &c., or the remains of rains; to be wet with dew, &c. Plural, vevehi (*vevæhi*). Cf. *vekiveki*.

VEINE (*væne*), a woman. 2. A wife. Cf. *mohine*, *ahine*, *tamahine*, *toahine*.

VEINEMOTUA, the premier wife. 2. The first nuptials.

VEINEPANIA, the second wife. 2. The second or third nuptials.

VEKE (*væke*), to refuse to yield a thing; to keep anything, to preserve. 2. To take without permission. 3. To contend for an object. 4. To pray or beseech with insistence. Vekeveke (*vækevæke*), plural of the action; veveke, plural of the subject.

Akaveke (*aka-væke*), to force from, to pull away, to drag away from. 2. To pass through a very narrow place. 3. To oppose.

VEKIVEKI, humid, damp. Cf. *vaivai*, *rehivehi*. 2. Semen humanum. Cf. *vaivai* (2).

VEO (*væo*), copper. 2. Tin.

VEONAVEO, mine, my own, your own, his own, their own.

VERA, a fire among the reeds. Cf. *mavera*, *ko-vera*. 2. Pain that burns like fire; sharp, agonising: said of pain.

VERE (*være*), to weed. Verevere (*værevære*), plural of the action; vevere (*vevære*), plural of the subject.

Verega (*veræga*), the action of pulling up weeds. 2. A design put into execution. 3. One who is apt, useful, having a knowledge how to do things.

Verevere, a blue sky, without clouds.

VEREGAKORE, to be without design, to be useless. 2. One who is without tact or cleverness; insignificant. Cf. *verega* and *kore*. 3. One who behaves badly.

VERENUNU (*værenunu*), a great eater, a glutton. Cf. *nunununu*. 2. To eat all kinds of fish raw. Vereverenunu (*væreværenunu*), plural of the action; veverenunu (*veværenunu*), plural of the subject.

VEREVERE. See under *vere*.

VEREVEUVEU, to weed out grass, &c. Cf. *vere* and *veuveu*.

VERI (*væri*), a marine annelid like a centipede: it is venomous. 2. A string or thread that has become bristly by being often chafed through the hands. Plural, veriveri (*væriværi*).

Akaveri (*aka-væri*), to render threads or lines hairy or shaggy by often passing them through the hands.

Veriveri (*væriværi*), very bad; disagreeable; ugly; repulsive. Cf. *mataveriveri*. 2. To hate, detest.

Akaveriveri (*akaværiværi*), to feel repugnance. 2. To displease. 3. To disdain. 4. To make out to be bad, worthless; to call any one wicked. 5. To repent; to express contrition.

VERO (*væro*), the tail. Cf. *etuvero*.

VERO (*væro*), to dart, to throw a lance. 2. To throw with force. Verovero (*væroværo*), plural of the action; vevero (*veværo*), plural of the subject. *Vero atu vero mai*, to give one another thrusts with spears. Cf. *veroragi*.

Verovero, rays, beams. 2. A leaping flame. 3. Tentacles of the squid or octopus.

VERORAGI (*væroragi*), a cloud terminating in a long point. Cf. *vero* and *ragi*.

VEROTA (*verøta*), a kind of sandstone.

VETE (*væte*), the name of a fish resembling the herring.

VETEHIVA, the name of a fish.

VETEVEVE, to untie, to loosen; to detach.

Vevete (*vevæte*), to untie, to unloose; to detach. Plural, vetevete (*vætevæte*).

VEUVEU (*vævæu*), grass; herbage. Cf. *vere-veuveu*, *heuheu*.

VEVAEVA (*vævævæva*), to eat quickly and with voracity.

VEVENA (*vevæna*), to relish, to approve; to find good; to feel inward pleasure.

VI (*væi*), the name of a tree and its fruit. 2. The name of a fish.

VIKI (*væki*), to run. 2. To go in search of. Viki-viki (*vækivæki*), plural of the action; viviki (*vævivæki*), plural of the subject.

Akaviki (*aka-væki*), to make another person run. 2. To run.

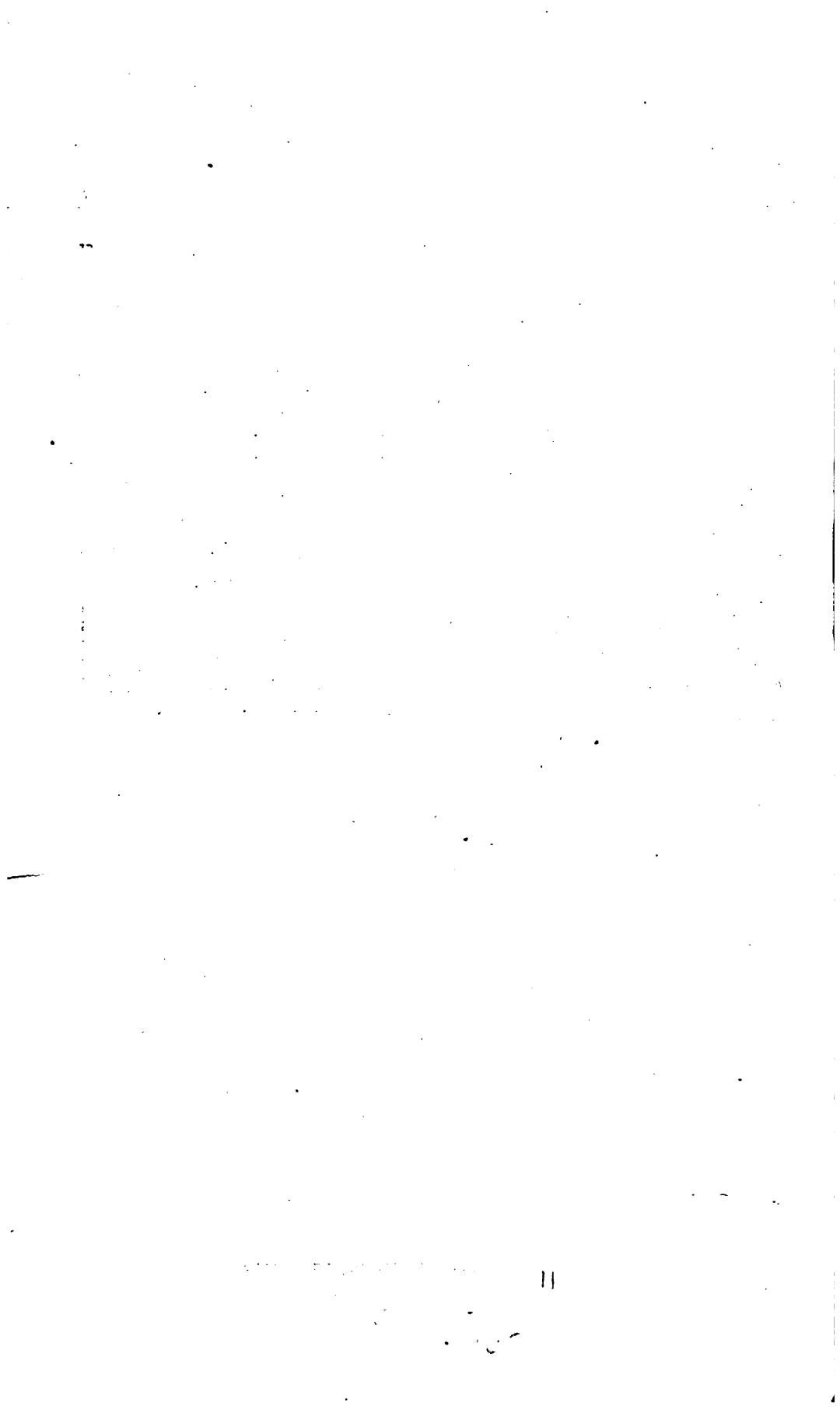
Vikiviki (*vækivæki*), to run here and there.

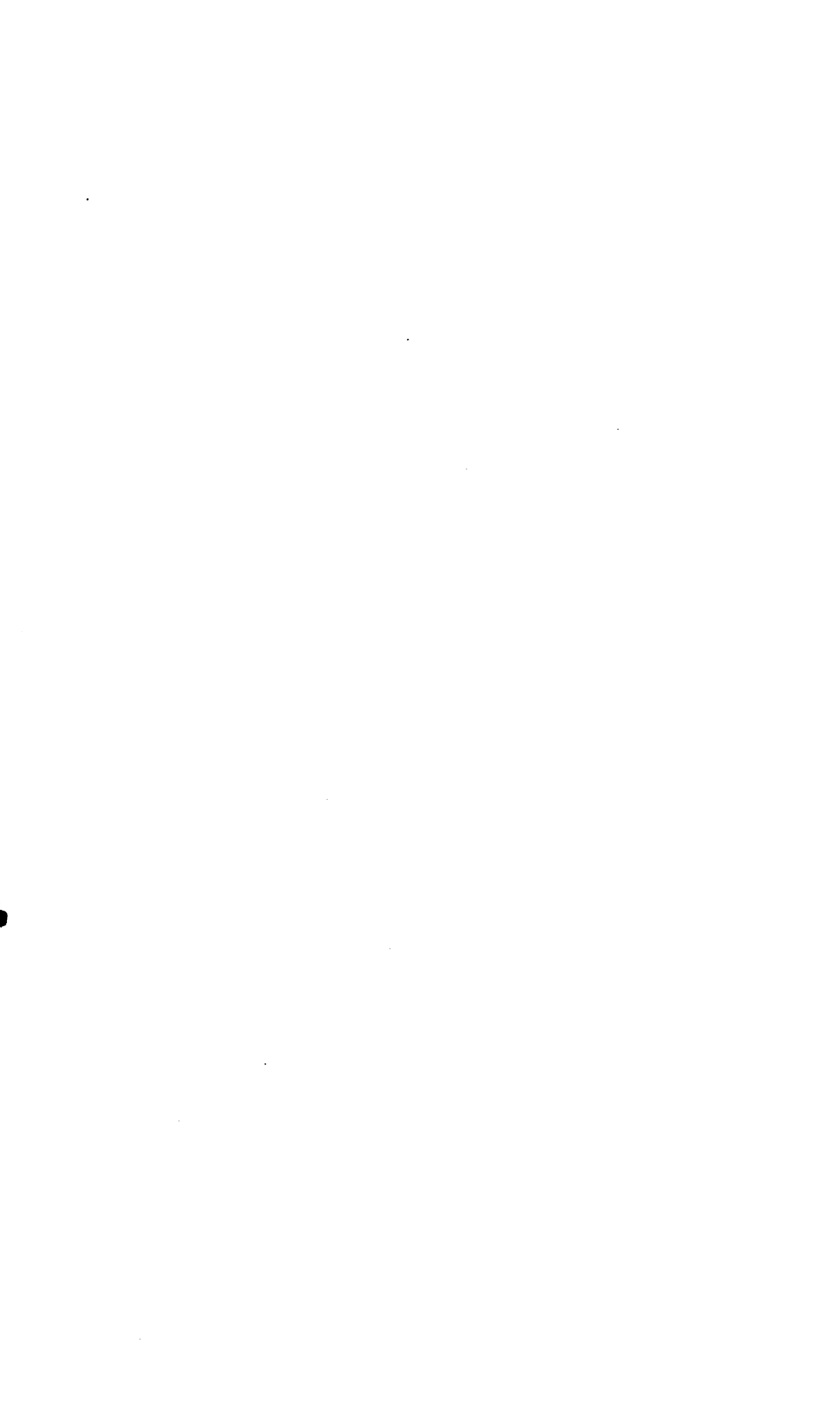
Akavikiviki (*aka-vækivæki*), to make many others run.

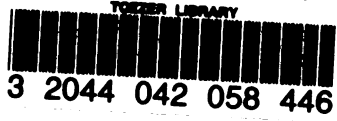
Viviki, to run swiftly.

VIKIATOHORA (*væki-a-tohora*), to run very swiftly. Cf. *viki* and *tohora*. Vikivikiatohora

- (*viki-viki-a-tohora*), plural of the action; *viviki-atohora* (*viviki-a-tohora*), plural of the subject.
- VIKITIA**, the slope of the sea-board from the beach into the sea.
- VIKITU-VIKITU** (*vikitu-vikitu*), to be bold and without shyness.
- VIKIVIKI**. See under *viki*.
- VINIVINI**, a soft sound; musical; music.
- VIO** (*vio*), weak, puny: said of plants that only throw small leaves. 2. Whistling; to whistle in speaking. 3. To be very difficult to pronounce. *Viovio* (*viovio*), plural of the action; *vivio* (*vivio*), plural of the subject.
- Viovio* (*viovio*), a noise as of sucking a bone, or a sugar-cane.
- VIRI** (*viri*), to roll; to turn. Cf. *taviri*. 2. To unroll, to display itself: only said of the weather or season. 3. To twist two things together, as two strands to make a rope. *Viriviri* (*viriviri*), plural of the action; *viviri* (*viviri*), plural of the subject.
- Viriga* (*viriga*), the unfolding of dawn, &c.
- Akaviriga** (*aka-viriga*), a deputy for another; one who carries orders.
- Akaviri** (*aka-viri*), to cause to roll or to turn over from a high place to a lower one. 2. To be round. 3. To put water to the porridge (*popoti*) to dilute it.
- Akaviriviri** (*aka-viriviri*), to roll, to cause to roll. 2. To cause to turn over and over quickly and often.
- Viviri** (*viviri*), to fall to the ground again and again in a fight. 2. To fight for a long time.
- Akaviviri** (*aka-viviri*), a duel. 2. To box, to fight with the fists. 3. To rub a piece of wood lightly with another piece to produce fire.
- VIRIGA** (*Viriga*), the name of an evil deity. See under *viri*.
- VIRIPOGI** (*viripogi*), to have the eyes heavy with sleep. *Viriviripogi* (*viriviripogi*), plural of the action; *viviripogi* (*viviripogi*), plural of the subject.
- VIRITAHU**, to approach.
- VIRITOTO**, to attach, to fasten; to fasten the *toto* to the *rau*. See *toto* (2).
- VITI**. See *kavitiviti*.
- VIVIKI**. See under *viki*.
- VIVIRI**. See under *viri*.
- VOVI** (*vovi*), to chew as though the lips were gummed together.
- VOVO** (*rvovo*), the noise of words, or wind, or rain, or water, or sea. Cf. *navovo*. 2. A dry and useless coco-nut. 3. To struggle, to writhe; to make a noise in writhing about.
- Vovovovo*, noisy; a great noise.
- VUHO** (*vũho*), the noise made by a man or fish that escapes. 2. Not to be well pronounced; to speak in a choking voice. *Vuhovuho* (*vũho-vũho*), plural of the action; *vuvuho* (*vuvũho*), plural of the subject. 3. To eat with avidity, and without paying attention to the food.
- VUHO**, the name of a fish.







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